"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; rain or snow Tuesday; northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 17

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,576. .... NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MIRAUMONT HILLS IN BRITISH HANDS

Slopes Dominating the Villages Straddling the Ancre Are Captured.

BATTLE FOUGHT IN MIST

Airplanes Blinded While Guns on Dead Reckoning Do Great Destruction.

PRISONERS NUMBER 773

Haig's Troops Repulse Strong Counterattacks—Raids Elsewhere Along the Front.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Feb. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The fighting which has been going on for two days northeast of Grandcourt not only brings in almost 800 more prisoners, but gives the British important new ground on both sides of the Ancre, up the high, rising slopes dominating the ruined villages of Miraumont and Petit Miraumont.

All this is the continuation of the steady forward movements which by successive short attacks encircled Grandcourt, so that the Germans had to withdraw from the low-lying ground of that rubbish heap to the slopes which rise pretty steeply east of it and just south of Petit Miraumont. Obviously, the next move was to thrust the Germans off that high ground. North of the winding Ancre the job was done a few nights ago, as I already described, by seizing Baillescourt Farm and its garrison of sixty. South of the stream it was a harder task, as the ground rises more abruptly and was strongly defended by the men in Miraumont.

The German staff must have known perfectly well that this would be the next point of attack. They strengthened their garrisons in the neighborhood—all Prussian troops of the Thirty-ninth, Eighty-fifth, and Seventy-fifth Regiments—and sent up new supplies of ammunition to the guns. The loss of the high ground means the loss, beyond any doubt, of the two Miraumonts. The Germans ordered that this ground be held at all costs.

After two days' fighting and several heavy counterattacks against the British the Germans have lost all the high slopes and hold only the last keep, which guards the entry into Miraumont. It is a knoll, or hillock, standing like an old Roman encampment, sixty feet higher than the highest slope up which the British fought their way in the dark before yesterday's dawn. Prussian soldiers still defend this place, but British outposts are dug in below them, and the shellfire is smashing the German earthworks above.

The attack yesterday morning was on a front of something like two miles reaching across the miserable little stream which will be as famous in history as the muddy ditch called the Yser Canal. The bodies of the British made a living line west and south of Miraumont and on the extreme right of Pys no mortal man could see anything of the attack or of its progress. Even hours after time of dawn the men advanced in a heavy mist rising like smoke from the thawing earth.

Forward observing officers stared and stared through powerful glasses but could see nothing, not even a black moving image, to tell them where the British were walking. Airplanes flew over the battlefield, very low and searched in the fog, but their observers were like blind men. Here and there rockets flare faintly like the lamps through the mist on Thames Embankment.

The British guns were firing by knowledge gained before the battle by exact calculations in the science of artillery. They did terrific work in destruction and, above all, by counter battery work, keeping a continual storm of high explosives on every one of the German gun emplacements, silenced many batteries and kept them silent so that it wrecked the barrage which certainly had been ready for the attack. That saved the lives of many British, and they were able to get forward for bomb and bayonet work in the German trenches.

In the dugouts there were men who had no stomach for fight, but who were weak with two day's hunger. They had been shut off from all supplies by the shells from the British heavies which smashed up one track back to Achiet le Grand and dug a ditch of craters where the railway had been.

The prisoners yesterday were famished and had a sunk pallor. It was not these who fought hard. In the counterattacks fresh troops were put in against the British or at least troops who were not quite so hungry. With bombing and machine gun fire they have held on to the strong points, yielding only when killed or captured.

British Lost Furthest Gains.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 19.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"In the battle which began in the neighborhood of Miraumont Saturday morning and has continued intermittently ever since, the fiercest struggle was to the left of the centre, where the British sought to get mastery of a mound rising about forty feet, with a sunken road across it.

"The Germans realized the great tactical value of the mound and had it fringed with machine gun emplacements and ribbed with trenches, and strenuously disputed the British advance up the slope. It was deadly fighting, but the British steadily passed forward until they had almost gained the crest.

"Shortly after sunrise, however, the

Continued on Page 3.

SCHOONER STOLEN AND HURRIED TO SEA

Galatea Reported Loaded With War Supplies for U-Boats or Cuban Revolutionists.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 18.—Word was received here today that the fifty-ton schooner Galatea has been stolen at Pensacola, and had secretly departed into the Gulf. Unconfirmed reports said she was filled with war supplies, which, according to one rumor, were for Cuban revolutionists. Another report was that she was to get into communication with German submarines reported to have been sighted in Gulf waters.

Broadcast orders have gone forth to United States vessels and land authorities to apprehend the boat.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSS OF 77,534 IN JANUARY

Brings Total of Listed Casualties Since War Began to 4,087,692.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Casualties in the German Army, exclusive of colonial troops, reported in the German casualty lists in the month of January, 1917, totaled 77,534 officers and men killed, wounded, prisoners, or missing. The totals compiled from the list follow:

Killed and died	15,906
Prisoners	1,645
Missing	11,874
Wounded	48,109
Total	77,534

These casualties bring the total of German killed and those who died of wounds or sickness to 988,329, and the total casualties since the war began to 4,087,692.

HUGHES HEADS NEW AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY

Is Premier and Attorney General of the New Coalition War Government.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 19.—Reuter's Melbourne correspondent says the Australian Ministry headed by William M. Hughes has tendered its resignation, and that the Governor General has commissioned Mr. Hughes to form another, which has now been sworn in.

The new Ministry is a coalition and will be known as the Commonwealth War Government. Mr. Hughes will retain the post of Premier and Attorney General. Joseph Cook, leader of the Opposition, has the portfolio of Minister of the Navy.

CZAR'S CABINET PLANS FREEDOM FOR JEWS

Many Disabilities to Be Removed Without Recourse to Parliamentary Sanction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—According to the Russkaya Volya, M. Protopopoff, Minister of the Interior, proposes to pass into law by means of Paragraph 87 of the Constitution without parliamentary sanction a measure for the partial relief of Jewish disabilities. It is intended to remove all restrictions preventing Jews from entering freely into trade and commerce, contracting for building of railways and founding new limited companies.

In view of further measures of relief M. Protopopoff has instructed Governors to cease disturbing Jews who have no right of domicile within a Governor's province. Jews wounded and crippled in this and the Russo-Japanese war are to receive the same privileges as are accorded to other Russians.

Prince Golitzin, the Premier, in approving of Protopopoff's measures, said:

"The experience gained in putting these reforms into practice will serve as valuable material for the final solution of the Jewish problem."

GERMAN WAR DEFICIT $891,500,000 FOR 1917

New Taxes to be Levied to Cover Ordinary Budget Deficit of $312,500,000.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18, (via London.)—An explanatory note respecting the German budget of 1917, issued in Berlin today, says:

"The necessary means for carrying on the war will be raised when required by means of special war credits. The extraordinary expenses in connection with the State debt require at present 3,560,000,000 marks, (891,500,000, nominally,) in order to effect a balance.

"In the ordinary budget the revenue from hitherto existing war taxes is not sufficient and the deficit of 1,250,000,000 marks, ($312,500,000,) will be covered by a new war tax. It is intended to impose an ad valorem tax on coal on the output of the collieries and as an extraordinary war tax, to impose a surtax on passenger goods traffic on railways and internal shipping.

"In the extraordinary budget the amount of 81,000,000 marks will be voted to the redemption of the debt by purchase. With regard to the redemption of the war loans, this will be decided after peace has been concluded.

"Credit for Exchequer bills is increased to 3,000,000,000 marks, and the uncovered contributions of the Federal States are estimated at 52,000,000 marks.

"On Feb. 1 the Relatives' Insurance Fund amounted to 21,000,000 marks.

"Regarding the revenue, the increase in customs is estimated at 41,000,000 marks; total receipts, 754,000,000 marks; increase in tobacco, 200,000 marks; war surtax, 87,000,000 marks; increase in stamps on bills of lading, 65,066,000 marks, and in stamps on the Dutch goods trade, 225,000,000 marks.

"The tax on wealth is expected to produce 90,000,000 marks, and the shares of the State in post and telegraphs, 225,000,000 marks.

"The estimated revenue from all war taxes, namely, 1,250,000,000 marks, is 77,000,000 marks in excess of the previous year.

"The ordinary budget amounts to 4,941,000,000 marks, or 1,282,000,000 marks more than the previous year.

"In the extraordinary budget, 7,250,000 marks are yet to be covered by loan."

PLAN REMAPPING BRITISH COLONIES

Far-Reaching Changes to be Discussed by Premiers in London This Month.

CLOSER UNION IS DESIRED

Solidarity Projected in Pacific, in Africa, and of Canada and Newfoundland.

MAY TAKE IN ST. PIERRE

Compensation for Colony Absorbed from France Would Be Made by Great Britain.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 18.—Changes of far-reaching importance in the constitution of the overseas empire of Great Britain after the war are expected to be considered at the conference to be held in London in the latter part of this month between Premiers of the British colonies and Premier Lloyd George and his English colleagues.

Premier Sir Edward Morris already has left for England. In speaking of his departure today a well posted member of the Newfoundland Parliament said the question probably would come up of the unification of Australia and New Zealand and the lesser English possessions in the South Pacific, including the areas taken from Germany; the extension of the South African Commonwealth so as to include the German colonies which have been recently overrun on that continent; the absorption of the French colony at St. Pierre by Newfoundland, and, in turn, the absorption of Newfoundland by Canada.

The conference has been called primarily to discuss the prosecution of the war, the terms upon which peace can be made, and the altered conditions of trade and commerce throughout the world which are expected to follow the cessation of hostilities. New pressure will be brought to bear to bring up the subject of regrouping the colonies, it is understood. It is recognized that many delicate problems are involved, but the discussion of new commercial conditions will tend to bring the matter to the front.

These conditions, it is pointed out, are likely, for example, to render St. Pierre of less value to France than formerly. Steam trawlers on the Grand Banks, which already have cut into the profits of the St. Pierre fishing schooners, threaten, after the war, to make more serious inroads into the island's chief source of revenue, thereby cutting it off more than ever from intercourse with its mother country. Newfoundland, according to a member of its Government, would be glad to acquire the little colony. It is thought Great Britain could arrange in exchange for it the transfer to France of some more desirable territory.

As for the acquisition of Newfoundland by Canada, Canadian statesmen of both parties have repeatedly placed themselves on record as being ready to grant liberal concessions in order to induce Newfoundland to come into the dominion. On the other hand, the hostility of a large element of the colony's population to any change in their political status is well known. Success of any negotiations for a union, it is pointed out, would depend largely upon serious financial pressure on the island, which at present does not exist.

PARISIANS VOCIFEROUS IN CHEERS FOR GERARD

Republican Guard Plays Our National Anthem as Ex-Ambassador Appears In a Box.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—James W. Gerard, the former American Ambassador to Germany, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given at the Foreign Office by Premier Briand today. A distinguished company was present, including the diplomatic representatives of all the Entente Powers having Ambassadors here.

Mr. Gerard was accompanied by the American Ambassador to France, William Graves Sharp, and both were recipients of many marks of cordiality. While expressing appreciation for the courtesy extended to him, Mr. Gerard carefully avoided anything in the nature of a speech or an expression of political views.

Those in attendance included the Russian Ambassador, A. P. Isvolsky; the British Ambassador, Lord Bertie; the Italian Ambassador, Marquis Raggi; the Japanese Ambassador, M. Matsui; Jules Cambon, the former French Ambassador to Germany and now General Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Gabriel Hanotaux, a former Foreign Minister, and R. W. Bliss, Secretary of the American Embassy.

Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard and Ambassador and Mrs. Sharp later attended a performance at the Trocadero for the benefit of the Canadian hospital at St. Cloud. Shouts of "Bravo!" greeted their arrival, and as soon as their presence became generally known the immense audience renewed the cheering, all eyes being turned from the stage to the Ambassadorial box. Both Ambassadors bowed their acknowledgments, and the orchestra ceased playing in order to give way to the band of the Republican Guard, which immediately marched on the stage and played "The Star-Spangled Banner," at the close of which there was another outburst of enthusiasm.

President Poincaré was represented at the performance by Colonel Renaud, and the Minister of War by Captain Echtern.

Mr. Gerard on leaving the Trocadero became the object of most friendly demonstrations on the part of the crowds that lined the streets.

The New "Wonder Book of Knowledge," 21,40 postpaid during limited test period. American Industries Bureau, 371 West 125th St.—Advt.

Says British Can't Treat with Present German Rulers

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Addressing a meeting in London tonight, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. James William Lowther, declared that it was impossible for British statesmen to make any agreement with the German Government as now constituted. It would be necessary, before signing any peace or any agreement, he said, to insist that it must be with a government different in essence and constitution from the present one.

AMERICAN GIRL HEAD OF BERLIN CHURCH

Daughter of Col. Glenn, U. S. A., Stays to Continue Practice of Christian Science.

LEADER OF CHURCH THERE

Says She Has No Fear of Trouble Either from the People or Authorities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (via London.)—Among the Americans who have decided to remain in Germany in all eventualities is Miss Margaret Glenn, daughter of Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, a distinguished staff officer of the United States Army. She is what an outsider might call "the high priestess of Christian Science in Germany," although she herself would decidedly resent this title. It is really the shortest description of her position in the field of activity she selected for herself when, some four years ago, she gave up a promising vocal career because, as she herself said, she thought she could serve humanity better as a disciple of Christian Science.

Miss Glenn came to Germany originally to perfect her art, but gradually Christian Science began to occupy her whole time and interest. For two years she acted as soloist at the First Church of Christian Science, Beethoven Hall, Berlin. Some ten months ago she was elected First Reader. There are eight other churches or communes in Germany, at Hamburg, Hanover, Stuttgart, Schwering, Frankfurt, Dresden, Breslau, and Braunschweig, but Berlin's is the largest and the only one where an American officiates as First Reader. There two services are held on Sundays, one at 10 in the morning in German, and one at 12 in English. Miss Glenn acts at both as First Reader. The services are strictly in accordance with the rules laid down by Mary Baker Eddy, the text for the sermons being taken from "Der Herold der Christlichen Wissenschaft," a German translation of the American Church journal.

THE TIMES correspondent found Miss Glenn at her apartments on one of the most beautiful suburban streets, called Landhaus Street. She had just returned from church. When I asked her about her career she admitted wishing to avoid details. Miss Glenn is a good looking young women of very kindly disposition and very soft spoken qualities which cannot but have a soothing influence on any patient she might attend. She readily admitted she was not only a First Reader, but also a practitioner of Christian Science. She said she had many successful cures to her credit. For evidence she referred me to "Der Herold der Christlichen Wissenschaft."

To my hints at the case of the famous Berlin actress, Nusha Butze, who died some time ago, allegedly at the hands ofsome practitioner of Christian Science, Miss Glenn merely replied:

"Butze was not one of ours; she would not obey the laws of science and drank champagne which was poison in her condition." I asked about her congregation. There were over a thousand present this morning at the German service and some fifty at the English service.

"Had she noticed any change in the attitude of the German audience since the rupture?"

I put this question advisedly, having noticed an agreeable though unmistakable drawl whenever she used the German language.

"None, whatever," was the reply, "but really I don't wish to be interviewed, neither as Colonel Glenn's daughter nor as a First Reader of Christian Science. But I will say this much, I shall remain here in all eventualities, having no fear that either the public or the authorities will molest me. The Germans are my friends and I am theirs. They are generous people, incapable of harming any American individual on account of trouble between the two nations. I only know of a very few Americans in Berlin who may leave within the next few weeks, nearly all my personal friends remaining. I may also say I have not heard of one single case of complaint against the German attitude, public or official, since the rupture."

Asked about the probable attitude of the members of the English-speaking congregation in case of war, Miss Glenn replied:

"We have nothing to do with war or politics, our motto remaining, even in these awful times, 'Peac and good will to all on earth.' That's all I can say as a member of the church."

Miss Glenn said the church was growing, even during wartime, the members belonging to aristocratic as well of the humbleat circles. She repudiated the insinuation that she was its leading spirit in Germany. There were no leading spirits in the usual sense in Christian Science, she said, and she was elected to serve as First Reader only for a term of three years.

"And is it your intention to continue the services at Beethoven Hall, even if the worst should come?" I asked.

She answered:

"I certainly shall and I know the Germans are much too broadminded to interfere with me."

Miss Glenn is the daughter of Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, U. S. A., who was sent to Arizona to command the Eighteenth Infantry on July 13, 1916. For the previous two years he was chief of staff of the Eastern Department of the army, with headquarters at Governors Island.

During March of last year Colonel Glenn attended a dinner of the Sphinx Club at the Waldorf-Astoria, during which he made a speech in which he said that the United States Army was "a pathetic thing," and that it would take the Government five years to raise the 400,000 or 500,000 men necessary to occupy and pacify Mexico. Colonel Glenn is 60 years old, and will be placed on the retired list in January, 1918.

THE GREENBRIER—White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

CONGRESS READY TO BACK WILSON IN PLANS FOR ARMING OUR SHIPS; VIENNA HOPES TO AVOID A BREAK

PENFIELD ALSO OPTIMISTIC

Austrians Expect Favorable Outcome of Debates in Congress.

PRESIDENT CALLED UNFAIR

No Disposition in Dual Monarchy to Yield on Principle of U-Boat Warfare.

BANK ON OUR UNREADINESS

Belief Strong That War Would End Before United States Could Train an Army.

VIENNA, Feb. 17, (via London, Feb. 18.)—Despite the fact that some of the newspapers are taking a gloomy view of Austro-American relations and the situation brought about by the severing of relations between the United States and Germany, official circles in Vienna are inclined to believe that the situation is not entirely hopeless. This is also the view of Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, who is doing everything possible to assist in reaching a friendly solution of the situation.

At this moment there are two indications, though possibly they are of little weight, which permit of the conclusion that Washington is not contemplating an immediate break with Austria-Hungary. One is the transfer to the embassy here of Joseph C. Grew, former Secretary of the embassy in Berlin, who arrived tonight from Switzerland to assume the duties of counselor of the embassy, a post which is vacant at present owing to the illness of Ulysses Grant Smith, who is now in the United States.

Cabling of Money Thought Good Sign.

The second indication arises from the fact that Secretary of State Lansing yesterday wired here on behalf of various Hebrew charity organizations the sum of $230,000, the amount having been donated by American Hebrew societies. At the embassy here the opinion was expressed that the United States Government might not have transferred this sum had a break between Washington and Vienna been even tentatively decided on.

At the Foreign Office no conjectures are indulged in regarding what the near future may bring. The fact that the two Governments are unable to communicate their views more freely than the present conditions permit has made the exchange of opinions slow and unsatisfactory.

The Associated Press is able to say that the Austro-Hungarian Government as a rule remains in almost total ignorance of what measures are needed in order to meet the views of President Wilson and his Cabinet. The impression here is that in Washington it is believed the dual monarchy will recede from the position taken jointly with Germany regarding submarine warfare. The feeling here, however, is that while the Austro-Hungarian Government might consider small modifications of the new blockade regulations, as Germany has done in the case of Holland, there is not the slightest chance that it will yield in the least, so far as the principle involved is concerned. Meanwhile it is said the Government is ever ready to listen to some proposition from Washington, provided it does not affect in any form the submarine warfare as it is directed against the Entente States and the imports from neutral countries to these States.

There seems to be no doubt that official circles and the entire public have become thoroughly reconciled to the step the dual monarchy has taken jointly with Germany, and that the Austro-Hungarian Government has been ready to accept all responsibility for its attitude during the last two weeks.

Little Bitterness Toward America.

With the exception of a few radical Germanists, nobody has shown much bitterness here against the American Government, though what has been termed "the unfairness of Washington" has resulted in much disappointment. The public and the Government alike take the stand that President Wilson has denied the Central Powers the right of self-defense in depriving them of the only effective weapon at their disposal. Persons with whom the correspondent has talked have laid great hopes on the American Congress. The belief has been expressed by them that open debate in Congress will lead to an understanding of the position of the Central Powers. Government circles, the press, and the public put forth the hope that such will be the case.

Much faith is placed in official and other quarters on the presumption that the United States would be unable to put a large army in the field in a short time, and that the war in Europe would be over before the military strength of the United States could be developed. Much comfort is found by the people generally in the reports concerning the activity of the submarines, the results of which everybody hopes will be such that the Entente will be compelled to entertain peace negotiations before the United States will be in a position to land large forces in Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 18, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—The Messaggero's Zurich correspondent reproduces a dispatch from Vienna published in Stuttgart by the Neue Tageblatt stating that the political authorities in the Austrian capital apprehend no aggravation in the situation between Austria-Hungary and the United States arising out of the destruction of the Lyman M. Law, since not only are negotiations between the two Governments still proceeding, but Joseph Grew, former attaché of the United States Embassy at Berlin, on arriving at Zurich with Ambassador Gerard, found orders awaiting him to leave as early as possible for Vienna for the purpose of occupying a fresh post at the American Embassy there.

Brazil Warns Germany Not to Touch Her Three Ships Approaching the War Zone

PARIS, Feb. 18.—A wireless dispatch received here from Berne, Switzerland, says the Brazilian Minister at Berlin, by order of his Government, has warned Germany that Brazil will hold her responsible for the fate of three Brazilian vessels approaching the war zone.

These vessels left Brazil for Entente countries since the declaration by Germany of her submarine blockade.

Germany Apologizes to Holland.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In reply to a protest by the Dutch Government regarding the shelling of the Dutch steamer Oldamdt on Dec. 29 by German coast batteries while the steamer was being taken into Zeebrugge, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's, the German Government says the shelling was "accident of force majeure."

The German Government, the dispatch says, expresses sincere regret that subjects of a friendly power were killed and injured, and expresses readiness to pay compensation to their relatives.

The Dutch steamship Oldamdt, according to a German Admiralty announcement on Dec. 31, was stopped by naval forces and taken into Zeebrugge. In November the Oldamdt was captured by a German submarine, which placed a prize crew on board. A few hours later a British destroyer recaptured the vessel after the prize crew had attempted to blow her up.

BERLIN REPORTS A CRUISER SUNK

Two Transports Also Credited to One Submarine's Bag of 51,800 Tons in 24 Hours.

3 SHIPS SUNK YESTERDAY

Lloyd's Reports Tonnage Loss of 12,008—2 Members of One Crew Killed and 9 Missing.

121 Ships of 245,437 Tons Sunk in War Zone Since Feb. 1

The record of tonnage sunk in the war zone since the new German blockade order went into effect follows:

REPORTED SUNK YESTERDAY.

Ships	Tonnage
Worcestershire, British	7,175
Valder, British	2,285
Romsdalen, British	2,548
	12,008
Previously reported sunk	233,429
Total sunk since Feb. 1	245,437

SUMMARY OF SHIPS SUNK.

American	Other Neutrals	British	Other Belligerents
2	34	78	7

BERLIN, Feb. 16, (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 18.)—It is officially announced that one German submarine within twenty-four hours sank one auxiliary cruiser of 20,000 tons gross, two auxiliary cruisers, or transport steamers, of 13,000 tons each, and one transport steamer of 4,800 tons. Thus one submarine within twenty-four hours destroyed 51,800 tons.

Six steamers and one sailing vessel of altogether 25,000 tons were sunk Feb. 13. One steamer carried 1,000 tons of hay, 1,500 tons of wheat, and 2,000 tons of oats, and one steamer carried kerosene for England. A submarine has brought in three captains, two engineers, and one wireless operator as prisoners. Two of the tank steamers were armed.

The British reports of sinkings on Feb. 13 acknowledged the loss of 14,196 tons, included in which was the White Star liner Afric, with 11,999 tons.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Lloyd's Shipping Agency announced today the sinking of three British ships, with a total tonnage of 12,008. Of these the Worcestershire was the most valuable, with a tonnage of 7,175. She was on a voyage from Liverpool to Rangoon, India, and sailed from Suez Jan. 12. She was 452 feet long, and was built in Belfast in 1904. Her owners were the Bibby Steamship Company of Liverpool.

The British steamship Valdes was torpedoed and sunk without warning. Two members of the vessel's crew were killed and nine are missing. The Captain and others of the crew have been landed. The vessel was built at Stockton in 1914, and hailed from Liverpool. She was 255 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 24 feet deep.

The third victim was the steamship Romsdalen. She was 300 feet long, and was built at West Hartlepool in 1895.

Tells of Italian Ship Sunk Jan. 12.

BERLIN, Feb. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 18.)—Details of the sinking by a German submarine of the Italian steamship Bisagno, of 2,252 tons gross, in the Atlantic Ocean Jan. 12, are printed in the Italian newspaper Idea Nazional, says the Overseas News Agency. The Bisagno was stopped, according to the newspaper, by four warning shots. Because of the rough sea the steamer was then ordered to approach within five miles of the Spanish coast, where the sailors were advised by the submarine commander to throw themselves into the water. The men were then rescued by the U-boat and later were transferred to the Dutch steamship Gesteriand, which carried them to Falmouth.

This dispatch contains the first announcement to reach this country of the sinking of the Bisagno. The vessel was last reported in maritime records

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16 STEAMERS SAIL; ONE AN AMERICAN

City of Puebla Is Fifth Under Our Flag to Leave Here for War Zone.

50% WAGE BONUS TO CREW

Cargoes Include 75,000 Tons of Munitions and Provisions for the Allies.

Sixteen steamships sailed from New York yesterday for European and Far Eastern ports, including one American freighter, the City of Puebla, which passed outside Sandy Hook at noon, bound for Havre. She is owned by the Harvey Steamship Company of 17 Battery Place, and was built at Cramps's yard in Philadelphia in 1881 for the Alexandre Line, which operated a mail and passenger service between New York, Havana, and Mexican ports.

The City of Puebla is of 2,624 gross tonnage, 320 feet 6 inches long and 38 feet 6 inches beam, has 26 feet 3 inches depth of hold, and is a single-screw steamship equipped with triple-expansion reciprocating engines which give her an average speed of twelve to thirteen knots.

This makes five American freighters that have sailed from this port for Europe since the publication of the German note announcing the new submarine policy. The first was the Dochra, for Genoa. She was followed by the Rochester and the Orleans, both for Bordeaux, and the Oswego, for Genoa. These three ships are now approaching the danger zone in the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean.

The day's shipments to the Allies included about 75,000 tons of provisions and war munitions. Among the vessels sailing were the Cunarder Laconia, with passengers, mails, and cargo for Liverpool, and the Fabre liner Roma, French, for Marseilles, with 150 passengers and cargo. There were also the British freighters Kansas City for Bristol, Kaikoura for London, Verdi for Liverpool, Moorish Prince for La Pallice, Feltria for London, and Llandudno for Genoa; the French freighters Virginie for Bordeaux, and Basse-Terre for Bordeaux; the Norwegian freighter Bjornsterne-Bjornsen for Cette, France; the Danish motor ship Chili for Copenhagen, and the Russian steamship Czart Czarita for Kola.

The Japanese freighters Kawachi Maru and Touyama Maru left for Yokayama via the Panama Canal, and the Lamport & Holt steamship Verdi sailed for Brazil and Argentina with passengers and mails. The American freighter Medina sailed for Buenos Aires.

Among the arrivals yesterday from ports in the European danger zone were the British freighters Clan Robertson from Gibraltar and Penistone from Bordeaux; the Belgian relief steamship Liége from Rotterdam via Falmouth, the American oil tanker Moreni from Gibraltar, and the Norwegian freighter Anna Festinos from Oran, Algeria.

The American citizens in the crew list of City of Puebla:

Captain John E. Willett; Charles Ayres, Mate, 1,043 Edith Street, Berkeley, Cal.; C. Danielson, Second Mate, 240 Harrison Street, Brooklyn; Henry Nielsig, Third Mate, 307 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Henry Walls, Chief Engineer, 314 East Forty-second Street, New York; George F. Borker, Second Assistant Engineer, 1,108 East Henry Street, Savannah, Ga.; E. Bziegempiss, Third Assistant Engineer, San Diego, Cal.; John Williams, oiler, 850 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn; Daniej Williams, oiler, 104 Perry Street, New York; William Shelford, fireman, Herri, Ill.; J. C. Aaron, coal passer, 30 River Street, Stamford, Conn.; C. F. Dillon, coal passer, 60 Chestnut Street, Charlestown, Mass.; Joseph J. Duane, water tender, 484 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; A. Karoback, water tender, Bolton Cross Roads.

The men of the crew are to receive a war bonus of 50 per cent. in pay at the end of the voyage.

AMERICAN STEAMER MISSING.

Fear That Borinquen, 15 Days Overdue, Has Been Sunk.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 18.—The American steamer Borinquen of the Garland Line, which sailed from this

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EXPECT SOME OPPOSITION

Groups in Both Houses May Talk of Limiting Wilson's Power.

WILL SEEK NO REPRISALS

Government's Plan Believed to be Merely One of Protecting Our Rights.

THINK BERLIN JOCKEYING

Recall Bernstorff's Prophecy That Any Act of War Must Come from This Side.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. — President Wilson's plan to lay before Congress his decision that the interests of the United States and the safety of its people and ships on the high seas demand the arming of merchantmen, and to ask for full authority to act in whatever way he deems necessary for the security of the nation after Congress adjourns on March 4, formed the chief topic of interest in connection with the German-American situation today.

The leaders of both parties in Congress are expecting the President to address them within the next few days, and the attitude which Congress will take toward the proposal is occupying the centre of attention.

From the opinions expressed by prominent Republicans and Democrats alike today, there seems little reason to doubt that Congress eventually will grant what the President asks. The amount of opposition will depend entirely on the specific nature of the authority which he requests. There unquestionably will be debate on the question, especially on the exact manner in which power is to be granted. It may be prolonged for a day or two, but it is expected that in the end the majority of both parties will stand solidly with the President, believing his course thoroughly justified.

One of the main questions which will be raised will be the amount of restriction to be placed on the expenditure of whatever money is considered necessary to appropriate for the President's use in case of emergency. Some of the Congressional leaders who recognize frankly the necessity of giving the President full power to act in defense of the country's interests after Congress has adjourned feel acutely at the same time that they should not give him such complete power as to delegate to him Congress's exclusive constitutional power to make war. There may be some insistence, therefore, that in voting money for his use Congress should state explicitly the limits within which it is to be expended. There is a general feeling, however, that in making his request the President will himself state his purposes so definitely as to guarantee Congress's exclusive prerogative and remove most of the uneasiness from this source, and the Administration leaders unquestionably will insist that no legal restrictions be placed on the appropriation which would dangerously hinder the President's freedom of action.

Danger of Calling Extra Session.

Most of the leaders feel the force of the argument that should the President call an extra session in the present condition of affairs, it might easily be construed abroad as an indication that he considered a declaration of war inevitable and was keeping Congress expressly for that purpose. In this situation, therefore, they will readily admit the wisdom of permitting Congress to leave, and in the meantime of providing the President with sufficient resources to take care of any emergency that may arise until Congress can again be called together. Added to this is the force of purely personal distaste for being compelled to stay in Washington and mark time waiting for a development that might not come. It is felt that in any event should Congress wait here with nothing to do, it might prove an embarrassment to the President during a trying time.

While most of the members of Congress are deeply jealous of any attempt to impinge on their legislative prerogative, the majority is ready to recognize the necessity for yielding something of the letter of the law in the face of an unusual situation and to leave the matter to the President's discretion. Many of them will insist on some definition of Congress's position before it follows him, if the President does not make his request for unusual authority sufficiently explicit, but the net result will be a sufficiently full acquiescence in his desire.

This does not mean that there will not be bitter opposition to the President's proposal in a certain group in both houses of Congress. There is a small faction in the Senate and a relatively larger one in the House which regards any move by the President further than the severance of diplomatic relations as equivalent to a declaration of war, no matter how conservatively it may be stated, and they will oppose any armament to the end. As voiced by one member of the Senate today, the delegation of power, even if it went no further than to approve the armament of liners, is regarded by them as not only making war certain but as a ma-

rifice of popular rights by giving the President a virtual dictatorship.

This group includes not only certain ones of the five Senators who voted against the resolution approving the break in relations two weeks ago, but several others who voted for the resolution to avoid the danger of misinterpretation of American sentiment in Germany and yet would hesitate long before giving the President what they would regard as absolute freedom to determine the nation's course in the future. It is not believed by the Senate leaders, however, that this group will be powerful enough to disturb the essential solidarity of the vote at this time.

The group in the House known best perhaps as the "Bryan element" is larger, but the strict nature of the House rules, with the consequent limitation on debate, always gives an Administration measure tremendous advantage, and it is considered probable that in spite of apparently loud opposition in some quarters the final vote will be decisive. It is recalled that at the time the McLemore resolution to keep Americans off belligerent ships was pending, the sentiment in favor of it seemed at one time sufficient to carry it through, but when the final vote was taken it was defeated overwhelmingly.

Sentiment in Congress on the German situation has crystallized greatly since that time, and at the time diplomatic relations with Germany were severed it appeared, on the surface at least, to be remarkably unified. The Senate's vote of 78 to 5 in support of the President upheld that view. It is expected that the President's great personal influence, especially in the light of his re-election, will serve to keep in line at the last moment some of the Democrats, at least, who might at first glance seem inclined to bolt on the present question.

It has not been disclosed just what immediate steps the President will outline in his address. The chief measure, it is believed, is the arming of American merchantmen and granting of permission for merchantmen of the Entente Powers to enter American ports with guns fore and amidship as well as aft. It has been suggested that an American fleet of destroyers might be sent to European waters, especially to the submarine zones, as a special protection to American vessels, but it is not believed that such a demonstration will be carried out, as, aside from the unfriendliness that would be manifest in it, the belief is entertained that Germany would construe it as an act of war, and that it would bring about immediate hostilities. It would also have committed the United States to a policy of sending its naval forces to the scene of European operations and make it appear ignominious if they should be withdrawn to this side of the Atlantic in event of actual war.

It was said by a high official that whatever measures were put into effect they would not include reprisals. He expressed the conviction that the United States would not act aggressively or with the appearance of doing anything other than to protect American shipping. It was to be expected, he declared, that the navy would be in a state of preparedness for any eventuality, but warlike acts, he said, would have to be initiated by the German commanders.

Germany is "jockeying for position" in the present situation, in the opinion of some Administration officials. Persons who were in the confidence of Count von Bernstorff, dismissed German Ambassador, recalled today that he often declared it to be his belief that, should war develop from the disputes between the two countries, it would be upon the initiative of the United States, and that Germany would not, even under provocation, be first to recognize a state of war with America.

Count von Bernstorff impressed all to whom he made these declarations with confidence that the German Government was determined to do its utmost in defense of the empire, and that there would not be in any measure decided upon by it any intent to injure the United States or its interests. But Germany could be no respecter of persons—of nations even—if they intervened between her and her enemies.

There were intimations today that the Austro-Hungarian Government has taken offense at the treatment accorded to its Ambassador, Count Tarnow von Tarnowski, by the United States, and that critical developments in the Austro-American situation were at hand. Austria, it was indicated, desired that the United States should make the decision as to the severance of diplomatic relations, but it was hinted today that the Vienna authorities felt that in its treatment of the Imperial Ambassador the United States has given a direct affront to Austria-Hungary.

It was learned today that the German sea operations were interfering seriously with the shipment of war supplies to Russia and that the Petrograd Government was suffering some embarrassment because of the fact that it had given to British firms contracts for munitions which Japanese firms had expected and for the manufacture of which they had expended many millions of dollars in constructing and equipping plants and in engaging labor.

The Japanese firms, it was said, convinced now, because of the initial success of the submarine operations, that Russia could not obtain her supplies from England, and must look either to Japan or to the United States, were raising their prices on war supplies of all kinds as a reminder to Russia of Japanese resentment at the transfer of war orders from Japan to England. It is understood also that Japanese shipping lines, upon which Russia would be somewhat dependent should she order the bulk of her supplies from the United States, contemplate an increase in their ocean rates so as to force the Petrograd authorities to deal with Japanese firms.

A military authority, discussing today the recent German success in the Champagne in a new offensive, expressed the belief that Germany would be unable to prosecute this or any other offensive with the vigor and dash that characterized her first military successes. This authority said:

"Only two European powers engaged in the war have kept their first line troops. Those of all the other belligerents have been destroyed. England and Italy, the latter because she has done comparatively little important fighting, have preserved their first lines. Germany can afford to hurl the best of her remaining troops against French soldiers, because France has lost her first line also. But Germany must fight on the defensive against the British, for they have just now, after two and one-half years, put their first line, composed of the best products of the English race, into the field. They are thoroughly trained, hardened, equipped. They are prepared for every kind of work, and are in a mood for testing their fighting qualities.

"The opportunity will come soon. When the fresh British forces collide with the Germans, the battle to be developed is expected to become one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the war, and upon it the fortunes of the Allies will be revealed. This battle, which will take months in the fighting, will decide whether the German line can be broken through by sheer shock and force or whether the Allies must compose themselves to the knowledge that attrition, slow but formidable and constant, must effect the necessary end.

"But the problem for the Allies is to break through, and whether they can do it will be decided by the new British army—and in all likelihood it will be the British army that must make the breach."

SWISS MOVE NOT INSPIRED.

Geneva Paper Says Minister Ritter Acted on His Own Initiative.

GENEVA, Feb. 18, (via Paris.)—La Suisse learns from Berne that the Swiss Minister at Washington, Dr. Paul Ritter, acted on his own initiative, without instructions from the Swiss Government, in the action concerning resumption of relations between the United States and Germany.

A Reuter dispatch from Berne under date of Feb. 17 said that "the note presented by the Swiss Minister to the American Government, suggesting fresh negotiations regarding the submarine warfare, owes its origin to no initiative on the part of the Swiss Minister or the Swiss Government."

What purported to be the German official version of the proposal made through the Swiss Minister at Washington for a conference on the submarine question was sent by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent on Feb. 14. This version set forth that a telegram from the Swiss Minister in Washington was transmitted to Germany by Switzerland, the Minister offering, if Germany were agreeable, to mediate in negotiations with the American Government about the declaration of prohibited areas, as thereby the danger of war between Germany and the United States might be diminished.

"The Swiss Government," it was further declared, "was then requested to inform its Minister at Washington that Germany, as before, was ready to negotiate with America in case the commerce barrier against her enemies remained untouched."

SAYS SPAIN WILL KEEP NEUTRALITY

Premier Romanones Target for Sharp Criticism in War Debate in Parliament.

RETRACTS A MISSTATEMENT

Had Referred to an Invitation to Declare War Made by the United States.

MADRID, Feb. 18, (via Paris.)—Spanish neutrality was the subject of animated discussion in the Cortes last night, when several Deputies, including Señors Rodes and Garcia, questioned the Premier, Count de Romanones, on the attitude of the Government in the war. Deputy Rodes demanded an explicit statement upon the motives actuating the Government's policy and upon what it proposed to do.

The Premier, in reply, said that the Government was, above all, neutral as between the two opposing elements and had shown its attitude very distinctly in the action taken in connection with several moves by the United States, one, the invitation to intervene for the reestablishment of peace, and, another, an invitation to declare war against Germany.

Deputy Rodes, interrupting the Premier, said that this declaration by Count de Romanones was incorrect, because the United States had never invited Spain to declare war.

Amid considerable excitement in the Chamber, caused by this remark, the Premier replied that in reality the United States had invited Spain only to break off diplomatic relations with Germany, and added:

"Spain is the friend of all the belligerents and all neutrals and for that very reason she cannot undertake discussions or negotiations which would have the effect of injuring our tranquillity."

Eduardo Dato, ex-Premier and leader of the Conservatives, said that his party would support the existing neutrality of Spain. Señor Cambo, Chief of the Catalonians, made a similar declaration.

Finally Alejandro Lerroux, Chief of the Radicals, declared in favor of intervention which would secure attention and respect for the opinions of the chamber.

The members of the Cortes listened silently, and eventually the chamber declared that in Spain hatred did not exist against any country, but that individual sympathies had been attracted toward those countries which had shown friendship to Spain.

Melquiades Alvarez, leader of the Reformist Party, expressed the sympathy of the Reformists with the Entente powers.

The Premier closed the debate by declaring that the Government would maintain with pride its neutrality and would defend all points of its note to Germany protesting against the submarine blockade.

HOW LONG? ASKS NICOLL.

Lawyer Has Confidence in Wilson, but Deplores Waiting.

De Lancey Nicoll, acting as Chairman of a meeting at which Miss Kathleen Burke was the principal speaker, last night at the Little Theatre, began his introductory remarks by saying:

"Now that our ships have been swept from the sea, now that our ports have been sealed up, not by men-of-war, but by threats, when insult has followed insult day in and day out, it is not words or writing, but action that is needed. I have the greatest confidence in the courage and wisdom of President Wilson, and I know that this is a great country of 100,000,000 people, and that great things move slowly, and I also know that we are ill prepared, but sometimes, when the waiting becomes unendurable, I find myself crying out, 'How long, O Lord, how long!'"

Mr. Nicoll crossed on the St. Paul with Miss Burke when she made her first visit to this country as representative of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service, and it was he who introduced her to the passengers at the ship's concert. This is Miss Burke's second visit to collect funds, and already she has collected $150,000 for this charity in the United States and $50,000 more in Canada. Donations for the upkeep of seven beds for a year at a cost of $250 a bed were announced last night, and other subscriptions which had not been itemized were received after the address.

Miss Burke gave a stirring account of her visit to Verdun during the siege, whither she was sent by the French Government as a reward for her work, and added many picturesque and touching incidents of trench life and word pictures of Generals Petain, Nivelle, and Joffre, whom she met.

ARMING MERCHANTMEN BIG DRAIN TO NAVY

16,000 Gunners and 8,000 Guns the Quota for 4,000 Ships, Says British Admiral.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In view of the appeals being made to the Government by shipping interests for guns to protect their vessels against submarines, interest is being manifested here in the views of Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge of the British Navy, which were recently made known in England.

"It would be of no use to put guns on board a vessel if one did not put on board her ammunition also and men sufficiently trained to work the guns with efficiency," says the Admiral. "If we take only 4,000 ships and give them each only two guns, the number of guns needed would be 8,000, plus the number that must be ready in reserve to make up for necessary replacements. If we allow only fifty rounds of ammunition per gun—by no means a generous allowance in these days of quick-firers—we should require 400,000 rounds, plus the quantity to be in reserve ready to replenish expenditure for practice or battle. Two sufficiently trained men per gun would be the smallest number that it would be prudent to employ. Frequently one man might be incapacitated by illness or accident. We should then, have to provide 16,000 trained gunners. All this would be necessary if we were only to put two guns on each vessel.

"If the recent demand to increase the number of a vessel's guns from two to four be granted—and an increase from one to two has been demanded—the figures given above would have to be doubled, and we should have to provide, over and above the necessary reserves, 16,000 guns and 32,000 men sufficiently trained to work them with effect.

"The demand for arming our merchant vessels against hostile submarines does not seem to take note of the important fact that British cargoes are often carried in neutral bottoms. In none of our wars have we ever been able to dispense with this assistance any more than we are at present. It may be taken for granted that we cannot arrange for the armament of neutral vessels which carry British cargoes. The Germans have made it quite plain to us that a neutral flag is no protection against their submarines. Now, if the arming of our merchant vessels is to keep German submarines from attacking them, those submarines will take the hint and redouble their efforts against the neutral vessels which are not armed but nevertheless are laden with British cargoes which, even if they are not British, are much needed in the United Kingdom.

"If we carry out a vigorous policy—as true principles of naval strategy require—of hunting down hostile submarines, of perhaps covering the ocean with our anti-submarine craft and using our fleets properly in support of them, we shall defend not only our own merchant vessels, but also those under neutral flags carrying cargoes often owned by British subjects and always needed by the people of the United Kingdom."

Commenting on the large number of men and guns which would be required if Great Britain were to arm all of her merchant ships, Admiral Bridge said:

"The question is: would not that great number of men, who had at least some training, and that greater number of guns be more effectually employed in hunting and attacking the enemy's submarines, no matter how greatly they may be increased in size, in speed, and in radius action? If it is suggested that we may do both things, namely, put the thousands of guns and men into the classes of men-of-war suitable for hunting and destroying hostile submarines and also arm the merchant vessels, the reply would be that the other protection may be better. That plan would be to utilize the guns and men who might be put on board merchantmen or still further increasing the regular men-of-war occupied as submarine destroyers."

DISCREDITS SCORPION TALE.

Washington Has No News of Anything Happening to the Gunboat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The revival in the Italian press of the rumor of the sinking of the United States gunboat Scorpion, station ship at Constantinople, finds no confirmation here. The same report was in circulation two days ago and discredited at that time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 18.—All the newspapers here publish editorials expressing regret for the reported sinking of the United States gunboat Scorpion, recalling the fact that she was the first foreign warship to rush to Messina and offer assistance to the sufferers from the earthquake in 1908, when American virtues shone brilliantly in the noblest and most generous international competition.

The Tribune says that if the Scorpion has been seized or sunk by the Turks it will certainly be a casus belli.

BERLIN REPORTS A CRUISER SUNK

Continued from Page 1.

as having sailed from Genoa Jan. 5 for Villancos, Spain. The ship was 301 feet long, and was built at Dumbarton in 1884. She was owned in Genoa.

LYMAN LAW'S SKIPPER WISHED FOR 5-POUNDER

MacDonough Says He Could Have Sunk U-Boat "as Easily as Buttering a Piece of Bread."

ROME, Feb. 18.—Captain MacDonough and the crew of the American schooner Lyman M. Law, recently sunk by a German submarine, arrived in Rome Friday evening with Roger Tredwell, the United States Consul at Turin, and were interrogated at the American Embassy. Captain MacDonough repeated his story of the sinking of the schooner, adding that the vessel had a large supply of canned goods, especially meat, chickens and vegetables, which doubtless attracted the officers and crew of the submarine in their search for food.

Captain MacDonough described the submarine crew as being composed of "about forty men—all big, blond, husky fellows." Describing the approach of the submarine the master of the American schooner said:

"If my ship had been armed with a five-pounder I could have destroyed the submarine as easily as buttering a piece of bread. Neither myself nor my men lowered our dignity by showing any resentment. I didn't ask them to spare the ship and left her smilingly, while the Germans also smiled."

Among the crew of the Lyman M. Law is Engineer Lee Thompson of Belfast, Me., who worked for a time constructing submarines at the Fore River Shipbuilding plant at Quincy, Mass. He took a good look at the captor-ship and said she was about 120 feet long and of a distinct German type. The submarine bore no name, numbers or letters.

Captain MacDonough and his crew shortly will be sent to the United States. Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, listened to their story with great interest and has sent a report on the sinking of the American vessel to the State Department at Washington.

The Italian authorities have put the results of their investigation of the sinking of the Law at the disposal of the American Embassy and the Consulate, but all the researches have failed so far to determine in an indisputable manner the nationality of the submarine. Captain MacDonough and his crew continue to affirm that everything they saw, both about the submarine and its officers and sailors, indicates that it was a German craft, but they have no tangible proof to substantiate their assertion. Ambassador Page has revised the evidence given by MacDonough and his men and has cabled his impressions to the State Department.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 18—"I may be mistaken, but my impression is that we are the victims of robbery," said Captain MacDonough, of the Schooner Lyman M. Law, on his arrival here tonight. "When I went aboard the submarine to show my papers a German Lieutenant boarded the Law and inspected the cargo, after which the Captain of the submarine agreed without any pressure on my part that we were not carrying contraband.

"The German Lieutenant evidently in his visit below decks saw the large and rather select supply of food we possessed, so when he returned aboard the submarine he argued at length with the Captain on the advisability of taking our provisions. We could see there was an animated discussion in progress between him and the red-haired Captain, who finally decided to blow up the Law after having ransacked her."

CALLS BLOCKADE FAILURE.

Stephane Lausanne Says Only 12 French Ships Were Sunk in 5 Days.

Stephane Lausanne, former editor of the Paris Matin, gave the following statement to THE TIMES last night:

"From Feb. 10 to Feb. 15 there have been exactly two French steamers and ten French sailers sunk by German U-boats, against six steamers and twenty-eight sailers sunk during the same period in January last, (Jan. 10 to Jan. 15.)

"From Feb. 10 to Feb. 15 the number of ships entering French ports has been 672; that is a daily average of 112 units.

"These simple figures show that the so-called German blockade policy is a complete failure. On the other hand, although the number of German submarines sunk or destroyed by the Allies will not be made public, I am authorized to state that this number, during the first fortnight of February, did not show any decrease from the average of the previous fortnights."

WHY AMERICANS WERE FREED.

Germany Acted Upon Learning Teutons Here Were Not Imprisoned.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 18.)—After it had become known in Berlin through the official communication of the Swiss Minister here, says the Overseas News Agency, that the American Government had neither confiscated German ships nor had made prisoners the crews of German ships—as originally had been reported in Europe by a news agency dispatch—the German Government immediately ordered the release of the Americans brought to Germany on the steamship Yarrowdale and asked the Spanish Ambassador, Polo de Bernabe, to inform the American Government at Washington of this step officially.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING FINDS MANY FRIENDS

Security League Gets Much Encouragement from Members-Elect of Next Congress.

CAMPAIGN WELL UNDER WAY

Constituents of Congressmen Who Oppose Service for All to be Educated in Hope of Protest.

The National Security League announced yesterday its program which will be followed in the campaign it is to undertake in favor of universal military training in the United States. Starting with a poll of the men and the one woman who will sit in the Sixty-fifth Congress the league will endeavor to get the views of the members of all political parties and then begin a campaign of education among the constituents of those members who are not convinced of the need for universal military service legislation, or who doubt that their constituents would approve a vote in favor of it.

The league has conducted a preliminary investigation as to the sentiment of the country on universal service. "We have in this work another reason for the existence of the National Security League," said S. Stanwood Menken, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the league, discussing the newly inaugurated campaign. "There is a great deal to be done in our preliminary investigation. We have found many of the nation's legislators who do not believe in universal military training in principle. We shall appeal directly to the people who elected those who are hesitating. We aim to develop a constructive sentiment because the National Security League feels sure that only the passage of a universal training law will give us adequate protection."

The security league has received more than fifty replies in its poll of members of Congress, and is encouraged by the fact that many Representatives ask for literature and information, declaring that they wish to investigate the subject. Congressman Goodall of Maine writes:

> I am in favor of universal military training if conducted on the Swiss system. I had three years of military training when a boy and know that it is a good thing.

Congressman Hayes of California says:

> I very strongly favor some system of military training, believing that it not only fits our youth for service to the country in time of need, but teaches him self-control and discipline, characteristics which are sadly lacking in Young America at present.

Congressman Graham of Pennsylvania says:

> In my opinion military instruction promotes good citizenship; it creates a spirit of obedience, discipline, and, certainly, respect for authority. Besides, it is a democratic proceeding; equal service is wholesome, and I will be glad to see it adopted in my country.

Congressman Tinkham of Massachusetts responds:

> I am deeply interested in this project. I am in favor of any national policy which will bring discipline and the habit of obedience to the young men of our country, and I am in favor of any national policy which will harden their muscles, improve their health, and develop what is masculine in them. I am also in favor of any national policy which will bring to the minds of the youths of our country the fact that they are a part of the national life and should be devoted to its patriotic service.

The New York delegation indorses the proposal heartily.

Enthusiastic letters have been received from Congressmen Fairchild, Sanford, Platt, and Mott.

O. D. Bleakley, President of the Franklin Trust Company, Franklin, Penn., who will sit in the Sixty-fifth Congress, writes that he is in favor of some form of universal military training. Congressamn Crago of Pennsylvania believes "universal training and service to be the only democratic plan of real preparedness."

Congressman Rogers of Massachusetts, Congressman Gray of New Jersey, Congressman Hill of Connecticut, Congressman Miller of Minnesota, Congressman Drane of Florida, and Congressman Greene of Vermont all say they will vote for a universal training law in the next Congress. Similar endorsements have been received from new members, including Louis W. Fairfield, Vice President of Tri-State College, Angola, Ind.; David G. Classon of Oconto, Wis.; John R. Ramsey of Hackensack, N. J., and Victor Heintz of Cincinnati, Ohio.

ASKS FOR BIGGER AIR FUND.

Aero Club Tells Daniels Naval Appropriation Bill Neglects Aviation.

The discovery that less than 1 per cent. of the naval appropriation has been apportioned to aeronautics has aroused deep concern in aviation circles here, as it is held that not less than 10 per cent. of the amount should be allotted to strengthening the aerial branch of the naval service. Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, after conferring with others interested in national preparedness, yesterday sent the following telegram of protest to Secretary Daniels and to Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs:

"The Naval Appropriation bill under consideration entirely overlooks the importance of aeronautics. This bill allows only $5,300,000 for aeronautics out of an appropriation of $531,000,000, or less than 1 per cent. of the total appropriation. It should be between 10 and 20 per cent., which is the proportion allowed by other countries.

"Great Britain has been spending an average of $250,000,000 a year on her air service; there is being spent $80,000,000 for aeronautics in Canada alone. Great Britain, France, and Germany have each over 10,000 aviators, one-third of whom are in daily service. Each of these countries has between 100 and 150 aeronautic stations. The administration of the British air service alone occupies large buildings with not less than 340 offices; the Russian naval air service is in charge of seven Rear Admirals.

"The United States Army and Navy combined have less than 200 aviators, including the aviation officers in charge of administration work. We should have at least 2,000 aviators and 1,000 operators of military balloons. We should have also twenty aeronautic stations for the army and at least one aeronautic station for each of the fifteen naval districts. The most economic solution of getting and training personnel is the establishment of universal training. But if there is a possibility that universal training will not be adopted at this session of Congress, then provision must be made for training 2,000 civilian aviators and 1,000 balloon operators as a reserve.

"A committee of the Aero Club of America which investigated the possibilities of developing the naval air service are advised that the navy has not the personnel needed to establish immediately even two additional aeronautic stations, but the problem can be solved by having civilian aeronautic stations established which will train the aviators under the direction of naval officers. Therefore, if the more economic universal training plan is not adopted, provision should be made to establish civilian aeronautic stations under the direction of the army and navy, and the appropriations for airplanes should be increased to allow three airplanes for each aviator.

"We again urge the adoption of universal training and increasing the appropriations for aeronautics."

ARSENAL EXPERT SLAIN.

Samuel Jenkins, Trusted Frankford Employe, Beaten and Shot to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Samuel Jenkins, trusted employe of the Government, the only man who knew the location of every motor station and electrical device at the Frankford Arsenal, was waylaid by two men late on Saturday night, beaten, and then shot. He died soon afterward at the hospital. Jenkins, who had been so employed for fourteen years, coming to the arsenal from the General Electric Company shops at Schenectady, N. Y., was attacked within two squares of his home on Howell Street, just east of Torresdale Avenue, Wissinoming.

To Dr. Watson at the hospital Jenkins said he almost got the better of the two men who attacked him. He was unable to describe his assailants or tell details of the tragedy. An examination of his body showed that his skull had been crushed and he had been shot in the stomach. As there were no powder marks on the body, it is believed the murderers shot their victim while he lay on the ground insensible.

Working on the theory that some one at the arsenal wished to remove Jenkins so it might be possible to cripple the electrical apparatus there, the police, with the secret service guards employed there, interrogated one man whom they suspected. He accounted for his time during the evening and his alibi is being further investigated.

Jenkins was 58 years old, unmarried, and lived with his sister. Mrs. S. J. Butterfield. He was a man of good habits, and was not known to have any enemies.

GIVES WARSHIP ADDRESSES.

Navy Department Tells How to Send Letters to Men Aboard.

Because the newspapers, by request of the Navy Department, no longer publish the movements of United States warships, the department has issued a circular which tells how 65,000 officers and men of the active and reserve fleets may be communicated with by mail. The name of the ship on which the officer or enlisted man is serving should follow the name of the person for whom the mail package is intended, i.e.:

Lieut. JOHN DOE, U. S. N.,
U. S. S. New York.
Care of the Postmaster at New York.

Officers and enlisted men on board the following vessels should be addressed in care of the Postmaster at New York:

Alabama, Allen, Ammen, Amphitrite, Arethusa, Arizona, Arkansas, Aylwin, Balch, Baltimore, Beale, Benham, Birmingham, Burrows, Bushnell, Caesar, Saccin, Castine, Celtic, Charleston, Chester, Chicago, Columbia, Connecticut, Conyngham, Culgoa, Cummings, Cushing, Cyclops, Davis, Delaware, Des Moines, Dixie, Dolphin, Downes, Drayton, Dubuque, Duncan, Eagle, Ericsson, Fanning, Florida, Flusser, Fulton, Georgia, Hancock, Hannibal, Henley, Illinois, Jarvis, Jason, Jenkins, Jacob Jones, Jouett, Jupiter, Kanawha, Kansas, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Lamson, Lebanon, Leonidas, Louisiana, Macdonough, Machias, Maine, Mars, Maumee, Mayflower, McCall, McDougal, Melville, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Monaghan, Montana, Montgomery, Nashville, Nebraska, Neptune, Nereus, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Nicholson, North Carolina, North Dakota, O'Brien, Ohio, Oklahoma, Olympia, Ontario, Osceola, Ozark, Paducah, Panther, Parker, Patapsco, Patterson, Patuxent, Paulding, Pennsylvania, Peoria, Perkins, Petrel, Porter, Potomac, Prairie, Preston, Prometheus, Proteus, Reid, Rhode Island, Rowan, Sacramento, Salem, Sampson, San Francisco, Scorpion, Seattle, Smith, Solace, Sonoma, South Carolina, Sterling, Sterett, Sylph, Tacoma, Tallahassee, Terry, Texas, Tonopah, Trippe, Tucker, Uncas, Utah, Vermont, Vestal, Virginia, Vulcan, Wadsworth, Wainwright, Walke, Warrington, Wheeling, Wilkes, Winslow, Wisconsin, Worden, Wyoming, Yankton.

C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, K-1, K-2, K-5, K-6, L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-9, L-10, L-11.

The following ships are listed "Pacific Station, care of the Postmaster at San Francisco":

Albany, Alert, Annapolis, Brutus, Buffalo, Chattanooga, Cheyenne, Cleveland, Denver, Farragut, Fortune, Frederick, Glacier, Hopkins, Hull, Huntington, Intrepid, Iroquois, Lawrence, Marblehead, Milwaukee, Nanshan, Nero, New Orleans, Oregon, Orion, Paul Jones, Perry, Pittsburgh, Pueblo, Raleigh, San Diego, Saturn, South Dakota, Stewart, St. Louis, Supply, Truxton, Vicksburg, Whipple, Yorktown.

F-1, F-2, F-3, H-1, H-2, K-3, K-4, K-7, K-8.

The following vessels should be addressed "Asiatic Station, care of the Postmaster at San Francisco":

Abarenda, Ajax, Bainbridge, Barry, Brooklyn, Chauncey, Cincinnati, Dale, Decatur, Elcano, Helena, Mohican, Monadnock, Monocacy, Monterey, Palos, Pampanga, Piscataqua, Quiros, Samar, Villalobos, Wilmington, Wompatuck.

A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, B-1, B-2, B-3.

HAMPTON ROADS SHUT OFF.

Steel Net Will Exclude All Except Authorized Shipping.

NORFOLK, W. Va., Feb. 18.—Hampton Roads, fenced by a great steel net stretching from Fort Monroe to Fort Wool, is closed to all shipping at night, under an order issued today by Rear Admiral McLean, commandant of this naval district.

Certain known American vessels in the coastwise or Chesapeake Bay trade will be permitted to enter or depart up to 9 o'clock. After that all craft will be barred from darkness until daybreak. Even in daylight ships going in or out must pass the inspection of patrol boats, which will open a buoyed wire gate 500 feet wide for authorized vessels.

Lafayette Students Enter Training.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Feb. 18.—Just half of the students at Lafayette College responded to the first call for volunteers to enter the course in military training, and enlisted Friday night and yesterday morning to remain in the course for two years. The opening of the list was preceded by an enthusiastic mass meeting. The War Department has promised to send arms, uniforms, and an instructor to Easton at the first possible moment. The Faculty will give credit toward graduation for the work done in the course.

Special Guards for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—Police Marshal Carter announced tonight that he would ask the Police Board tomorrow for authority to muster in immediately 240 special policemen to guard against any outbreaks or rioting. The men, he announced, will be in citizen clothes, but armed.

Peru's War Minister Resigns.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 18.—Colonel Benjamin Puente, who last August was appointed Minister of War by President Pardo, has resigned.

VILLARD WOULD BOW TO 'MILITARISM' VOTE

Says Nation Should Discuss Question Calmly and All Accept the Decision.

FEARS PRUSSIANISM HERE

Thinks Physical Training in Compulsory Service Good for Youth, but Dreads an Officer Caste.

Oswald Garrison Villard spoke in the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon on "Some Duties of the Hour."

After speaking of his Bavarian descent, on his father's side of the family, Mr. Villard referred to the long and dispassionate consideration he had given to the matter which had caused him to become pro-Ally, and said it was caused by his fear of and hatred for Prussian militarism.

"I often feel like asking the question," he said, "Has not Prussia already conquered America? Has not the Prussian military spirit become dominant in America? If we are forced into war, what will those nations which are depending upon our helping hands do? Will they not be wiped out without our assistance? Will we not be able to do more good out of war, in this respect, and by our moral national influence?

"Many persons say: 'This is the time to keep quiet and stand behind the President.' But it seems to me it is the time for the people to get together and discuss conditions dispassionately and calmly, not giving way to righteous wrath. Some of our talk may be foolish, but some of it must be good, and, at least, we will be discussing the welfare of the nation as we see it. But should the people at large decide for war it is a long-time American habit for all to bow to the will of the whole people.

"As to compulsory military training, it would be a fine thing for our young men to have the physical training and experience they would obtain. It is not the soldiers I fear any more than it is the soldiers of Germany who are to be feared. The cause for fear is the Prussian military officers, professional teachers of war, and it is what they stand for that caused me to become pro-Ally.

"In the same way, it is not our young men who would be trained, but the 65,000 military officers who would be necessary and whose spirit is to be feared, feared because it might, indeed probably would, become akin to the Prussian military spirit. So let us, on both sides of the question, talk this matter over freely and fearlessly in accord with the true American spirit. Then, should the people, by the referendum, decide for compulsory training, abide, also in true American spirit, by that decision.

"Our President has been maligned for what is called his patience, and, indeed, his patience is sublime. Like Lincoln, he will be known in history as the 'Patient Wilson.' All of his spoken and written words on the present critical conditions have been free from passion, bitterness or venom.

"How can any man be too patient in such a crisis as is ours? It is our duty to stand firm for our fine American institutions and not be led astray by hysteria into that dread Prussian military spirit. This subject of compulsory military training is the greatest problem of today.

"Many persons think that Germany's wonderful efficiency is due to their militarism, but this is not so. It is due to their wonderful schools. Were it due to militarism, all countries could be equally efficient. It is the system of compulsory training that I fear—fear that it will arouse the Prussian war spirit."

URGE PEACE IN CHICAGO.

Coliseum Meeting Wants a Referendum Vote of the Nation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Approximately 12,000 persons, at a peace meeting held in the Coliseum today, applauded suggestions that an embargo be placed on munitions and foodstuffs, and that a referendum vote should be taken on the question of war. After addresses by two Socialists, a pacifist, a Texas Congressman and a settlement worker, the meeting adopted resolutions, amid applause, which the Chairman, Rev. Fred A. Moore, Director of the Open Forum, said he hoped would "literally be heard in Washington."

The resolutions in part were as follows:

"We, 12,000 citizens assembled in the Coliseum and with thousands more turned away, believing that not only the lives of our young men and our material wealth, but our stores of good will and international sympathy should be treasured, and knowing that if the United States now joins in this world war the lives and property of American citizens will be further endangered and our opportunity for leadership in the establishment of an international organization for the preservation of world peace will be jeopardized, urge that American citizens and American vessels be warned against entering the war zone.

"Believing also that war should be undertaken only as the expressed and deliberate choice of the people upon whom its burdens will chiefly fall, we urge that the will of the people be ascertained by a referendum vote before a state of war is allowed to develop between this people and any other Government."

The meeting was promoted by Miss Eleanor Karsted of the Woman's Peace Party and was marked with interruptions from start to finish.

RUSSIA PLANS TRADE FLEET.

Cabinet Bill for 100,000,000 Rubles to Encourage Shipbuilding.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says the Russian Minister of Commerce has introduced in the Duma a bill under the terms of which the Government will devote 100,000,000 rubles toward the creation of a Russian mercantile fleet.

The money is to be employed in advances to shipbuilders to encourage the construction of new shipyards and to provide equipment for them.

WOULD FORCE ALIENS HERE TO REGISTER

Bill Is Introduced in Congress Requiring Enemy Nationals to Procure Identification Cards.

POSTMASTERS THE AGENCY

Complete Data on Each Alien Forwarded to Secretary of Labor Under Edmonds's Proposed Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Representative George W. Edmonds of Pennsylvania has introduced a bill for the registration of aliens. According to Congressman Edmonds this is the only important country that has no law requiring such registration in time of war or imminent national danger.

Mr. Edmonds holds that the enactment of an alien registration law is necessary at this time on account of the international situation. His bill would require all aliens native of the country against which the United States had entered into war to register with the local Postmaster his full name, the date and place of his birth, the country or sovereignty to which he may owe allegiance, the nature of his employment, the length of time he has resided in the United States, Territories, or insular possessions, and his intentions as to becoming naturalized. At the end of each week the names of all aliens registered would be forwarded to the Secretary of Labor, in whose department are the Bureaus of Immigration and Naturalization.

Upon registering, the Postmaster would furnish to the alien a card of identification bearing the alien's full name, residence, employment, nationality, and date of birth. These cards would have to be produced upon the demand of any agent designated by the President to maintain surveillance, peace, and order. The agents may be assigned from the Secret Service or from any department of the Government.

When an alien has occasion to change his Post Office address he must apply to the Postmaster of the community to which he removes for reregistration within twenty-four hours after his arrival, when a new registration card will be issued to him. The old card would be forwarded to the Department of Labor.

Any alien who violates or fails to comply with the act, so it is provided, shall, on conviction, be fined not more than $2,000, or be imprisoned not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

All of the countries of Europe that are at war have laws for the registration of aliens. The most drastic is the British. The British law, enacted immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities, covers every phase of the subject.

The law of France requires every person of foreign nationality to report for identification to the police, town hall, or administrator of his place of residence. Every foreigner belonging to Germany or Austria-Hungary must leave the northeast region, as well as part of the southeast region. They have the choice of leaving France or withdrawing to the interior, where, if possible, work is provided for them. Similar measures, the law requires, shall be taken with respect to foreign citizens of the same nationalities living within the radius of the entrenched camps of Paris and Lyons. Foreigners of other nationalities may be authorized to remain in their present residences, and in such cases they shall receive a permit of residence, and they shall not be permitted thereafter to leave their residences without a safe conduct.

Germany's law requires every person leaving or entering the empire to establish his identity by a passport. The military commanders, after consultation with the competent authorities, may in particular border districts and at particular times permit certain classes of persons to cross the frontiers with papers other than passports. Every alien staying within the boundaries of the empire must establish his identity by means of a passport. The military commander, in cases where a passport cannot be obtained, after consultation with the competent provisional authorities, may permit the recognition of other official papers as sufficient proof.

Passports must contain a description of the person and his photograph of recent date, with his own signature under the photograph, together with an official certificate that the holder of the passport is actually the person represented by the photograph, and that the signature has been affixed by his own hand. The photograph shall be pasted in the passport and officially stamped in such manner that about one-half of the stamp covers the photograph and the other half the paper of the passport.

FEAR A POTATO WAR.

British Retailers Are Rebellious and Consumers Discontented.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Premier Lloyd George's intervention in the potato crisis is regarded by the Sunday newspapers as an eleventh hour effort to avert the potato war which has been threatening for some time. Lloyd's Weekly News says that people everywhere are discontented over the dearth and dearness of potatoes, while retailers are rebellious and refuse to sell at the price fixed by the Controller.

Serious famine exists in virtually all the large Lancashire towns, particularly Manchester. The usual weekly output from the Ormskirk District of Lancashire is between 3,000 and 4,000 tons, but this month not 100 tons have been sold by retail, yet it is estimated that there are more than 20,000 tons of potatoes within a ten-mile radius of Ormskirk.

Acting under orders from Dublin, the police of Ireland visited the markets at Drogheda, Middleton, Limerick and elsewhere and ordered the farmer sellers not to charge more than a shilling for fourteen pounds of potatoes.

The Weekly Dispatch says that the potato famine is due to the non-arrival of stocks on the market owing to the alleged withholding of stocks by farmers for better prices.

BERNSTORFF'S DAY QUIET.

No Hint of How Long His Ship Will Stay at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 18.—The examination of cargo and passengers' baggage on the steamer Frederik VIII. was continued today.

Sunday was spent quietly on board by Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, and the large number of other German passengers. Many of them took advantage of the mild weather to walk up and down the decks for hours, finding some slight diversion in looking across the Bedford Basin to the snow clad hills and watching the trains on the railroad which skirts the shore of the basin.

No official intimation was forthcoming as to the probable date on which the steamer would be permitted to resume her voyage to Copenhagen.

SWISS FOR BELGIAN RELIEF.

Federal Council Suggests Their Taking Up Americans' Work.

BERNE, Feb. 18, (via Paris.)—The Swiss Federal Council has proposed that leading Swiss citizens be ready to continue the Belgian and French relief work if the American Relief Commission retires from Belgium and Northern France.

GENEVA, Feb. 18, (via Paris.)—It is officially announced that the Swiss Government has decided to begin overtures with interested States concerning the feeding of the people in the occupied portions of Belgium and Northern France. It is purposed to replace Americans of the Commission for Relief in Belgium by Swiss citizens if the Americans should withdraw from the occupied zones. Negotiations with Spain with this object in view are in progress.

16 STEAMERS SAIL; ONE AN AMERICAN

Continued from Page 1.

port in December, and later from Fowey, England, for Boston, is overdue fifteen days and fear is expressed that she has foundered or been torpedoed.

Captain W. J. Johnson sent a message from Fayal, the Azores, Jan. 19, that he had arrived with the crew of a Norwegian steamer, having been ordered by a U-boat Captain to rescue the survivors of the destroyed ship.

Later Captain Johnson wired that he was leaving the Azores and he has not been heard from. The Borinquen is 1,994 tons and has been carrying general cargoes to allied ports.

BAY OF BISCAY MINE STREWN.

American Ship Brings a Report of Floating Explosives.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—After being held up twice by allied patrol boats under suspicion of being a German mine layer, the American steamer Carolinian, Captain Smith, arrived here today.

Captain Smith said the Bay of Biscay, off the French West Coast, had been thickly strewn with mines by the Germans, and that his ship nearly ran down a mine and was compelled to signal for a patrol boat. He said the mines were of the floating type.

CHARGED WITH SINKING SHIP

Officers of the Liebenfels, at Charleston, Formally Accused.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 18.—Captain J. R. Klattenhoff and eight other officers of the German steamer Liebenfels, sunk in shallow water here Jan. 31, were formally accused yesterday of wilfully sinking the vessel or allowing it to be sunk. Their hearing before a United States Commissioner was postponed and the men were released under bond of $5,000 each.

United States Marshal Sims today took possession of the German freighter, relieving Fred C. Peters, Collector of the Port, who has kept deputies on guard constantly. Until this afternoon the officers of the Liebenfels had been in the custody of Immigration Inspector Hoard. Action, it was stated, was taken on instructions from Washington.

Captain Klattenhoff is a patient in a hospital, having been under intermittent treatment for several months.



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DECLARES BLOCKADE IS STARVING GREECE

Numerous Deaths and the Poor Eating Herbs and Grass, the Legation Here Says.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Greek Legation, in a statement issued here today, says famine is resulting from the Entente blockade of the coast of Greece, and the poor classes are living on herbs and grass. It also is declared that, despite compliance with the ultimatum of the Allies, there has been no relaxation of blockade measures. The statement follows:

"The Greek Legation has received information that the results of the blockade of the Greek ports, enforced by the Entente Allies since Dec. 8, are of the most gruesome character.

"Ten deaths from starvation have been reported from the Province of Jannina, 1 at Laurium, 10 in Acarnania, 2 in the Province of Preceza, 1 in Eubia, and 1 in Messina. The poor classes have begun to live on herbs and grass. The epidemics of enteritis and dysenteria are rapidly spreading in the country.

"Notwithstanding the complete execution of the Allies' ultimatum, no relaxation of the blockade has been brought about. Numbers of fishing boats constantly are sunk or sequestered by the ships enforcing the blockade. Coasting trade between ports of the kingdom is completely prohibited."

RUSSIAN TRENCHES RAIDED.

Teuton Point of Support Captured and Held by Russians.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 18, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Germans dressed in white yesterday took the offensive against the Russians near Kochara, southwest of Dvinsk, on the northern end of the Eastern front, and broke into a front-line Russian trench, but were immediately driven out by the Russians. In the Carpathians Russian detachments surprised and captured without firing a shot a strongly fortified Austro-German position southwest of Okna. The War Office statement telling of these local successes reads:

Western front: After fierce artillery preparation Germans clad in white overalls assumed the offensive in the sector of our front east of the town of Kochava, southwest of Dvinsk. A party of attacking Germans succeeded in penetrating one of our foremost trenches, but almost immediately was driven out by our reserves.

Rumanian front: Our detachments, as a result of a surprise attack, captured without firing a shot a strongly fortified enemy point of support on a height eight and two-thirds miles southwest of the village of Okna. All counterattacks were repelled, and we took a number of prisoners.

Caucasian front: A snowstorm prevails.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reporting military operations on the Eastern and Balkan fronts, the statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters says:

Eastern war theatre: Front of Prince Leopold: On Lavkessa, southwest of Dvinsk, reconnoitring parties entered the Russian lines and brought back about fifty prisoners.

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the mountains north of the Oitus Valley the Russians ceased their attack after their first storming waves had streamed back under our defensive fire.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: There was nothing new to report.

MILNER DENIES DISCORD.

Explains Prolongation of Allied Conference at Petrograd.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 18.—Viscount Milner, Minister without portfolio and member of the British War Council, took occasion at a reception held here today in honor of the delegates to the Entente Allied Conference to deny allegations printed in Austro-German newspapers that the prolonged sojourn of the delegates in Russia was due to a divergence of views among them.

Lord Milner averred that complete harmony prevailed at the conference from the beginning, and that the protraction was due entirely to the multiplicity of matters needing discussion.

LUDENDORFF'S SWAY THAT OF A DICTATOR

Hand of Hindenburg's Chief of Staff Felt in Every Undertaking of the Central Powers.

REAL "BOSS" OF GERMANY

No Momentous Decision of the Empire Promulgated Unless "Ludendorff Is For It."

GENEVA, Switzerland, Feb. 18.—Germany now has a real "boss" in General von Ludendorff, First Quartermaster General. The hand of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's chief of staff and trusted colleague is felt now not only in his strategic determinations and direction of the armies of the Central Powers, but reaches out into Germany's whole economic and social life.

All the threads not only of military control, but also of civil administration, food distribution, industry, agriculture, and finally even of German foreign relations, all of which are now subordinated to military requirements, now run ultimately to the château at the Silesian country seat of the Prince of Pless, where General von Ludendorff sits with the great Field Marshal von Hindenburg at Imperial Headquarters. Where a purely military decision is in question von Hindenburg's name is usually cited as the determinant authority, but in all other great questions in the forefront of German policy in recent months, such as the introduction of universal auxiliary labor service, the conversion of German industry to an absolute war basis, the transfer of Belgian workmen to Germany, the tightening of the food distribution regulations and finally unrestricted submarine war, the prophecies of coming decisions in informed circles were almost invariably accompanied by the self-explanatory remark, "Ludendorff ist dafür," (Ludendorff is for it.)

The talented General Staff officer, who in the exciting days of August, 1914, when the original German commander in the east, Lieut. Gen. von Prittwitz und Gaffon, had determined to retire before the superior Russian forces, and had given orders to abandon East Prussia and fall back behind the Vistula River, was hurried eastward from Imperial Headquarters, picking up Field Marshal von Hindenburg on the way, to save the situation, has merely extended to all of Germany the system which he introduced in the east when von Hindenburg was merely the over-commander of the eastern forces. General von Ludendorff then had full control of the entire administration in the occupied districts of Russia.

His Word Next to Final.

If a new customs tariff were to be introduced for Poland, and if regulations for the tobacco trade were to be promulgated the decision thereon ultimately rested with General von Ludendorff. New municipal regulations for towns in occupied districts emanated from the civil Administration bureau attached to the "over-command in the east." The representative of American Jewish societies who came to Germany to arrange an opening of communication between Polish Jews and relatives in America and for the sending of relief funds, conferred with General von Ludendorff before the plans were approved finally.

When Field Marshal von Hindenburg was appointed to the general command of Germany's entire military strength, General von Ludendorff extended not only the scope of his military responsibilities, but also his control of those factors of general life which under the present war conditions are almost as important to military success as the actual direction of armies—food production and distribution, manufactures, transportation and other social and industrial factors. His first decision was to remedy as far as possible the error of General von Falkenhayn, former Chief of the General Staff, who had attempted to fix the figure for the maximum consumption of munitions, and had sadly under-estimated the required amounts. General von Ludendorff's determination was to produce not the amount of guns and munitions which experts might calculate as necessary, but the maximum amount of which Germany's industries were capable, and he subordinated everything else to this purpose.

Put Belgians to Work.

From this came Germany's scheme of mobilizing the entire labor supply in direct service of the army. The idea of the compulsory employment of Belgian labor in German industry, it may now be stated, was also General von Ludendorff's, not Gov. Gen. von Bissing's, or at any rate when Gov. Gen. von Bissing and the civil administration of Belgium raised against this scheme the impossibility of carrying it out without exciting diplomatic complications, it was "the higher military authority" which overruled the objection and ordered the plan put into effect.

The Krupps, August Thyssen and other big industrial leaders of Germany, go direct to General von Ludendorff for consultations and directions regarding the production of munitions and supplies. Thyssen last Autumn brought from von Ludendorff the word that there would be no ruthless submarine war, which The Associated Press sent in an interview to the American press, and it was again from the château at Pless, after the rejection of Germany's peace overtures had changed the situation, that word came in January that the ruthless submarine policy had received the stamp of approval.

It is an open secret that the farming classes are "holding out" food supplies from the general stock for the nation's necessities. The "von Hindenburg appeal" to the patriotism of the farmers to provide extra fats for munition workers which brought out tons of pork and lard from hidden supplies, was inspired by General von Ludendorff. It was reported also at the time of the departure of the correspondent of The Associated Press that the task of getting from the farmers the full amount of such agrarian surplusage, in which von Batocki's food department, backed by all the authority of the civil administration, has failed up to this time, will now be taken in hand by General von Ludendorff, and enforced by the most stringent military measures.

All these decisions and determinations, of course, are covered by Field Marshal von Hindenburg's name and authority, but the Field Marshal leaves such non-military problems almost exclusively in the hands of von Ludendorff—the man who, as far as that is possible, is the dictator of Germany.

SAYS SCIENCE PLAYS GREAT PART IN WAR

M. Painleve Tells of Wireless Improvements and Registering of Distant Sounds.

PARIS, Feb. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Paul Painlevé, a member of the French Institute, eminent in mathematics, deputy for the Latin Quarter, and until recently Minister of Public Instruction and Inventions, declares that Thomas Edison "was rather severe in his judgment when he expressed in a recent interview his surprise that science had played so small a part in the war."

"The most important scientific applications made since the war began are still military secrets," said M. Painlevé to The Associated Press. "When it is all over and details of new inventions and new developments of old ones, discovered and put into practice, used at the front, may be revealed, I think Mr. Edison will revise his opinion and that the world generally will admit that science has done its part.

"To mention only isolated cases, the processes of wireless communication and for the registering of sounds at distances, that is by the ordinary wireless currents and by ground induction, have been marvelously perfected through the requirements of the war. All the armies are rivaling each other in skillful methods for tapping the enemy's lines of telephonic communication from a considerable distance; not tapping as it is generally understood, but by the use of a marvelous instrument that enables the sentinel in his advanced listening post out beyond the front line of trenches to hear the enemy communications by telephone going over wires that are several hundred yards away.

"I would mention also a system that we perfected and put into use for locating the enemy's batteries by sound. The principle was known before the war, but it was regarded as impracticable. It has, since the war, been brought to the highest state of perfection and efficiency and for months has been in use over the entire front. It has proved so effective that our adversaries, who captured a motor car with one of the outfits, have equipped themselves with similar appliances but lacking the delicacy and the precision of our instruments. It was France that had the entire initiative of this brilliant application.

"Inventions for following the enemy's sapping and mining operations by sound that were, in all armies, very crude and insufficient before the war, have made the most remarkable progress, and will reflect honor upon French science later on.

"Aviation in every respect has been remarkably perfected by the efforts of science and technicians since the war began. Today a pilot goes up in all kinds of weather without fear of being upset by sudden squalls, so well have been perfected the measures for the stability of flying machines. Great progress also has been made in the improvement of motors, particularly in the reduction of their weight in proportion to their effective power, so that they speed up to 150 miles an hour. Finally, in spite of the difficulties, wireless telegraphy has been marvelously adapted to aviation."

DUESSELDORF, Germany, Feb. 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Professor Roth of Greifswald gives an account of some of the accomplishments of German science since the war in the Duesseldorf General Anzeiger. He gives first place to the "Americanization" of German industrial processes by the application of American efficiency methods. He says in part:

"In the first place, Germany has learned in this war to make use of her water power for the production of electricity. This has been necessary for purposes of coal economy. This use of water power has powerfully contributed to the saving of human labor, with the result that Germany can now produce electrical energy almost as cheaply as the countries possessing an unlimited supply of water power. Numerous industrial firms have undergone a process of modernization or americanization, which secures to them still greater advantages than before, especially over backward France."

A description of the expansion and renovation of the iron and steel industry, especially in the production of the finer types of metals, follows, and mention is made of the discovery of surprising substitutes for copper, which Germany has been lacking. In the field of chemistry, he adds, rapid advances have been made from the laboratory to the manufacturing stage in the synthetic production of important organic compounds, as well as of such war material as rubber and explosives.

"Above all, the chemical conquest of the air for agriculture has made great progress," he says. "The business of extracting nitrogen from the atmosphere has been so successful that in 1917 the Government will be able to dispose of 5,000,000 tons of nitrous manure, which is four times the amount needed in peace time. The equally difficult problem of the production of glycerine, toluol, benzol, and sulphuric acid has also been solved."

INDIA NOW ORGANIZING.

Ammunition Output to be Increased —Train Service Cut.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A Reuter dispatch from Delhi says that among the new war measures adopted by the Indian Government are the severe curtailment of railway services and the organization of India's industrial and natural resources, with a view to increasing the output of munitions.

In addition, an order has been issued forbidding women and children to sail for England except for the most urgent reasons.



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GERMAN HOME ARMY CREATES PROBLEMS

Many Applicants Suspected of Evading Military Duty or Classroom Work.

OPPOSITION BY OLDER MEN

Compulsory Service, Repeatedly Delayed, to be Established as Last Resort.

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 18, (from a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—All indications are that Germany eventually will adjust herself to the conditions brought about by the civil service law passed last Fall. The German War Bureau, which is putting into effect the provisions of the law, reports that it has had unexpected success, and points to the huge number of applications for employment received from all classes of the population, which seemingly are anxious to serve the Fatherland in a civil capacity.

The plan, however, constitutes a problem not to be ignored in the future. On the basis of returns up to the present, the number of youths who have applied for work of any kind has been so large that the authorities have not been able to avoid the conclusion that schoolboys deliberately are attempting to evade their studies by offering their services to the Government.

The boys know that they are not yet liable to be called into military service. Failure to make public the pay to which they would be entitled as civil workers for the Government is believed, in many cases, to have led them to hope for high wages or a spirit of adventure has inspired many of them to seek "work for the Fatherland."

Eliminates School Work.

This employment is made more attractive by reason of the fact that it automatically eliminates their classroom duties.

Many who have applied for employment, it is believed, have done so in the hope that they may evade military duty. These generally are men who have been found unfit for service at the front, but who hope to avoid assignment to uncongenial tasks in garrison work, and expect to be able to stay outside the army by showing that they are serving their country in an important way in some civil capacity.

Opposition to the civil service plan has developed from men who are past military age, who for years have been comfortably settled in their own homes and active at their particular trades, and who oppose to the utmost any proposition to dislodge them and transport them to districts where they would be more available than at home.

Though the Government has taken pains to provide for such cases by separate pay for families in the event of separation and by sick benefit insurance and pensions, the undercurrent of opposition has increased rather than decreased.

The large number of women applicants for civil duty has not been an unmixed benefit, since women employes in regular male occupations have not proved able, it is said, to do men's work satisfactorily, and despite their best efforts are much inferior to the former male help.

The civil service plan, soon after its announcement, was a literal bugaboo, which has faded in the background to some extent, as the employers and employes have discovered that at present the intention does not exist to mobilize everybody immediately.

Compulsory Service Delayed.

The compulsory service which originally had been planned for this month at the latest has been repeatedly delayed, because the German Government apparently wants to resort to this measure only when it becomes absolutely necessary. It is improbable, in the opinion of well-informed Germans, that the next few weeks will see anything more than a gradual influx of civil workers.

It is possible, if not probable, that a continuance of the war will mean socialization of business in Germany, the closing of all but the most necessary businesses, and the mobilization of all efforts in a determination to ward off what Germany believes to be efforts to dismember that country and its allies.

KING LUDWIG'S CHEAP LUNCH

Seated "Alongside the Humble," He Asks for a Second Helping.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—King Ludwig of Bavaria, who is extremely popular with his people, not least for his democratic habits, yesterday unexpectedly visited one of the cheap eating houses which have been established in Munich and all the other large German cities since the beginning of the war.

Seated in the midst of the establishment at a table alongside the humble, the King remained fully one hour. He partook of all the dishes and even asked for a second helping.

Some men cut down their smoking, others change to these mild ones and go as far as they like.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

"*Truly* a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAQUI MAKER — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

RED CROSS APPEALS FOR MILLION MEMBERS

Calls for the "Undivided Support of Patriotic Americans Everywhere" in Nation's Crisis.

WASHINGTON, Feb 18.—Asking for "the undivided support of patriotic Americans everywhere," Eliot Wadsworth, Acting Chairman of the American Red Cross, today issued an appeal to the American public for the immediate enrollment of 1,000,000 new members to help the society in the present national crisis. Mr. Wadsworth said:

"At this time of national trial, when every one is keyed to a spirit of particular sacrifice and desire to help, I cannot insist too strongly nor too often that the Red Cross is the only volunteer relief organization recognized by the United States Government. Now is a time when we must unify our national efforts and guard, above all, against duplication of work in any vital field.

"Numbers of self-sacrificing persons during the last two years have given all their time and enthusiasm to specialized relief. We have had to be neutral, to lessen suffering wherever we have found it. We could do nothing else if we were true to the spirit of our founders. Others have preferred through keen sympathy to work for special national relief funds, and to make special forms of dressings and bandages for surgeons of this or that particular country. The work of these persons has been one of the sustaining inspirations of American life.

"But now the conditions are all changed. It is the United States itself that may need our organized assistance. We do not know at what minute this country may demand our uttermost resources. There is no possibility of divided sympathy. And our Government has made it plain beyond the chance of doubt that where America is suffering, or in danger of suffering, the American Red Cross must bear the burden of national relief of the war, and command the loyal and devoted help of the entire country.

"We are ready now to provide personnel to care for the sick and wounded of an army of 1,000,000 men, and to bring instant relief to the dependent families of volunteers. Our surgical dressings we have standardized to meet the special needs of the United States Army. In one year we have added to our rolls more than a quarter of a million members. Today we need a million new members at once. The time has come when we must ask and obtain the undivided support of patriotic Americans everywhere."

NEW AUSTRIAN NAVY CHIEF.

Vice Admiral Njegovan Succeeds the Late Admiral Haus.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.—Vice Admiral Maximilian Njegovan has been appointed commander of the Austro-Hungarian war fleet and Vice Admiral Karl Kaiser von Kaltenfels has been promoted to be chief of the naval section, according to a telegram received here today from Vienna.

These appointments ensue on the death of Grand Admiral Anton Haus, commander of the fleet.

L. L. Bonheur to Undergo Operation

Lucien L. Bonheur, Director of the French Theatre, has been taken to Mount Sinai Hospital, where he will undergo an operation within a few days. The operation, which it is not thought will prove serious, will be performed by Dr. Elsberg.

MIRAUMONT HILLS IN BRITISH HANDS

Continued from Page 1.

Germans launched a strong counter-attack with fresh troops. The British were forced to yield ground under the weight of numbers, but supports were rushed to them and the withdrawal ceased. The Germans had regained part of the mound, but nevertheless the British line ran well up the slope.

"The German losses are known to have been very considerable, and it would be useless to pretend that we did not have to pay the price of victory. But the success attained is a very important one."

BRITISH ON ANCRE TOOK 773 GERMANS

Second Day's Report Shows Big Increase in Prisoners Captured in Saturday's Operations.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads as follows:

The prisoners we took in yesterday's operations (on the Ancre) now number 12 officers and 761 men. We also captured a number of machine guns and trench mortars.

This morning strong enemy forces attacked our new positions on the spur above Baillescourt farm. The enemy infantry, advancing in three waves, with bodies of supporting troops in the rear, came under the concentrated fire of our artillery, and were driven back with heavy losses. Our lines were not reached at any point. We suffered no casualties.

We entered German positions during the night southwest and also northwest of Arras, south of Fauquissart, and north of Ypres. We inflicted many casualties on the enemy, blew up a machine gun, and took nineteen prisoners.

Hostile raiding parties were repulsed during the night south of Ypres. We secured prisoners and inflicted a number of casualties. There was considerable mutual artillery activity today in the neighborhood of Bouchavesnes, in the Ancre area, and in the Ypres sector.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—British troops continued their attacks yesterday against the German positions on both banks of the Ancre, and the battle surged to and fro all day. After taking 130 prisoners and capturing five machine guns, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters, the Teutons abandoned their advanced crater positions north of the river.

British attempts to enter German trenches northwest of Armentières, southwest of Lille, northwest of La Bassée Canal, and near Ransart were repulsed by the Germans after hand-to-hand fighting.

The text of the statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—After lively fire preparation, strong English reconnoitring detachments tried to enter our trenches north of Armentières, southwest of Lille, north of the La Bassée Canal, and near Ransart. They were repulsed partly in hand-to-hand fighting, during which prisoners remained in our hands, and partly by our fire.

After the failure of his attack on Feb. 16, south of Miraumont, the enemy, in the course of the night, increased his artillery fire, and when morning came attacked on both sides of the Ancre River. In the engagements, which continued during the day and were subject to frequent changes, we took prisoner 130 men and captured five machine guns and then abandoned to the enemy our most advanced crater positions. On the south bank of the Ancre violent English attacks were repulsed and all our positions were maintained.

On the River Oise, near Dreslincourt, (southwest of Noyon,) an advance brought in for us fourteen prisoners.

Army Group of Crown Prince Frederick William.—In the Champagne, our new positions south of Ripont, and on the west bank of the Meuse, our trenches in the Bois le Prêtre were actively shelled by artillery and mine throwers. Attacks were not carried out because of our annihilating fire.

On the night of Feb. 17 one of our airships extensively bombed the town and port of Boulogne.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—French troops last night invaded a German trench in the Bois le Prêtre, on the left bank of the Moselle, near Pont-à-Mousson, and destroyed the German works and sheds. On the rest of the front, according to the official statement issued by the French War Office this afternoon, there were only patrol encounters. The text of the statement follows:

In the course of the night there were patrol encounters at various points along the front, notably in the sectors of Troyon (southeast of Verdun) and Chamvrettes, to the northwest of Badonviller.

In the Bois le Prêtre a detachment entered one of the enemy trenches and destroyed the works and sheds there. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

The official communication issued tonight says:

Nothing of importance occurred during the day except a fairly lively artillery action on both sides of the Meuse, especially in the regions of Bezonvaux and Hill 304. Last night, an enemy surprise attack on one of our trenches north of St. Mihiel failed.

The Belgian communication says:

There was patrol activity during the night in the region of the Ferryman's House. This morning lively fighting with bombs and artillery took place in the region of Steenstraete and Het Sas. The bombardment was intermittent on the rest of the front.

GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY.

Some Companies Wiped Out in Counterattacks on the Ancre.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Feb. 18.—The fog which shut in yesterday, bringing the operations on the Ancre to a standstill, lifted partially today and the Germans made counter-attacks which were repulsed with heavy casualties to the attackers. Some German companies opposed to the British were completely wiped out during the attack, all those not dead or not wounded being made prisoners. The highest total was eighty-five prisoners from one company.

Some of the prisoners belong to the famous Eighty-ninth Grenadier Guards. All the captured Germans were laden down with picture postcards and pencils. They had scarcely anything else. The postcards generally were sentimental, most of them portraying soldiers' homecomings.

At one point on the British front today a German was seen running across No Man's Land with his hands above his head. He was fired on from his own line and killed as he reached the British wire.

From heavy silver vases the roses bend graceful in the candle light—

—PALL MALL—

A Shilling in London
A Quarter Here

REWARD

Because Schinasi Bros. made Turkish tobacco America's choice for cigarettes, the Sultan of Turkey awarded the Medal of Merit of the Order of the Mejidie to Schinasi Bros.

Schinasi Bros. *know* Turkish tobacco—and put only the best into *Naturals*.

SCHINASI BROS.

NATURAL

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way—the Quality Way

These Sale Prices Invite the Spotlight

RECOGNIZED quality always emphasizes clearance sale prices.

★ ★ ★

Clothes which are generally conceded to represent an ideal offer for greater economies at the clearance period than clothes of the unpedigreed variety.

★ ★

While we present the nearest ready-for-service approach to the highest grade custom clothes, it is necessary to our business that we hold these clearance sales.

★ ★

The suits and overcoats are all regularly made Weber and Heilbroner clothes—and the reductions are extreme.

★ ★

If you have not done so, now is a good time to try these clothes at considerably less than usual cost.



Included in the reductions are two lines of full dress suits:

$55.00 Dress Coat and Trousers, $45.00
$45.00 " " " " $35.00

Dinner Coats to match at corresponding reductions.

Weber and Heilbroner

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad — 241 Broadway — 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway — 42d and Fifth Avenue

AMERICAN spaghetti, a domestic Panama hat, an Oriental rug from Connecticut—these are not the real thing. My Custom Tailored Suits for Spring, $20 to $45, are the real thing—"ready-mades" are only fair imitations.

I'll show you an almost endless range of strictly Custom Suitings—rich fabrics, rare patterns, odd colorings. These I'll tailor to your individual measure, mind and mood, with my body-gracing fit and thoroughbred style. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

Spring Topcoats, $25 to individual measure

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
18 Years On This Corner

Beginning this morning, the

Annual Sale of Saks Winter Overcoats for Men

Formerly $30 $28 $25 $23 $20

Reduced to $17

¶ An aggregation of overcoats in which is represented every style shown this season, each model teeming with those individual style touches which have made the name of Saks synonymous with overcoats of distinction.

These are not ordinary times and this no ordinary sale.
Therefore, the advantage of prompt action on your part is very apparent.

A small charge for alterations.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

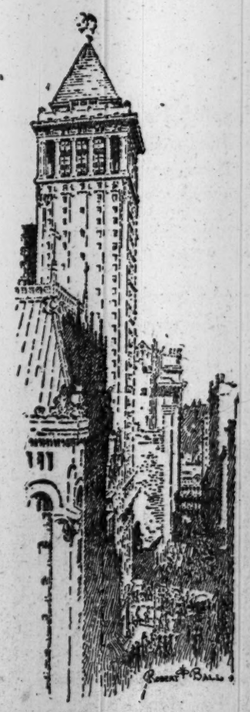
Ask *Your* Lawyer

"IN case of vacancy in the executorship of this will or in the trusteeship of any trust thereby created . . . I appoint Bankers Trust Company of the City of New York, to fill such vacancy."

A highly esteemed lawyer of New York writes us that he uses the form of clause quoted above, and that unless otherwise instructed, he names a trust company as executor of every will which he prepares, if only to fill a vacancy. He adds:

"One of the objects is to avoid the giving of a bond with sureties for double the amount of the estate." What does your lawyer say in regard to the advisability of appointing a trust company as executor and trustee?

Call or write for booklet, "Let's Choose Executors and Talk of Wills."



BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street Telephone 8900 Rector
Resources over $250,000,000

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Spring Opening



Complete Showing Styles and Fabrics

Today and Succeeding Days

Every floor in the De Pinna Building is crowded with new and exclusive apparel for

Girls, Misses, Boys and Young Men

The fabrics are of our own importation, many of them specially woven to meet the demands of this house.

Models are of De Pinna creation, or adapted from those of leading European specialists in young people's apparel.

Misses' Tailored and Sport Suits
Coats and Dresses

Embracing a great number of new models for made-to-order apparel, now in readiness — those exlusive De Pinna things which have an international reputation.

Many of them are made of new imported fabrics not available in other establishments.

They also include the largest assortments this house has ever shown of ready-for-service tailored suits, coats and dresses, which present the same exclusive characteristics as De Pinna made-to-order apparel.

Girls' and Misses' Riding Habits and Hats

Complete Spring and Summer riding outfits, closely adhering to the best English styles.

For cross or side saddle—in the correct fabrics.

De Pinna Riding Hats, specially designed for Misses and Girls.

Riding Boots, Shirts and Crops.

English Regulation Wash Suits for Boys and Girls

Of specially imported fabrics, guaranteed fast colors.

Suits of the new "Ensign Cloth," woven for this house.

Boys' Complete Spring and Summer Outfits

Including English Norfolk Suits, Riding Suits, Spring Topcoats, Hats, Caps and "Anniped" Shoes.

English Haberdashery for Boys and Young Men

Neckwear in new English silks, imported Spring and Summer shirtings, imported sweaters, pajamas and hosiery.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

CUBAN TROOPS READY TO ATTACK SANTIAGO

Menocal's Forces Concentrating in Oriente Province — Elections There Suspended.

MANY REBELS DESERTING

Insurgents Said to Have Lost Heavily in Sancti Spiritus Battle Because of Machine Guns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—The Government is now concentrating its forces rapidly in Oriente Province for a march on Santiago, which it expects to take shortly. Telegraphic communication has already been re-established as far as Ciego de Avila. The sugar mills in the Trocha zone, which were forced to cease grinding for a few days, have resumed.

The partial elections in several places in Oriente Province which were set for Feb. 20 were suspended by President Menocal's decree today, because the places are in the hands of the rebels.

It is officially confirmed that loyal forces under Colonel Pujol took Jatabonico this afternoon. Four rebels were killed, the others fleeing. Jatabonico is the location of one of the Cuba Company's biggest sugar mills.

Government reports tonight indicate that José Miguel Gomez, with less than 4,000 men, is fleeing toward the coast closely pursued by Government troops.

Many persons, arrested three days ago charged with conspiring against public order, have been released because the charges were not substantiated.

A dispatch to La Discusion says that some 300 rebels were killed when Sancti Spiritus was taken. A person arriving from there today said he saw four rows of rebel dead laid out on the station platform. The Government forces used machine guns with deadly effect, while they only lost several wounded. Many deserting soldiers are surrendering in various parts of the island, and all report that the rebels are discouraged at the apparent lack of enthusiasm of the general public in the revolutionary movement and the failure of the army to join it.

Regarding rumors current to the effect that an agreement would be reached between the Government and the rebels, Secretary of the Treasury Cancio declared tonight:

"The Government will not enter into any kind of negotiations with the rebels. The Government of General Menocal will quickly have the situation under control, but even if this were not accomplished quickly, there would be no agreement to reach with the enemies of peace."

No important developments in the western end of the island were reported today except the departure of the Mayor of the town of Artemisa with a number of his policemen for the woods. This party is being pursued by a Lieutenant and a detachment of loyal troops.

The arrival of the American transport Dixie this morning gave rise to many conjectures here, the Liberal sympathizers jubilliantly declaring that it meant American intervention. Sub-Secretary of State Patterson, however, when besieged by newspaper men, said:

"Our Minister at Washington, Carlos Manuel Cespedes, told us of the coming of this ship and its purpose. Minister Cespedes also says that he talked extensively with Secretary of State Lansing, who gave assurances that this ship, and others sent to other Cuban ports, came solely for the purpose of giving by their presence moral support to the Cuban Government, and their mission cannot be interpreted as preliminary to the intervention of the United States in Cuban affairs."

Immediately after the customary visits of courtesy paid between the acting commander of the Cuban Navy and the commander of the Dixie, the latter took an automobile to the American Legation, where he conferred with Minister Gonzales.

General Ernesto Asbert was released from jail this afternoon and promptly rearrested, charged again with conspiracy.

United States Minelayer at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 18.—The United States minelayer San Francisco, Commander Henry V. Butler, arrived here this morning, and Commander Butler arranged with the Military Governor not to allow the warships of President Menocal, or others carrying troops for the purpose of attacking Santiago, to enter the harbor, providing the Governor would not mine the harbor or sink a ship in the channel. No American troops have been landed here as reported.

Troops under command of General Carlos Gonzales Clavel left here this morning by train for the purpose of attaking Manzanillo. Major Bertot at Manzanillo has taken refuge in the American Consulate.

No confirmation has yet been received of the reported capture of two brothers of President Menocal when the Liberal forces took possession of the Menocal sugar mill at Palma Soriano.

CUBA SUFFERS FROM REVOLT.

Business Demoralized All Over the Island—Sugar Industry Suffers.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—The disastrous results of the revolution are already being felt here. Business of all kinds is demoralized. Merchants have canceled millions of dollars of orders given in the United States. Local merchants with representatives traveling all over the island have called in their men, realising the hopelessness of trying to fulfill orders if obtained and to collect if they are filled.

Sugar mill owners are most worried, for they have the most to lose. The sugar harvest this year is later than usual, and was getting under full swing when the blow fell. No mill is known at this date to have closed down, but several have been threatened with trouble. The Government is providing such protection as it is possible to furnish.

If the Liberals hoped to find a weak man in President Menocal they must realize by this time their mistake, because no one could have shown more energy than he has shown, and those who know him best doubt very much if the persons convicted of treason will find any mercy. It is being related here that shortly before Dr. Ferrara made his sudden departure to the United States "on important business," he intimated to President Menocal that if the elections in Santa Clara were not postponed there would be a revolution. The President is said to have replied:

"If any attempt is made to disturb the public order on the island there are about fourteen men who will be responsible for it, and will be shot."

Dr. Ferrara is said to have replied as he took his departure: "Mr. President, would you mind informing me who the other thirteen are?"

An example of the firmness of President Menocal is given in the manner he has suppressed the Liberal newspapers that tried at first openly and then by innuendo to excite public opinion. Dr. Ferrara's newspaper, Heraldo de Cuba, was the first to fall. It is largely edited by Mexican fugitives who sought to practice here the same journalistic methods that drove them from their own country, and their articles for some time in the Heraldo have been nothing short of seditious. But President Menocal, who is a firm believer in the freedom of the press, did not interfere until the recent conspiracy was discovered. Then he issued a warning to the Heraldo that the first attempt to excite trouble would mean its suppression. The Heraldo editors thought they could evade the issue by humorously quoting Government reports, but the paper's suppression quickly followed. La Nacion, another newspaper, tried to print articles so that Liberals could read between the lines. It, too, was suppressed. Next followed the Triunfo, the official organ of the Liberal Party. All Liberal papers in Havana are now under the ban.

In the independent press there is a note of sadness over the calamity that has been brought upon the island.

Messages to Cuban Ports Prohibited.

The sending of messages to Camagüey, Santiago de Cuba, Santa Crux del Sur, and Jucaro, Cuba, has been prohibited, the Commercial Cable Company announced last night. There is no communication by way of Havana with Calmanera or Guantanamo. Messages to Havana are virtually unrestricted, but messages to other places on the island must be in plain language.

WOMEN POLICE A SUCCESS.

Have Won a Permanent Place in England, Their Leader Believes.

LONDON, Feb. 4, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"I think we have won a permanent place for the policewoman in England," said Miss A. Damer Dawson, commandant of the Women's Police Service. "We have proved our usefulness. We are growing steadily in power and influence."

The Women's Police Service was founded at the beginning of the war to train a body of women who might be used as "substitute police," especially among women and children.

"At that time," said Miss Dawson, "there seemed almost no opening for a practical demonstration of what women police could do, as there were still many policemen on duty. In three years the change has been rapid. Some eight or nine cities have installed trained policewomen as parts of their forces. The scope of their activities has steadily increased. Perhaps the biggest opening has been found in the munition factories. Here many hundreds are required.

"The policewoman in the munition factory is detective, chaperon, welfare worker, constable and watchman. In the main, however, her work concerns the young women workers and is covered by the expression, 'preventive and protective.'"

The course of training for policewomen is exacting—attendance at police courts to learn methods and duties, first aid, with stretcher and fire drill and patrol work on the London streets.

"The policewomen in the factories," said Miss Dawson, "keep the gates, examine workers' passes and stop and escort visitors. There are generally two gates to a big munition plant, one controlled by men police, the other by women police. In some factories the women police do most of the work of patroling the factory area. They protect the younger workers from the rougher element and they travel on work trains to prevent rowdyism."

WANTS A NEW IRISH PORT.

Dublin Corporation Would Make Galway a Harbor for Our Trade.

DUBLIN, Jan. 30, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The question of building a harbor at Galway for the purpose of Irish, American, and Canadian trade was brought recently before the Dublin Corporation, and the idea was strongly supported by all members. A resolution was adopted calling the attention of the Government to the subject in connection with the necessity of reproductive works to relieve anticipated distress in the home countries after the war.

It was stated that the creation of a great harbor at Galway to deal with American and Canadian traffic through Ireland would be vastly important to the people of Ireland and Great Britain, and bring home countries into quicker communication with America and the dominions. The route from Galway to Canada and America would be the shortest, and people in Great Britain were beginning to recognize the importance of Galway as a transatlantic port particularly, and in the near future the "All Red Route" would be again a question of urgent public importance. A "through Ireland" route from Great Britain to America, it was asserted, would be of enormous advantage to both those countries, and above all to Ireland, which would be brought into the thoroughfare of the progress and life of the world, and would thus obtain a commercial status which she had not enjoyed for generations.

CALVARY'S PASTORS ARE BOTH TO LEAVE

Dr. Kemp and Dr. Ross, His Associate, Offer Resignations, Effective Next Sunday.

DUE TO FACTIONAL STRIFE

Controversy in the Congregation Marked by Bitter Attacks on the Board of Trustees.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Kemp, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh Street, and the Rev. David Ross, associate pastor, tendered their resignations, effective after next Sunday, at the close of services at the church last night. Both ministers assigned as the reason for their resignation the continuance of factional troubles in the church, which has been lately manifested in attacks on the Board of Trustees for ordering the discontinuance of the church quartet and the weekly printed calendar.

A meeting of the corporate body of the church, decided on several days ago to consider the actions of the Trustees and the atacks on them, the most vigorous of which was an anonymous circular, has been called to take place at the church tonight.

Dr. Kemp found discordant elements in the church when he came from Edinburgh, Scotland, to take its pulpit in 1915. When he found dissatisfaction increasing, one cause, it is said, being the fact that he was not an American minister, but had been imported from Scotland, Dr. Kemp last March offered his resignation, but consented to withdraw it when the congregation requested him to continue.

More trouble was stirred up a month later when Dr. Kemp announced that he had stricken the names of 1,831 persons from the membership roll, which totaled 2,300, because of their inactivity in church affairs. He declared he would not be "pastor of a paper church." The letter, which was addressed "To the congregation," by Dr. Kemp, was as follows:

My Dear Friends: On entering on the pastorate of this church in 1915 I found the church rent and torn asunder with party spirit. I was hopeful that the new ministry would be instrumental in bringing together the opposing parts, but I found, after sixteen months of trial and toil, that the breach is only wider, without either party being willing to yield for the good of the whole. I have personally come under suspicion, because of the circulation of literature of a scurrilous character, reflecting on the administration of the Board of Trustees, which I neither initiated, consented to, agree with, or was cognisant of. The situation is heart-breaking, the atmosphere suffocating and unfriendly, the attitude of many unscriptural and unChristian. God cannot bless where there is disunion. Under these circumstances, I ask you to release me from the pastorate from next Lord's Day. I am, sincerely yours, JOSEPH W. KEMP.

The Rev. Dr. Ross read a brief letter in which he said that in the circumstances there was no course left open to him but the regrettable one of resigning. Dr. Ross said both resignations were final and did not depend on the action of the corporate body tonight or of the Board of Trustees.

The anonymous circular issued recently, attacking the trustees, was the second of its kind, another of similar import having been sent around in January.

PREDICTS RISE OF ARABIA.

Dr. Sullivan Says Teuton Defeat Will Enhance Mecca's Prestige.

"If Turkey and the Central Powers with whom she is allied suffer a decisive defeat in the present war," said the Rev. William L. Sullivan of All Souls' Unitarian Church, at a meeting last night of the People's Institute in Cooper Union, "it seems probable that Arabia, with the assistance of England, will rise to prominence among the nations of the world and that Mecca, instead of Constantinople, will be the centre of Mohammedanism."

Dr. Sullivan said he saw a great and important change in the religion of Islam growing out of its relation with the present war.

"For the first time since Mohammed lived," he said, "Mohammedans have refused to answer a call to a holy war. This refusal shows the disfavor into which Turkey and Constantinople, as the religious head of that great world, has fallen. The Arabians were originally the chosen people of Mohammed. Thus, if at the end of the present war Arabia can, for the first time since the eleventh century, come into power, I do not doubt that Mecca will assume the place that Constantinople has so long held as the centre and head of the great and still rapidly growing Mohammedan world."

Dr. Sullivan called the Mohammedan religion the greatest of all propagandist creeds and said that its spread since the death of its prophet had been amazing. At the conclusion of his talk he prophesied even beyond the rise of Arabia to power, and said that he thought it not an abuse of the imagination to picture the distant future in which Christianity and Judaism would come nearer to, and co-operate with, Mohammedanism, which, he said, was in reality a sister religion.

URGE FULL FREIGHT CARS.

Freight Congestion Attributed Largely to Partial Loading.

Another step in the attempt of the railroads to relieve the present unprecedented freight congestion will be made within the next few days, it was said yesterday, when railroad officials throughout the country will urge upon shippers the necessity of more fully using the carrying capacity of cars. One official who has been active in remeding existing conditions said that the observation of this rule would mean that possibly 75 per cent. of the situation would be cleared up.

Attention is called to the failure of many large manufacturing plants to provide as amply for storage tracks as they have for their output. An official of the Pennsylvania Railroad, explaining this condition, said:

"There has been a quite general failure of industrial plants in the period of tremendous expansion through which we have been passing to make adequate provision for storing or caring for their raw material, pending utilization. With rare exceptions, few steps have been taken to provide storage room for the immensely increased quantities of raw materials that the expansion has required. This, of necessity, has thrown the burden of storage back on the railroads, and it has played a material part in the congestion of railroad yards and terminals.

"I have in mind one large manufacturing establishment in this part of the country which, since the war, has covered every foot of the land area in its possession with productive equipment. It has not even a fraction of an acre left on which to store its raw materials, and of necessity all materials in excess of those required for the daily output must remain in railroad cars, standing in yards or tracked, until ready for consumption."

Austrians Attack in the Trentino.

ROME, Feb. 18.—The War Office issued today the following statement:

Increased activity of our reconnoitring parties led to small successful encounters at Cavento Adamello Pass, near Forcellina di Montozzo; at Valcamonica in Vallaria, in the Upper Posina at Astico, and at Felizon, in the Boite Valley, and in Frigido Valley. The enemy everywhere was driven off. Some prisoners were taken. In the Upper But and on the Carso considerable artillery actions were reported.

Burst Water Main Floods Subway.

A fountain shot thirty-five feet into the air when a twelve-inch water main burst at Seventeenth Street and Seventh Avenue late yesterday afternoon. A flood poured into the excavation for the new Seventh Avenue subway before engineers could shut the valves. The Public Service Commission is investigating the flood, which was the second in that neighborhood within a few hours. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a six-inch main burst at Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue.

TRAIN LOST RACE FOR LIFE.

Julius Cohen, Cotton Broker, Died While Rushing to New York Doctor.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 18.—Death this morning outstripped the "Nellie Bly" express to New York, one of the fastest fliers on the Pennsylvania system. Julius Cohen, a New York cotton broker, hurrying home to see his physician and make a fight for his life, expired as he was being carried from the train in the village of Absecon.

Cohen came here about a week ago to recover his health at a Boardwalk hotel. He continued to grow worse and wired an appeal to his doctor at home for instructions. The answer was to return on the first train. Cohen started for New York this morning. His condition as the train was flying across the meadows became so alarming near Absecon that the conductor stopped the train there and rushed a trainman to the nearby residence of a doctor. The latter arrived just in time to see Cohen die in the arms of passengers and trainmen who were carrying him into the little depot.

BRIDGE CAR HITS POLICEMAN

Boyland Knocked Onto Cables That Prevent Fall of 135 Feet.

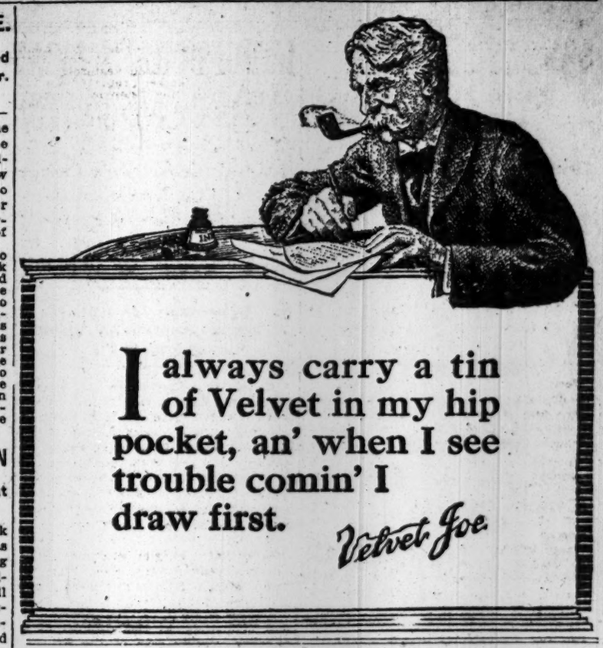
Patrolman Ralph Boyland was struck by a Williamsburg-bound trolley car as he crossed its track while patrolling near the east anchorage of the Williamsburg Bridge last night. He fell unconscious across a network of telephone cables strung about four feet below the rails. He had been tossed through an opening between the ties, and but for the cables would have fallen some 135 feet to the street. It was a difficult job to get him back to the track level, as a slip might have sent him crashing to the street below.

He was rushed to the Williamsburg Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain and probably a skull fracture. His condition was serious, according to the ambulance surgeon. Boyland is 40 years old, has been a policeman thirty-one years, and lives at 274 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn.

Gas Leak Causes Death.

James Geeary, 75 years old, is dead, and Mrs. Elizabeth Duland, 55 years old, is in a critical condition in Flower Hospital as a result of gas leaking from an open jet in the kitchen of the furnished-room house at 153 East Eighty-second Street last night. Geeary was proprietor of the house, and Mrs. Duland a roomer.

Geeary was found dead in the kitchen, and Mrs. Duland unconscious on the floor.



I always carry a tin of Velvet in my hip pocket, an' when I see trouble comin' I draw first.

Velvet Joe

"When Broke" call on "Uncle Ben"
BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker
72 8th Ave., near 14th St.
LIBERAL LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, &c.

Army Auction Bargains

Flags	$2.25 up	Uniforms	$1.35 up
Rifles	3.86 "	Blankets	1.85 "
Revolvers	1.65 "	Leggins	.25 "
Carbines	3.00 "	Overcoats	3.50 "
Cartridges	.02 ea.	Haversacks	.10 "
Gun	1.25 up	Saddles	3.00 "

Cannons for Sea and Land. Machine Guns with Cartridges. Immediate Delivery. Free Circular
Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, N. Y.

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"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on every Victrola and every Victor Record. It is the identifying label on all genuine Victrolas and Victor Records.



All the fascination of Hawaiian music is in these Victor Records

There's a quaint and dreamy beauty to the music of Hawaii as it comes like a whispering breeze from the mid-Pacific. It breathes the lightsome spirit of this land of sunshine. Its languorous rhythm is typical of Hawaiian life, of the swaying trees, the beating surf, of the joys and sorrows of this interesting music-loving people.

And all the enchantment of Hawaiian music, all the charm of their quaint instruments, all the peculiar beauties of their light voices are brought to you on Victor Records. You are in fancy transported to these far-off islands.

Here are just a few of the many beautiful Hawaiian numbers the Victrola brings into your home:

18132 10 in. 75c	On the Beach at Waikiki—Medley Hula (*with Ukulele and Guitar by Louise and Ferera*)	Horace Wright-Rene Dietrich
	My Luau Girl (*with Ukulele and Guitar by Louise and Ferera*)	Horace Wright-Rene Dietrich
17701 10 in. 75c	Hawaiian Waltz Medley (*Guitar Duet*)	Lua and Kaili
	Kilima Waltz (*Guitar Duet*)	Lua and Kaili
65344 10 in. 75c	My Honolulu Hula Girl *In English and Hawaiian* (*with Quintette*)	E. K. Rose
	One—Two—Three—Four *In English*	Hawaiian Quintette
65348 10 in. 75c	Aloha Oe (Farewell to Thee) (Liliuokalani)	Hawaiian Quintette
	Kuu Home—Native Plantation Song (*with Quintette*)	S. M. Kaiawe
17710 10 in. 75c	Honolulu March (*Guitar Duet*)	Pale K. Lua-David Kaili
	Kohala March (*Guitar Duet*)	Pale K. Lua-David Kaili
17767 10 in. 75c	Hilo—Hawaiian March	Irene West Royal Hawaiians
	Wailana Waltz	Ireno West Royal Hawaiians

Hear this fascinating Hawaiian music today at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you a copy of the special Victor catalog of Hawaiian Records, and play any music you wish to hear. And he will demonstrate the various styles of the Victor and Victrola—$10 to $400.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. All Victor Talking Machines are patented and are only *licensed*, and with right of use with Victor Records only. All Victor Records are patented and are only *licensed*, and with right of use on Victor Talking Machines only. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized by our special processes of manufacture; and their use, except with each other, is not only unauthorized, but damaging and unsatisfactory.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only
Warning: The use of the word Victrola upon or in the promotion or sale of any other Talking Machine or Phonograph products is misleading and illegal.

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INDIANA TRUCKS

One ton to five tons—our models are backed by eighteen years' manufacturing experience.

Our service station is complete—service 24 hours a day.

Our expert transportation staff will solve your traffic problems.

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"Uncollected Funds"

Perhaps no single matter in his dealings is more provocative of annoyance to the customer of a bank than the return of his check unpaid, or even delay in its payment to himself at the wicket, the reason for which, most frequently, is "uncollected funds."

The depositor, as well as his bank, may know that the corporation, firm or individual, which makes the check he deposits, is sound, and that the bank upon which it is drawn is in similar condition. He forgets, that the check which he deposits is merely a credit, for which he wants cash or the equivalent; that the said check may itself in turn, for one of a score of reasons, be refused payment; he does not realize that until his bank has collected the check and has in hand the proceeds, they are not available cash funds under the law for loaning purposes.

Refusal to pay a check drawn against uncollected funds is no reflection upon the customer's financial standing, though, admittedly, it may reflect lax bookkeeping or business methods.

The Harriman National Bank uses its best endeavors to accommodate its customers in every way, but the payment of a check drawn against uncollected funds is not to be embraced in the every-day courtesies a depositor can consistently ask for.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

SUNDAY'S AGENTS STIR JERSEY CITY

Evangelist's Advance Guard Prepares for Metropolitan Campaign.

PLAIN TALK TO MINISTERS

No Need of Revivals, They Say, If Pastors and Congregations Did Their Part.

Jersey City had its first taste of Sundayism yesterday at the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church and an overflow meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, the initial gathering to arouse support for Billy Sunday's metropolitan district campaign here next April.

There was not a murmur of dissent from the larger gathering of some 800 persons in the Emory Church when George Sunday, introduced by the Rev. Dr. Abel C. McCrea as "the worthy son of a worthy father," declared that the famous revivalist and his supporting organization are "not afraid of New York" and that "we realize that in the eyes of God it is the same as any other community; the people are groping around in the dark over there, and you are groping around in the dark over here."

"The rallying of individual Christians," he continued, "makes me believe we are going to have a veritable Pentecost. The individual and the church putting the most into it is going to get the most out of it."

A battalion of ministers of various denominations who are co-operating in the campaign tried to look unconcerned when young Sunday declared that if the people did their part and every pastor did his there would be no need of a revival.

The ball player-preacher's son, who is looking after the organization work in New York while Billy conducts his Buffalo meetings, followed the habit that seems to have been adopted by all those concerned in the New York preparatory work, and did not refer to his father as "Reverend," asserting instead that "Mr. Sunday" was just an individual agent who had received the blessing of God and that his individuality should be disregarded.

Though Sunday was heard with sympathy, the real star among the speakers was "Al" Saunders of Scranton, whom some call a second Billy Sunday, and who gave the audience its first taste of a frankly street vocabulary very like that of Sunday himself.

Saunders told how for years he conducted a business next door to a saloon in Scranton and how one night when he was loafing in that saloon "three sheets to the wind" and was boasting that he hated Sunday "because he is a fakir and a grafter," one who overheard him dared him to enter the tabernacle at which Sunday then was preaching in Scranton.

"'I'll go in there and get that guy's number and come back here and tell you how he gets the coin,'" Saunders quoted himself as repiying.

He narrated how he went to the tabernacle to find 10,000 people fairly raving with cheers, which at first he modestly supposed were due to his own entrance. Instead, he learned that the applause was rendered to a whirlwind of evangelism who was performing on the platform. Saunders told how Sunday seemed to preach directly at him for a half hour, how he was moved to hit the trail, and how in the end he quit his business to help spread the Sunday gospel.

Another phase of the discussion that centres about Sunday—his gains, spiritual and otherwise—was expanded at length by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Holloway, who defended Sunday from charges that he is mercenary and is enriching himself at the expense of other people's religious emotionalism.

Dr. Holloway declared that at the very outset of his conversion to militant Christianity the evangelist had turned down a big offer in the baseball world to do modest and ill-paid work for the Y. M. C. A., and that ever since he had been after souls, not money.

The preacher turned to a discussion of Sunday's methods and particularly his language, and recalled that a Princeton professor had said 90 per cent. of the words used by Sunday were to be found in the everyday talk of college men: in other words, that Sunday preached the Gospel in language that made it vivid and interesting, and that enabled his average hearer to understand without having recourse to a dictionary.

Those at the two meetings contributed $97.97, all in small amounts, to the campaign war chest.

BUILDING UP BIBLE CLASS.

Rockefeller Members in Campaign to Get Ready for Billy Sunday.

Determined to give Billy Sunday a great reception when he comes to New York, the members of the John D. Rockefeller Bible Class are engaged in an active campaign to double the membership of the class. At the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday F. A. Engberry, a member, reported he had "broken into the financial district" and enrolled about fifty new members from various banking houses. Among the firms represented in yesterday's delegation were J. P. Morgan & Co., the Empire Trust Company, Brown Brothers & Co., Blair & Co., the Equitable Trust Company, and the National City Bank.

Mr. Engberry declared he saw no reason why the class should not be increased so that it would be necessary to hire Madison Square Garden as a meeting place. There are at present about 500 members in the class.

IN TERROR OF A BURGLAR.

Persistent Thief Scares Families Living Near Fifth Avenue.

A burglar who has alarmed the residents of six blocks adjacent to Fifth Avenue above Forty-fifth Street at intervals in the last two weeks returned to the neighborhood last night. He ran over the roofs of houses, setting off burglar alarms and frightening the women servants in many of the dwellings. Sergeant Reid, with six policemen from the East Fifty-first Street Station, and detectives from the Second Branch chased the burglar, but failed to catch him.

Word that a burglar was in the vicinity was sent to the East Fifty-first Street Station late in the evening from the home of Mrs. Mary Caswell, at 11 West Forty-eighth Street. Half an hour later word arrived that some one was trying to get into the home of E. J. Hasslein, at 65 West Forty-ninth Street, from the roof. Servants in both instances asserted that they ran to the roofs on hearing the burglar alarms and that they saw a man disappear across the housetops.

Shortly after midnight an alarm was sent in from a house at 55 West Forty-ninth Street that a man was attempting to enter the house by way of the roof, but the police again were unable to get trace of him. They declare that the burglar for whom they are searching must be desperate to take such risks. He is thought to have been in the neighborhood on nearly every other night for two weeks.

AT 100 SHE CLINGS TO HOME.

Aged Woman, Ill in Tumbled Shanty, Refuses to Go to Hospital.

Mrs. Catharine Goetz, aged 100, and her brother Ignatz Karisch, two years her junior, yesterday refused to leave the ruined shanty in which they were living on Foster's Meadows Road, some distance from Rosedale, L. I., and the police are considering legal action to force them to go to some institution where they can be cared for. They were found by Captain Walden of the Jamaica Station yesterday. The back of the shanty in which they had been living as squatters for five years had tumbled down, and no effort had been made to rebuild it.

The woman was bedridden. Except for a few dry sticks gathered by the old man along the road, there was no fuel. A search of the place disclosed no food. In spite of these things, the woman energetically resisted any attempt to remove her to a hospital or institution, and told Captain Walden that she saw no reason why she should be pestered by attentions which were offensive to her. He was consequently forced to limit himself to sending them food and some fuel until the formalities can be gone through and some charitable institution take them in.

A search by the police led to the discovery of Antony Goetz, aged 62, the husband of the woman. He told the police that he had married her twenty-six years ago, but that they had lived together only a year when she kicked him out. He showed receipts to prove that he had sent her $6 regularly every month since that time. He said she had some money when he married her, but had lost or spent it.

2 CALL DEAD MAN HUSBAND.

Second "Widow" Appears at Murray's Funeral—Police Called In.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, N. J., Feb. 18.—Police were called in during the funeral here today of William Murray of 104 Sixth Street, when it was learned that a woman had appeared at his home, saying she had married him twenty-eight years ago, before he wed the Mrs. Murray known here. When the Rev. William J. Tilley of Harrison had finished the funeral service, the woman walked up to the coffin, and, pointing to the corpse, said to the friends assembled:

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is the body of my lawful husband, and there is his son." She pointed to a young man about 26 years old who had come to the house with her.

Two policemen stepped to her side and led her to a seat, and she left the house soon afterward. She said she had been married to Murray in 1888, and that they had separated in 1892. Murray was married in 1897 to the woman now his widow here. She has been seriously ill since his death.

GIVES UP HIS PULPIT FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

Rev. Worth M. Tippy, Highest-Salaried Methodist, Resigns from Madison Av. Church.

PLANS TO BROADEN WORK

Hopes to Bring Church Forces Into Everyday Industrial and Social Problems.

The Rev. Worth M. Tippy, pastor of Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the highest salaried pastor in his denomination, has, at a sacrifice of $4,000 a year, accepted the office of Secretary in Charge of Social Service in the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He announced his resignation as pastor from the pulpit yesterday. He was prompted in this step by a desire to participate in a movement soon to be launched, in which 20,000 churches of all denominations are expected to join for the expansion of social service.

One of the objects of this movement will be to open churches for use seven days a week. It had long been Mr. Tippy's belief, according to an explanation made by him yesterday, that a house of worship which was open on Sunday only, and idle the rest of the time, was not living up to its full possibilities in developing brotherhood among men. His convictions, stirred by the calamity of war, caused him to open Madison Avenue Church to the use of persons engaged in relief work, and scores of women have been employed there daily making bandages for the wounded.

Mr. Tippy has also been of the belief that the churches of the nation should take a leading part in bettering conditions of labor, in elevating women to an equal status with men, in enforcing a six-day work week, in advocating prison reform, and in turning the churches over to the use of the people for proper recreation purposes.

Opportunity for instituting these reforms being offered in the new post tendered by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Rev. Mr. Tippy, laying aside considerations of money, promptly accepted the place. He tendered his resignation to the official board of the church on last Tuesday, although he did not announce his action to the congregation until yesterday. At the request of the official board, the retiring pastor agreed to retain his relations with the Quarterly Conferences of the church and to remain as Director of Wesley House, its social settlement.

"I leave this pulpit with sincere regrets to take up what seems to me to be a broader work with larger possibilities of service and a work to which my heart is deeply drawn," he told the congregation yesterday. "I declined the position with the Federal Council of Churches a year ago because my duty them seemed to be my church. I cannot see how one could work in a greater cause than to undertake to unite the Protestant churches of the United States and to have a part in leading them into the fight for the welfare of the people and for the Christian world which is building.

"The social applications of the teachings of Christ are the test of the genuineness and power of the religious forces of the nation."

Mr. Tippy was for ten years pastor of Epworth Memorial Church at Cleveland, and became pastor of Madison Avenue Church two years ago. Discussing his plans with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, he said his first action as Secretary in Charge of Social Service would be to invite all of the big Protestant denominations, of which there are thirty in the United States, to select representatives to a joint secretarial council in charge of social work.

"The only denominations which have secretaries for this work in the field are the Methodists, the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists and Congregationalists. If I am successful in carrying out the program of the Federal Council a secretarial council will be established completely covering the field for all the denominations. There is no reason why the Church should not help to bring the principle of fairness into industrial situations and to help solve the problems of employer and employe, but the churches must be properly organized to understand these problems. The same is true of good government, and of the problems of each neighborhood in which a church is established."

Mr. Tippy said he expected to go to Washington in a few days to discuss a phase of the movement which he was not ready to make public. He will be succeeded as pastor of Madison Avenue Church by the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, for two years its assistant pastor. Mr. Sockman is a graduate of Union Theological Seminary and of Ohio Wesleyan.

CONSUL RECORDS IN PERIL.

Mysterious Fire Threatens British Office in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—Fire of an origin yet undetermined menaced the records of the British Consulate in the Macht Building, East Fayette Street, early this morning and gave the Fire Department a stubborn fight before it was subdued. Firemen working in the lower floors of the building prevented the blaze reaching the consulate offices on the third floor.

An explosion blew out the plate-glass windows of a tailoring establishment on the first floor. The explosion caused startling rumors of a plot, but the firemen believe it was caused by smoke and gases in the building.

Secret Service men representing both the United States Government and that of Great Britain began an investigation to ascertain whether the fire was of incendiary origin. None of these agents would discuss the subject. Gilbert Fraser is the British Consul.

THE FAVORITE

investment of life insurance companies, the country's biggest investors is Mortgages. Our Guaranteed Mortgages, most attractive of all, if not already your favorite, is an investment you can't afford to be wholly without

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160 Broadway, New York
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R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service. R. H. Macy & Co.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

MEN!

Spring Overcoats

Smart Knee Length Covert Cloth Model

$8.75

A COAT to slip into quickly on a Spring morning when a change of color seems to brighten one up. A coat to wear in the auto on the way to a foursome. An all-around coat to have in a get-at-able place in a man's wardrobe.

Coats as well made as these

and of the same material, tan covert cloth, and full length—these are knee length—would sell up to twenty dollars if they were this season's. But as these coats remain from a busy Fall, out they go to make space for younger ones. The price, $8.75, will appeal to a man with a small coat family.

Light and Dark Shades of Covert Cloth. Full box and form-fitting models.

Regular sizes only, 34 to 42

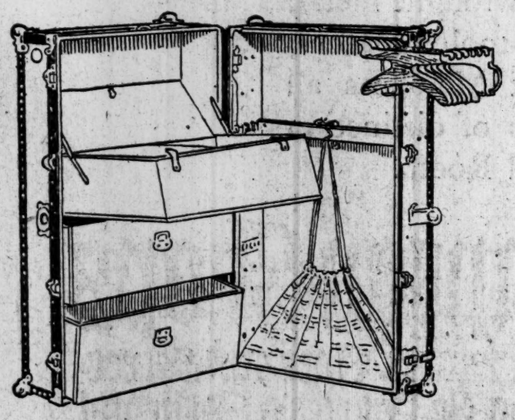
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co. R. H. Macy & Co.

ANY person who wishes to keep informed must have a copy of February issue of **CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE** *of The New York Times. Its 227 pages, making an attractive book, filled with* ***Documents, Speeches, Literature, Reviews, etc.,*** *a brilliant compendium of records of* ***fascinating interest*** *covering all the matter growing out of* ***President Wilson's Historic Peace Proposal; DOUBLY VALUABLE*** *in view of the* ***PRESENT CRISIS.*** *It is complete; it is fair. All sides are given. All news stands or The New York Times.*

FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY

Neverbreak Professional Wardrobe Trunks, $20



The phenomenal increase in cost of raw material makes it impossible to continue the production of a trunk of this character to retail at such low cost. When our present supply is exhausted we cannot hope to repeat this offer.

Hard fibre covered; heavy vulcanized fibre binding; fitted with steel bumper corners; Drawers are made of solid basswood, and the patented swinging trolley has six 5-ply veneer hangers.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway **Saks & Company** At 34th Street

We have planned an important offering Today of

Charming Taffeta and Georgette Crepe Dresses for Women at $29.50

The most attractive frock shown this season at such modest cost, reflecting in its beautiful lines all the charm and originality of its expensive original. The waist is of Georgette Crepe, trimmed with striped taffeta, and the skirt, in tunic effect, is of all striped taffeta. Sizes 34 to 44

Colors: Copenhagen Blue and Black; Brown and Black; Navy Blue and Gold.

Also—Winter Models in

Evening Frocks Reduced to $18.50

Formerly $29.50, $35 and $39.50

Only one or two of a kind, trimmed with sequins, paillette, or silver metal cloth. Some lined with silver metal cloth. Colors: Turquoise, Pink, or Plum; also in Black and in White. *Fourth Floor.*

Specially Priced for Today Only

A Smart Spring Coat for Women, $29.50



$29.50

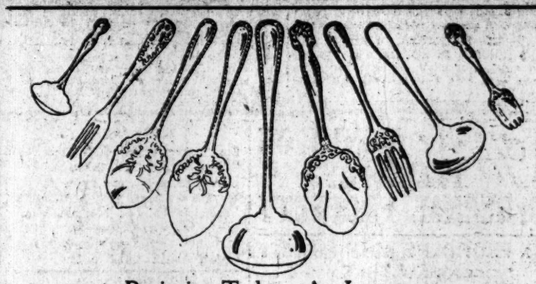
An exact duplicate of a 7/8 model by "Bradley," in belted effect with tie front, as *illustrated.* New pockets, collars and cuffs are in contrasting color. Yoke and sleeves lined with silk.

Colors: Gold with Green; Rookie with Beige; Beige with Old Gold; Rookie with Nile Green; Gold with Old Rose; and in Green with Gold.

ALSO—FOR TODAY ONLY

Fashionable Silk Sport Skirts at $18.50

One of the most beautiful models introduced for Spring, made of figured silk pongee in box-pleated effect, finished with broad sash. A most exceptional value. Waistbands to 36. *Fourth Floor.*



Beginning Today—An Important

Sale of 7,200 Pieces of Sheffield A.A. Plated Ware at 39c Each

This offering is made possible only as a result of a remarkable special purchase. The selection comprises heavyweight serving silverware in an extensive variety of patterns, such as Large and Medium Size Ladles, Meat Forks, Berry Spoons, Pie Servers, and hundreds of other articles too numerous for description. *Main Floor.*

Beginning Today an Extraordinary Reduction

Sale of Women's Black Boots at $4.95

Reduced from $6, $7, and $8



An opportunity to purchase at a remarkable price shoes of the highest order in design, make, and finish. High-cut button and lace models are well represented, in patent leather, gun metal, and glazed kid, with cloth, black buckskin, or kid tops. Sizes 2 to 8 and widths AA to D.

A Special Feature in the Misses' Dept. Today

Fashionable "Ezy-Cloth" Dresses at $15

This new material is an excellent substitute for Wool Jersey. Though possessing unusual beauty, it costs much less, and lends itself admirably to present fashions.

The selection comprises strictly tailored models, Empire and chemise effects, displaying touches of embroidery and Oriental beading. The model illustrated has new pockets and tie sash, embroidered in contrasting color silk. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Colors: Clay, Copenhagen, Eminence, Spruce Green. *Second Floor.*



$15

High-Grade Furs at Radically Reduced Prices

will be offered in our fur department today. At these prices such exquisite garments will prove an investment worth while.

Hudson Seal Coats	were $100 to $110	$85.00
Hudson Seal Coats	were $125	$95.00
Hudson Seal Coats	were $135 & $145	$119.50
Hudson Seal Coats	were $225 & $250	$199.50
Fox Sets	were $85	$64.50
Fox Sets	were $65	$49.50
Black Lynx Scarfs	were $32.50	$22.50
Black Lynx Muffs	were $37.50	$27.50
Mole Scarfs	were $110 & $125	$95.00
Mole Muffs	were $30.00	$22.50
Black Wolf Scarfs	were $20.00	$14.50
Black Wolf Muffs	were $20.00	$14.50
Natural Raccoon Scarfs	were $22.50	$16.50
Natural Raccoon Muffs	were $20.00	$15.00

You may secure any of the above garments by paying 1/3 now, and the balance when your furs are delivered next Fall.

(Furs listed as Hudson Seal are dyed muskrat).

We have arranged for this week a special demonstration of

Spring Model

Nemo and Smart Set Corsets

To be held in our Corset Department. An expert corsetiere will be in attendance to give advice (gratis) as to the proper corset for any particular purpose, and to demonstrate the value of the new models.

Self Reducing, Wonderlift and Back-Resting Nemo Corsets—

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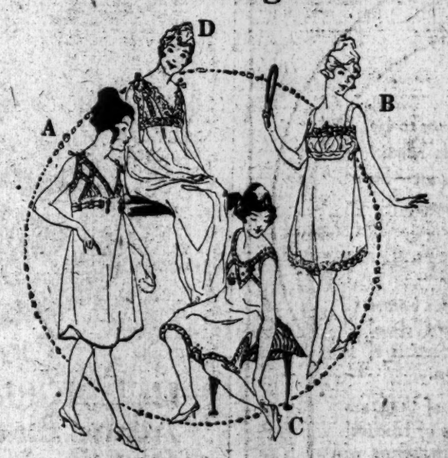
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Women's Corsets Reduced to $1.95

Formerly $3 to $8—Several well-known makes included, but not all sizes in each model.

Beginning today—An Important Special

Sale of Pink Crepe de Chine and Washable Satin Undergarments for Women



Nightgowns, Combinations.

Envelope Chemise, Bodices

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Dainty laces are used to advantage in these charming undergarments. The styles are greatly diversified, an extensive variety being shown at each price for women of every taste and requirement.

The Illustrations Show:

Washable Satin Envelope Chemise at $3.98

¶ An exquisite garment with Val. lace insertion, and hand-embroidered wreath in pastel shades. *Illustrated, "C."*

Exquisite Crepe de Chine Gown at $3.98

¶ A sleeveless model with top of wide lace insertion. Front and back are alike. *Illustrated, "D."*

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemise at $2.98

¶ A very attractive model with Georgette bodice top, bands of lace insertion and ribbon trimming. *Illustrated, "B."*

Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemise at $2.98

¶ In Empire effect with lace insertion, embroidery motifs and ribbon trimming. *Illustrated, "A."*

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THE great trouble in guarding against burglary is the fact that so many burglars have brains. One of the ways of proving that you have more is to put your valuables where they will be absolutely safe—in a safe deposit box at

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
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Pattern Exhibition in NEW YORK

Vogue's presentation of the Spring mode is now on view. New models in crinoline—new color schemes—new materials—new patterns. Exclusive and original designs of gowns, tailleurs, dinner, dance and morning frocks, wraps, blouses and children's clothes are shown.

Here you may secure authentic information and intelligent advice on the selection of your materials and the making of your gowns.

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SANDY MACDONALD
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Bottled In Scotland
To you just as purveyed to the "Hoose o' Lairds," and the Army and Navy Messes.
All good Bars and Family Stores
"SANDY MAC" Scotch Whisky 10 Years Old

EXTRA QUALITY
DUNLAP & CO. N.Y.
CELEBRATED HATS
Spring Styles Now on Sale
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PAWN GIN TO INSURE A SUPPLY ON SUNDAY

British Workers Find a Way to Get Liquor During Hours Saloons Are Closed.

ANTI-TREATING 'HARDSHIPS'

London Merchant Says, However, Workers Bow Gracefully to Lloyd George's Edict.

Marmaduke M. Mizzle, a caraway seed merchant of Mincing Lane, London, who arrived in New York yesterday on his way to Chicago, said that one of the difficult problems Premier Lloyd George had to solve was to persuade the British workingman to learn to go without his beer. On April 1 the output from the breweries is to be reduced 50 per cent., and a further reduction will be made in the product of the distilleries, because the alcohol is needed in the manufacture of explosives and also for hospital purposes.

"Under the present restrictions," Mr. Mizzle said, "the public houses are open from 12:30 to 2:30 P. M. and from 6:30 to 8:30 P. M. The proprietors are not allowed to sell a bottle of spirits, beer, or wine to be taken away from the premises after 7 P. M., and from that hour on Friday until 12:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon the places are closed. This includes clubs, hotels, or restaurants.

"It entails a great hardship on the average British workingman, because he cannot realize the advantage of having money if it will not buy quart pots of foaming beer. Pianos will not quench a thirst. One of the most popular ballads of the music halls was written about an idiot who 'always was willing to spend his last shilling on beer —glorious beer.' Another classic refrain was entitled 'Blowing Foam Off the Top.'

"In order to get something to drink on Saturday night and Sunday the workingmen conceived the happy idea of buying bottles of gin, whisky, or rum on Monday and pawning them for a small amount until Saturday night, when the pawnbrokers are allowed to keep open until 11 o'clock. Since the war workers have had good wages, and the pawnbrokers' business, which thrives on poverty, has been dull until the fad of leaving the rum with 'uncle' and getting it out for the week end was started.

"It is considered nothing short of marvelous that the workingmen should have submitted to the restrictions Lloyd George has imposed on them so far, because for the last century no British statesman has dared to come between the British workman and his beer. The Duke of Wellington tried to do it, about 1830, I think, and had to escape from his house in Piccadilly by the roof while the mob smashed his windows down below. This he considered was such ingratitude that he never had them replaced. He died twenty years later.

"Asquith's Government came in in 1906 on the top of the tide of popular favor and tried to introduce some new licensing laws. At the first bye-election, which was at Peckham, near London, known as Sloper's Island on account of the habits of the inhabitants just before quarter day, the Government candidate was snowed under, and the new laws regulating the sale of intoxicants had to be withdrawn.

"The anti-treating law, too, has been a great hardship, as it prevented the Saturday night parties in the brilliantly lit public house, where the head of the family dealt out glasses of purl or four-'alf from its native pewter to his friends, while his missus shared half a pint of 'blue ruin' or 'white satin, as gin is called, among her neighbors, and the children had ginger beer and banbury cakes.

"The old-fashioned drink called 'dog's nose,' which is made of old ale made hot with a dash of gin, sugar and cinnamon, said to be most grateful and comforting, has almost entirely gone out of fashion. Whisky drinking is on the decline because the whisky is half water and is served out in a silver thimble about the size of the implement used by sailors. It just moistens the bottom of the glass as if it had been out in the dew a few minutes.

"Before the war the workingmen used to start the day with a pint of ale, and looked upon it as a part of their daily diet. I asked one of our coopers one morning if he had had his breakfast, and he replied, 'No, Sir, I haven't had a drop yet.' During the prohibited hours the proprietors have been doing very well selling eatables with tea, coffee, or cocoa, and mineral waters. I expect to see Great Britain follow the general example of Russia before the war is over and stop the sale of all alcoholic beverages to increase efficiency and hasten the end of the struggle. After peace has been ratified I do not believe the old licensing laws allowing liquor to be sold until 12:30 A. M. in the big cities and 11 P. M. in the smaller cities and towns will ever be restored.

"Just before leaving Liverpool I met an old Welsh friend of mine, Ap Morgan, from Carnarvon, who waxed very wroth over the anti-treating act. Said he to me, 'Look you, inteet, my dear friend, it was like this. A man I know from Bangor called at my office in Carnarvon the other day and asked me to go to the hotel with him and have a glass of whisky for old times' sake. I said to him, 'Inteet, my friend, I never go from my office to drink whisky because it is not good for my health, so look you I do not want to go now.' And he was not content with that inteet but kept talking and talking all the time to persuade me against my own proper will to drink with him. As last I said that I would go and have a brandy and soda at the hotel, and mark you, inteet, when I had drank his health the young woman behind the bar said to me: 'Nine pennies, please, Mr. Ap Morgan.' I said to her, 'Inteet my friend will pay the money, look you,' and she said: 'No, inteet, he will not, because then I would have to go to prison, Mr. Ap Morgan, inteet, and look you, I do not want to do that.' So after taking me from my office against my wishes and wasting my time, look you, I had to pay nine pennies for the brandy and soda, and so I say, Damn Mr. Lloyd George and his anti-treating laws inteet."

GIRL OF 12 IS 6 FEET TALL.

Johns Hopkins Physicians Believe She Will Be a Giantess.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—A girl who has been growing for the last three years at a phenomenal rate and is now more than six feet tall, although she is only 12 years old, is interesting the physicians of Johns Hopkins Hospital, who expect to see her become a giantess, without loss of normal mental powers.

For the last three years the girl's growth has been phenomenal, surpassing all records at the hospital and cases known to the scientists there who are studying giantism. Until she was 9 years old she was simply a large girl. She now weighs 117½ pounds and is above the average in intellect.

Dr. William Thayer and Dr. Lewellys Barker, professors of clinical medicine, have made a study of the case. The girl's mother is stout and her father is larger than most men, but is not a giant.

"CHIEF" BENDER ACCUSED.

Pitcher Alleged to Have Killed Man With His Automobile.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The automobile responsible for the death of James Curran, who was run down Saturday night at Broad and Poplar Streets, belongs to "Chief" Bender, once star pitcher of the Athletics, according to the police. It is said that Bender was in the machine at the time.

Considerable mystery surrounds the accident. Policeman Baker says that he saw Curran run down by a northbound automobile in Broad Street and that the driver, instead of stopping, turned the machine south and drove into one of the streets just below Girard Avenue. He got the number of the machine and sent Curran to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he died.

The hospital physicians say that Curran was taken there in a machine by a crowd of excited strangers, who disappeared almost immediately.

It was announced at the Detective Bureau this afternoon that Bender had surrendered and would have a hearing at the City Hall tomorrow morning.

POSTPONE GERMAN BAZAAR.

Arion Society Meeting Decides the War Situation Is Too Strained.

Because of the crisis in relations with Germany the German bazaar has been postponed indefinitely. A meeting was to have been held at the Arion Society yesterday to discuss plans for the bazaar, but the call was revoked by a committee representing 500 German and Austro-Hungarian societies.

Dr. William Popcke, pastor of Zion's Lutheran Church, who was Chairman of the meeting held two weeks ago to formulate plans for the bazaar, explained that it had been thought wise to postpone it indefinitely because of the tension in relations between the United States and Germany. More than $750,000 was contributed for the Teutonic war sufferers at the German bazaar in Madison Square Garden last March.

New Priest for Holy Name.

The Rev. James B. Curry, for sixteen years rector of St. James's Catholic Church, in James Street, has been named by Cardinal Farley as rector of the Holy Name Parish, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, one of the greatest of New York Catholic parishes, to succeed the late Mgr. John J. Kean. The rectorship is an irremovable one, and was therefore gained after examination, the Cardinal naming the highest in standing.

Fire Damages Powder Plant.

OLEAN, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Fire early this morning caused $100,000 damage to the smokeless powder plant of the Aetna Company at Emporium, Penn. The cause of the fire is not known. There was an explosion at 2 o'clock. All the workmen had left the factory at midnight.

ZOO MONKEY LEARNS TO PLAY A UKELELE

At Least Keeper Snyder Says She Discovered How to Tune the Instrument.

GIFT FROM A LITTLE GIRL

Animal Pulls at the Strings and Some Say the Result Sounds Like "Home, Sweet Home."

The sound of music came from the monkey house. Charles Snyder, principal keeper of the Zoological Park in the Bronx, who had just settled himself comfortably in the quarters of Ferd Engeholm, behind the row of monkey cages, yesterday afternoon, looked up rather startled. "I thought you said that Fannie did not practice on Sundays?" he asked severely. Engeholm smiled and said that he had been trying his best to restrain Fannie's musical activities. Fannie, he explained, is a chimpanzee, and "the most intelligent animal in the zoo."

Fannie's weakness now is for ukelele playing, and Snyder is authority for the statement that she has a real ear for music, and can actually pick out the first notes of "Home, Sweet Home." Ferd goes further than this and says that his pet can play a jungle march.

Among the many visitors to the monkey house was a little girl who always appeared accompanied by a nurse and who became known to some of the keepers as Little May. Snyder was surprised when, about a month after Christmas, a small ukelele arrived at the monkey house with this letter written in a childish hand:

Here is a Christmas present for a monkie. It was mine, but I broked it. MAY.

The letter was addressed to "The Monkie Man."

One string of the instrument was broken and it was cracked, but it was still serviceable, and so Engeholm decided that Fannie was the most likely animal in the monkey house to use the ukelele as a plaything.

"There was not much consideration involved in the selection," said Snyder. "The truth compels me to say that Fannie is Ferd's pet and she has been ever since he nursed her through an attack of pneumonia. I quite agree with Ferd that the selection was a wise one, for almost immediately Fannie began to develop a musical ear. For a day she regarded the belated Christmas gift with suspicion. Then she investigated. The first time she touched a string the sound that followed threw her into a panic and she fled to the far part of her cage. Then she picked up courage enough to go back and try it all over again.

Again she fled at the sound, but curiosity brought her back again and each time the interval of fear was less until she reached a point where she could sit down and twang the strings with satisfaction, not unmixed with curiosity.

Although Ferd will take no credit, it was he, according to Snyder, who attempted to teach the monkey finger movements. How well he has succeeded is still a matter for discussion among the keepers. The only fly in the ointment is that some of the other monkeys in the monkey house have filed strenuous vocal objections to Fannie's musical accomplishments. These objections became so strong that the keepers thought it best to restrict Fannie's hours of practice, and that was why Snyder was so surprised when the sound of music came from the monkey cages.

"I just could not help it," Ferd explained. "Fannie has grown so fond of her music that she has got to have it to cheer her up, at least once every day. Charlie, the way she sits and looks wistful when that ukelele is taken away from her is enough to move a heart of stone."

One of Fannie's musical accompaniments consists in swinging slowly up and down by her tail, while she holds the ukelele close to her body, every once and a while touching the A string and getting no end of comfort from the sound. Engeholm explains that she does this because she is unable to accurately beat time while playing, and so she constitutes herself a pendulum, and by swinging slow or fast she keeps perfect time in her playing. However, as Snyder remarked, this is only Ferd's version of it, and he has no doubt in his own mind that the little animal swings and plays because she likes the dreamy movement that gradually lulls her to sleep with the ukelele in her arms.

The other day there was a rumpus in the monkey house, and when one of the keepers got to Fannie's cage he found her angry and standing with paws stretched through the bars and emitting a torrent of simian Billingsgate. On the other side, and tantalizingly out of reach, was Gumbo, one of the two orangs, and fast in one paw was Fannie's prized ukelele. Gumbo was looking pleased, and with apparent malice was holding the instrument just out of Fannie's reach.

In telling of this extraordinary occurrence in the monkey house Ferd said that in his opinion Gumbo was entirely lacking in a musical spirit. It took two keepers to rescue the ukelele, and the chase about the cage and the recapture lasted five minutes. Fortunately the instrument, though battered, was not broken, and it was in good playing condition when it was returned to Fannie.

"Her joy," said the keeper, "was marked. She hugged her beloved ukelele to her breast, and, taking it into a secluded corner, began to go over it with her paws. Satisfied that it was not broken, she began to test each string, and as each note sounded out she granted her satisfaction."

Engeholm says that Fannie, after assuring herself that all was well with the ukelele, began to put the strings in tune. She said she would tighten each string, hold it to her ear and sound it. If the sound did not suit she would tighten a bit more and then hold it up again to note the effect. Then, said Ferd, she struck up "Home, Sweet Home."

"The trouble is," said Snyder, shaking his head in doubt, "that Ferd can only see the good in his pet. Still, there is no doubt Fannie is musical."

EXPECT WAR TO END SOON.

Dutch Agents Negotiating for Grain, Tobacco, and Cotton.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 18.—More than $2,000,000 worth of grain, tobacco, and cotton will be purchased in this country by Henry Van Der Schriek of Rotterdam, Holland, who stopped at Hotel Pfister last night, according to George S. Miller, Mr. Van Der Schriek's confidential agent. Both Mr. Miller and Mr. Von Der Schriek left for St. Louis and Galveston Sunday morning.

"Negotiations of a large nature are now pending with several prominent Milwaukeeans," said Mr. Miller. "I am not at liberty to mention their names or the nature of the business." He added that the Dutch people believed that the European war would end soon.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
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Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.



The Licorice Gum

Hello, Kittie. Want a piece of Adams Black Jack Gum?
Oh, thanks, Billy. It's licorice, and I just love it.
Yes, and when you've got a cough or cold it fixes it up in no time. My Ma gets several packages at a time and she says it saves her a lot in doctor's bills and medicine for us children.

A Tribute to Genius



Michael Angelo gained entrance to the palace of the great Lorenzo de Medici through the perfection of his art—his ability to draw a circle free-hand.

The **Sohmer** has won its way into those homes where culture and refinement dwell through its consummate perfection of tone, construction and design.

As the great Florentine patron of literature and art paid tribute to the genius of Michael Angelo, so have musical connoisseurs of Greater New York paid tribute to the genius of Hugo Sohmer and his descendants.

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SOHMER & CO. WAREROOMS
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One Real Aspirin

Counterfeits and substitutes may be ineffective, and even harmful. Refuse them. Protect yourself by demanding

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Every tablet and every package of genuine Aspirin bears

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Where Beauty Lingers

HAMPTON Shops is but the familiar and friendly name for the place where more beautiful things are gathered together than may, with equal ease, be elsewhere found.

¶ For it is not the Furniture alone that makes it so profitable a place of pilgrimage—famous as are the Hampton fac-similes of the rarest of time-mellowed furniture of olden times—but the things which give to that Furniture the most harmonious of settings, helping each piece to express its individual personality.

¶ Thus here may be found, not only the plenishings for Dining Room, Living Room or Sleeping Apartments, but, mingled with them, the most delightful of Lamps, fashioned of Oriental porcelains or of wrought metal, Desk embellishments of gold-tooled leather, rich Embroideries and quaint Majolicas all of which add the last touches of distinction and taste to the well-arranged Room.

The Hampton Room

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
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F. L. DUNNE & CO.
511 FIFTH AVE.

Uniform Salesman Wanted
We require an additional man with proved selling record to take care of our expanding business.

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Theatrical Costumes Railroads, Steamships Liveries, School, Societies, Chauffeurs Police, Firemen, Etc.

PROBLEMS

Perhaps there never was a building operation of any importance which did not sometime during the course of the work develop extraordinary problems which demanded extraordinary judgment for their solution.

The Owner who employs the Thompson-Starrett Company has the consolation of knowing that his contractor is equal to the contingencies of his calling.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

15TH Y.W.H.A. ANNIVERSARY.

Institution Is Now Self-Supporting and Out of Debt.

The fifteenth anniversary dinner and annual meeting of the Young Women's Hebrew Association was held last night at its building, 31 West 110th Street, at which 350 members and friends were present. At the speakers' table were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. James Cushman, Miss Lillian Wald, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Mendez, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Schulman, Mr. and Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. A. N. Cohen, and Judge Irving Lehman.

In reading the annual report Mrs. Israel Unterberg, President of the association, pointed out that the building was self-supporting and was badly in need of additional dormitories. There were 165 girls sleeping in the dormitories at the present time, and there were applications from 1,137 for rooms. The attendance at the Young Women's Hebrew Association during 1916 was 200,000; 52,634 attended the day and evening schools; 38,944 attended the children's school, and 33,431 had applied for advice and information. Mrs. Unterberg said that the $367,000 debt on the building had all been paid off.

Speeches were made by Dr. Mendez, Miss Lillian Wald, Mrs. James Cushman, and others.

DENY PLOT TO KILL SCHWAB.

Report from Atlantic City Attributed to Boardwalk Gossip.

A report for which no foundation could be found was circulated at Atlantic City yesterday that a plot had been discovered to assassinate Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who had been a guest for a week at the Hotel Traymore. The manager of the hotel denied over the telephone that there was any truth in the report. Mr. Schwab left the hotel and started for New York yesterday afternoon, as he had planned to do several days ago in order to keep a business engagement.

The Chief of Police of Atlantic City also denied knowing anything about the alleged conspiracy. He said that the report probably was the result of Boardwalk gossip. Mr. Schwab could not be found in this city last night, but his friends ridiculed the rumor that his life was in danger.

Bibles Given to "Wanderer" Cast.

The New York Bible Society, which places Bibles in hotels, clubs, and reading rooms, will deliver 240 Bibles to the Manhattan Opera House, so that each member of the company appearing there may have one. The gift was made through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. George William Carter, General Secretary of the society, who thought of the plan after seeing a performance last week of "The Wanderer." The society will probably extend its work to include all of the theatres of the city.

FLETCHER GREETED IN MEXICAN CAPITAL

American Envoy Is Welcomed by Officials and Troops Line the Streets.

CORDIALITY SHOWN ON WAY

Captain McCoy's Bulldog Declares War on a Pig Whose Owner Gets an Indemnity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 18—Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador, arrived here tonight from Washington and was received with military honors. Constitutionalist troops lined the streets from Colonia station to the American Embassy, presenting arms when the Ambassador passed through. High officials of the Foreign Office welcomed Mr. Fletcher at the station and escorted him to the embassy.

On his trip from Queretaro to Mexico City Mr. Fletcher made a short statement to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent who accompanied him. He said he was surprised at the attentions received throughout the trip. At each crossing of State lines he was met by Governors of the States, who welcomed him in the name of the Republic of Mexico. During a short stop at Saltillo he was taken through newly opened schools and attended a meeting of teachers from all parts of Mexico. He saw a great amount of school reconstruction work done at Saltillo.

Mr. Fletcher was greeted cordially at Queretaro by members of a party who represented Governor Montes. General Carranza's Chief of Staff, Barragan, met the train with military bands, which played native airs.

As the train stopped at a way station the squealing of a terrified pig was heard, and, raising the car windows, the Ambassador's party saw a bulldog belonging to Captain McCoy, one of the embassy attachés, declare war on a Mexican porker, which he grabbed by the ear. The squealing of the pig brought the entire population of the place, consisting of five persons, to the scene, and a woman, owner of the pig, clamored for satisfaction, declaring she would hold up the train if her demand was not granted. Peace was declared on payment of an indemnity of 5 pesos, and the bulldog retired from the battlefield.

FOR PAN AMERICAN ACTION.

Ecuador Proposes Congress to Discuss Mexican Peace Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Government of Ecuador has responded to General Carranza's recent proposal for joint neutral action with a view to bringing the European war to an end, with the suggestion that a Pan American Congress be called to meet in Uruguay for the purpose of arriving at a continental expression of the views of the different American republics. The note, which was made public here tonight by R. P. De negri, Chargé d'Affaires of the Mexican Embassy at Washington, says in part:

"This Government believes it essential that there should be an immediate session of an American congress, which could meet, for example, in Uruguay, with the object of taking the necessary measures for securing a continental expression, principally for the guarantee of the rights of neutrality, and if it is possible for the alleviation of the rigors of war. In answer to the telegram, I submit to your Excellency this proposition as most conducive to effective practical results."

SALAZAR MOVES WESTWARD.

Carranza Cavalry Reported on Trail of Outlaw Band.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Feb. 18.—José Ynez Salazar, with a force estimated at 500 men, was reported to be moving westward from Ojitos, army officers here said tonight. Advices also were received from Lieut. Col. J. C. Waterman at Hachita that a body of Carranza cavalry from Sonora, under Major Garcia, was south of Lang's Ranch, near Corner Ranch, raided last Monday, and was moving westward against Salazar.

R. F. Ticcioni, the Carranza Consul here, states the forces under General José Murguia, consisting of 500 cavalrymen, will arrive tomorrow at Palomas Lakes.

EL PASO, Feb. 18.—A report is current tonight that cattlemen in the Hachita district of New Mexico intend to form a punitive expedition of their own to cross into Mexico and chase the bandits who murdered three Mormons. A scout lately with General Pershing in Mexico was said to be organizing such a posse.

ZAPATA ISSUES MANIFESTO.

Attacks Carranza and Rejects Acts of De Facto Government.

Agents in San Antonio of Emiliano Zapata, the veteran South Mexican revolutionist, have sent to THE TIMES a copy of a manifesto "to the Mexican people and the foreign diplomatic corps," issued over the name of the rebel chief. It is a well printed broadside devoted to the denunciation of the Carranza Government, and carries the following in large black type:

The revolution [of the Zapata faction] repudiates from this moment, and makes formal protest of nullity of, all treaties, arrangements, and conventions which the Carranza party negotiates with foreign powers, whether they are treaties of indemnity, concessions, works, or on any other subject. It protests also the nullity of the work of the miscalled Constitutional Congress since the elections took place under the influence of terror and under the rule of militarism—the kind of government that prevails in all the zone dominated by the Carranza party—and this without counting the fact that the revolutionists of all the republic, occupying whole States and vast stretches, took no part in the said elections.

As for the agrarian revolution, which Zapata leads, it is said:

While the [agrarian] revolution advances the Carranza party is losing ground every instant, and as triumph is near, the enemy in desperation resorts to the most reprehensible means, presenting itself before foreign nations as a true government founded on the will of the people. * * * It is time that the revolutions declare before the diplomatic corps in a manner definite and final that the Carranza party is only a factional group that has usurped the title and form of government; that they are not able to give guarantees, since they are the first to break them; they do not represent the national sovereignty; they are not supported by the people, who detest and oppose them in the irresistible form of a powerful and revolutionary movement.

Many charges of failure to carry out promises are recited in the manifesto, chiefly having to do with the lot of workmen and agricultural laborers." Zapata announces his continued loyalty to "the plan of Ayola," which was his original program.

VILLA ON WAY TO JAPAN?

Border Hears He Will Stay Out of Mexico Three Months.

EL PASO, Feb. 18.—Francisco Villa has made his way to the west coast and embarked for Japan, according to W. L. Crawford, a cattleman of Dallas, Texas, and former Texas rancher, who says his source of information was one of Villa's trusted agents, a man known to him to be reliable.

Various versions of a story that Villa informed his leaders of his intention to absent himself for three months and to return with news "that would make his followers throw their hats into the air with joy" have reached the border recently. His object was not disclosed in any of these reports.

Eduardo Toriano Bravo, Mexican Consul, tonight declared Carranza officials, both here and in Juarez, had heard several days ago that Villa had embarked in disguise for Japan on a political mission.

"Villa has not been accounted for since he went to Parral about six weeks ago," said the Consul. "However, we are inclined to doubt the story that he has gone to Japan. That may have been invented to account for his absence. It is believed more likely that he is in hiding in the mountains either to try to reorganize his bands there or because he is sick or wounded."

Consul Bravo said he heard that the raid on the Corner Ranch was used by Salazar as a diversion in order to smuggle ammunition over the border.

ALLEGED ENVOY ARRESTED.

Border Officials Hold Man Said to be a Carranza Major.

NOGALES, Ariz., Feb. 18.—Enrique Goldbaum, said to be a Major in the Carranza Army, was arrested here today and is held pending an investigation of his movements by agents of the Department of Justice. He was alleged to be on a mission to Lower California as an agent of the de facto Government of Mexico.

Goldbaum, who was formerly chief of police of Sonora, declined to discuss the nature of his alleged mission. He was sought last July by Department of Justice agents here following the escape into Mexico of Richard Schweibs, who has been arrested on a charge of violating neutrality laws.

Another charge, according to the authorities, is pending against Goldbaum in the United States courts at Tucson, Ariz. The nature of the charge could not be learned here.

The 74th on Way to Buffalo.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 18.—The Seventy-fourth New York Infantry of Buffalo rested in Springfield tonight before beginning the last part of the journey home from the Mexican border, where the men have been for eight months. The regiment is under command of Major Arthur Kemp.

POST FOR SIR ARTHUR LEE.

Ex-Attaché Here Made Director of General Food Production in England

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Sir Arthur Lee, member of Parliament for the Farnham Division of Hampshire, has been appointed Director of General Food Production. Sir Arthur will be responsible to the President of the Board of Agriculture for the co-ordination and executive control of those sections of the board which deal with the supply and distribution of seed, fertilizers, foodstuffs, labor, and work, and the War and Agricultural Committees in England and Wales.

Sir Arthur Lee was the British Military Attaché with the United States during the Spanish-American war, and was Military Attaché with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel at the British Embassy in Washington in 1899-1900.

Woman Congressman to Lecture.

Miss Jeanette Rankin, the first woman to be elected to the National Congress, will deliver a lecture on Friday night, March 2, in Carnegie Hall. She has chosen the slogan on which she made her campaign, "Let the People Know," as her subject.

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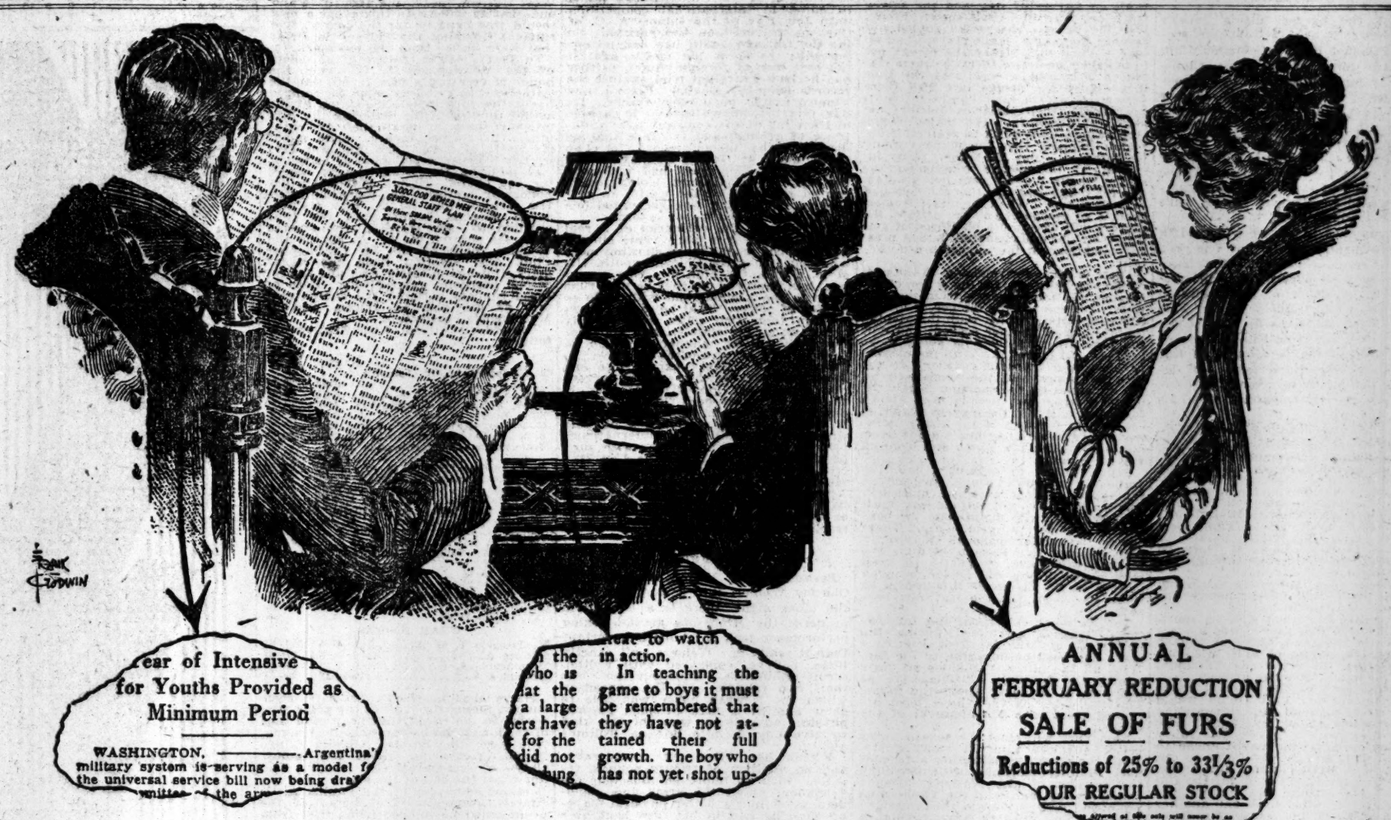
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This Family Knows How to Make Reading Count

THE MAN

HERE is a typical, active-minded family—the father with his evening paper, the son and the wife with their magazines.

The man comes across an article about Argentina's military system serving as a model for a universal service bill for United States citizens. Is compulsory training bound to come, he wonders? Has the Mexican border experience disproved the value of the federalized militia plan? What is the Argentina system?

He decides to put his newly-purchased set of The Encyclopaedia Britannica to the test. Turning to the article ARGENTINA he finds the heading *Army* and there he reads the main points about the military service of that republic.

Then he wants to get down to the basis of the whole matter and learn what are the arguments for and against compulsory and voluntary service.

He does not expect to find such a subject discussed in an encyclopaedia, except possibly in an article of boiled-down facts which would interest only a college professor or a man doing research work.

But he takes up the index volume, looks for *"Military,"* and then glances down the references till he comes to *"Military Service."* He turns at once to the page designated in Vol. II of the Britannica and scans that part of the ARMY article to the headings: "PRESENT-DAY ARMIES —*Compulsory Service*—*Voluntary Service.*"

Here he finds, not an academic study of the subject, but an intensely interesting review, written by a man who knows armies at first hand. He reads point after point which had never occurred to him before about the efficiency and popularity of the officers, the morale of the men, their pay, etc. Naturally the fresh, unhackneyed viewpoint of this article delights him. He gets in a few minutes the kind of facts which make his conversation on the subject "different," and, what is better, he has a real basis for arriving at an intelligent conclusion on this vital subject of national defense.

THE BOY

The high school boy, with his eye always on the lookout for good athletic articles, sees some remarks about tennis for boys of his age. They recall his intention to read up on the game before the next season. His father's perusal of the Britannica gives him an idea. He hardly thinks that any encyclopaedia would contain real information about playing, but he is willing to learn whether the Britannica can help *him* in unusual ways.

The article on LAWN TENNIS immediately absorbs him. Not only does it give him facts about the court, balls, terms and history of the game, together with the list of national champions, but it contains something much more valuable to him—points on the strategy of the game. The American service, the cut ball, lobbing, playing for position, the smash stroke—what is said about these opens his eyes to the fact that there is more in tennis than just returning the ball. He gets a new glimpse of what he needs to lift him into the ranks of *good* players.

THE WOMAN

An advertisement of a fur sale catches the wife's eye. She needs a new set of furs or a fur coat and is eager to save 25% to 33⅓% by buying it now. But how can *she* tell whether the fur she will look at is genuine or not—or must she take a salesman's word for it? She turns to the Britannica for information, though she is very skeptical about an encyclopaedia acting as a shopping guide. But when she turns to the article on FUR she finds that the Britannica does.

You can imagine her amazement to find there over seventy furs described in detail—their sources, sizes, colors, special markings, uses, values. She chooses the ones which specially interest her, learns their fine points, what imitations are on the market, and, lastly, studies the tables comparing their durability and weight. After this she feels that, for the first time in her life, she can buy furs intelligently. She is delighted to find that the Britannica contains such unexpected, such interesting, such valuable information.

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GOULD'S SKILL IN SQUASH BAFFLES COREY—HALPIN AND M'GINN BREAK ROAD RUN RECORDS

GOULD PUTS COREY ON THE SIDE LINES

Columbia Club Squash Star Eliminates Yale Club Player in Battle of Speed.

WINSTON DEFAULTS MATCH

National Champion Retires from Squash Club Tournament—Riley Gets Verdict Over Cordier.

Two of the hardest-hitting squash tennis players in the metropolitan section—Jay Gould of the Columbia Club and Alan Corey of the Yale Club—clashed yesterday afternoon in the second round of the invitation tournament at the Squash Club. The victory rested with Gould, because he was able to combine remarkable skill with terrific driving, while Corey had to rely chiefly on speed to match the double excellence of his opponent's play. The victory was recorded in straight games, with the score reading 15–12, 15–7.

Seven matches in all were played in the tournament, and in not one was there an upset. One result that may seem to be a bit surprising is the victory of E. W. Riley of the Princeton Club over A. J. Cordier of the Yale Club at 15–6, 13–18, 15–9. The latter, however, was far from being in condition to play, owing to an injured leg. In fact, he thought seriously of defaulting, but finally determined to compete, even though being far from his accustomed form.

There was one disappointment. Eric S. Winston, the national champion, decided to default his match against J. A. Taylor of the Princeton Club. This dispelled the hope expressed by many that Gould and Winston might meet in the final round. In addition to those already mentioned, Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Squash Club; W. H. Vanderpoel of the Harvard Club, H. D. Bulkley of the Columbia Club, and P. M. Morrison of the Harvard Club came through the second round of the event.

There was keen interest in the match between Gould and Corey, partly due to the fact that Gould has yet to be defeated in this, his latest adopted sport. It was believed that Corey, who recently won the national Class B squash championship, would be able, with his hard driving, to press his Columbia Club rival to a close score at least.

The first part of the opening game seemed to indicate that Gould would have a bit of difficulty in withstanding the determined attack by Corey. The latter, hiting with a power that fairly made the walls groan, moved ahead to a lead of 5–1, and his rival was forced to make it a stern chase. But it was a short one, for once Gould got the full force of his stroke into action, the points fairly crowded over one another to get a place on his score. He drove the ball so hard that many times Corey was unable to see it, and again he would find it racing away before he could hit it so hard were Gould's shots.

Corey's court generalship, too, was inferior to that of Gould. The latter was continually drawing his opponent out of position, and then whipping a drive down the side wall that afforded small opportunity for a return. It was not long before Gould was leading at 14–7, and then, with the Columbia Club man lacking only a point for victory, Corey staged a rally that boosted his score up five points before Gould could get the count he needed. It was at this period that Corey's hard driving, which was little short in power of Gould's, was most effective.

In the second game Gould did not pause for breath until he had run the point total up to 9–1 in his favor. Corey fought with pronounced skill from then on, and the hands came and went repeatedly without the relative positions changing. As the contest neared a close Gould maintained his advantage and won at 15–7.

The summaries:

Second Round.—J. A. Taylor, Princeton Club, won from Eric S. Winston, Harvard Club, by default; A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, defeated A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, 15–6, 13–18, 15–9; W. H. Vanderpoel, Squash Club, defeated F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, 15–9, 15–5; C. M. Bull, Jr., Squash Club, defeated L. Platt, Yale Club, 15–10, 15–11; H. D. Bulkley, Columbia Club, defeated R. E. Fink, Englewood Field Club, 15–12, 15–18, 17–15; Jay Gould, Columbia Club, defeated A. Corey, Yale Club, 15–12, 15–7; P. M. Morrison, Harvard Club, defeated R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, 5–15, 15–8, 17–15.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds, three and a half furlongs: Man of Honor, 112 pounds; Tugs, 112; St. Theresa, 106; Shade, 106; Rellioc, 104; Notate, 109; Senaday, 106; Water Wave, 106; Nowhere, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds; six furlongs: Chemung, 114 pounds; Sir Oliver, 119; Sandy Lad, 108; Rhymer, 108; Supernal, 107; Bubbles, 107; Burbank, 105, Bon Otis, 104; Taxi, 100; Blue Bannock, 114; Ellaryan, 100; Elrey, 108; Dr. Prather, 108; Kebo, 107; Ophelia W., 107; Wat, 105; May Star, 100; Dahlia, 95.

THIRD RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Gainer, 118 pounds; Recluse, 114; Wiseman, 114; Alex Getz, 113; Bars and Stars, 109; Busy Joe, 110; Rose Point, 108; Fairy Legend, 105, Running Queen, 99; Gordon Russell, 118; The Masquerader, 114; Briaz, 113; Stirup, 113; Korthaze, 110; Dungadin, 110; Hops, 107; Valerio West, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—Martin Behrman Handicap; claiming; $1,200 added; three-year-olds and up; two miles. Moscowa, 116 pounds; Yodeles, 108; Solid Rock, 106; Thanksgiving, 101; Billie Baker, 112; Fair Orient, 100; Menlo Park, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Tia Juana Handicap; three-year-olds and up; one mile. J. J. Murdock, 114 pounds; McAdoo, 106; Traction, 107; Amazon, 103; Margaret N., 103; Grundy, 95; All Smiles, 113; David Craig, 107; Hendron, 105; Woodstone, 101; Fizer, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—Havre de Grace Purse; three-year-olds; six furlongs. Whirling Dun, 116 pounds; Dr. Tuck, 111; Warsaw, Spear Lance, 106; Opportunity, 113; Diamond, 108; Mizra, 108; Joanna II., 99.

SEVENTH RACE.—Claiming; three-year-olds; one mile. Thomas Calloway, 114 pounds; Rustling Brass, 111; Wolf's Bath, 111; Balgee, 111; Baby Cal, 111; Etta's Charm, 100; Energetic, 108; Will Do, 104; Molly Maguire, 95; Marcus, 114; King K., 111; Fuzzy Wuzzy, 111; Rey Oakwood, 111; Sansyming, 100; Tactless, 106; Bas Blanc, 104; Gentlewoman, 99; Raggedy Man, 95.

Weather, cloudy; track, heavy.

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Comment on Current Events

Taps for the Baseball Strike.

Now that hte baseball players have laid aside their notions about being worth as much as bank presidents and have reached the conclusion that, after all, they are not being ground down under the iron heel of appression, perhaps the baseball public will be able to get its mind back to the game. But if the players and club owners keep on straining the public patience, this same public may take a course of its own and be content to get all the baseball it cares about by reading the court records. Events of the past few months indicate that the baseball player should stop flirting with Blackstone and stick to his ball and bat.

The baseball player should consider himself pretty well off. The average worker for a wage would consider himself somewhat fortunate if there was no work on any rainy day and the salary went on, like the well-known brook, just the same. The strike fizzled out because the major league players had no case. When they signed the pledge not to put their names to their contracts this season they had a case. At the time they signed the pledge last Fall there was no clause in their contracts which guaranteed their salaries during the period of disability. The major league club owners were quick to grant this demand, thinking that the players would be satisfied. But the other point included in the pledge concerning the major league players was not granted, and the major leaguers thought they had to declare war. When the minor leagues become as prosperous as the majors, the players will have more likelihood of getting their demands granted, but at present conditions in the minors are uncertain.

There is cause for rejoicing on the part of the baseball fans, for the action of the leagues and the players during the past week has removed the danger of all the irritating details which were threatening the opening of another season, and now the fans are sure there is going to be baseball and lots of it. With the players packing their grips to go South to the training camps and the appearance of the schedules on the sporting pages, the baseball strike has already been almost forgotten. All that the players who were the leading features of the strike movement have to do is to make a few base hits and steal a few bases and bygones will be bygones.

Being cut off by organized ball, the fraternity is a dead issue, at least as far as the coming season is concerned. The leagues have got the players down to a normal basis again, and all contracts are for a year only. There should be better baseball played in both leagues this season, because the players will have to hustle to keep their places. There will not be as much loafing on the diamonds this season as there has been for the last few seasons.

The National, American and International leagues assembled during the past week and the result of each conclave has been encouraging to the fan. With all the internal troubles off their minds, the baseball officials have at last started to think about the game. The schedules as they have been arranged meet with the approval of the fans.

New York will start the season under better auspices than in many years. With the Giants constituting a formidabel fighting machine, with Brooklyn the holders of the National League championship, and with the Yankees as promising as any club in the American League, New Yorkers have reason to look forward to a great season. Already the Giants are being picked to win the National League honors, because of the remarkable ability and strength the club showed at the end of last season. Barring accidents, which marred the Yankees' chances last year, the New York American League Club should be in the pennant hunt from the start. The hesitancy of the Brooklyn players in coming to terms will quickly disappear, with the strike threat gone. Honest, sincere rivalry on the diamond will soon put the game in its rightful place in public favor.

The public is all set for something good in baseball. Now let the players go South, get into shape, and then come home on April 11 and show some real, old-fashioned, scrappy baseball. If the major league players have the proper interest in the coming pennant races, they will not be kept awake nights by the troubles of the minor leagues. It will be rather tough, no doubt, if some ball player has to ride in a day coach instead of a Pullman once in a while, but it is to be hoped that a thing like that, serious as it is, will not be the occasion of another strike. The strike is off—back to the mines!

***

A Niche for Leochares.

There is a fast, young creature named Leochares running errands for W. P. Orr in New Orleans. We call him young, because he is only seven, but, in reality, that number of years lists him with the venerable ranks of the aged. His chief mission in life is to bring home the bacon for Mr. Orr, and he is in the habit of doing this little errand with celerity and dispatch.

The philosophy of Leochares is much simpler than that of Diogenes or Demosthenes. Briefly, his code is this: Given a flat, level surface and a field of flying competitors, reach that distant goal ahead of everybody else, reckng not of burdens carried nor of slippery pitfalls on the way. His ambition, his spirit, and his speed come by right of birth, for father's name was Broomstick, a plebian yet honored cognomen that still strikes a spark in the memories of some thousands of New York racegoers.

It is not often that a thoroughbred passes his two-year-old and three-year-old periods as little noticed as this clean-limped bay gelding, to grasp finally his heritage of track honors at the ripe age of seven. Yet the recent feats of this great sprinter have set many minds to dreaming of Stalwart, of Roseben. Three days ago on the Fair Grounds circuit, in the great city that superintends the merging of river and gulf, Leochares fought his way over the six furlong route, with indifferent going beneath and 145 pounds burden above, in 1:12 flat, equaling the track record. This feat, substantially noteworthy in itself, came as the climax of a period in the course of which Broomstick's son finished first in seven starts out of nine, and second in the remaining two. In the regrettable but vivid parlance of the day, this is "some horse"—for speed a humming bird, and for endurance a rhinoceros.

***

A Great American Runner.

For many years Uncle Sam has waited patiently for a long-distance runner to come out of the woods who would compare favorably with the best men put in the field by other countries. The process has been slow, but sure, for, starting with the supremacy in sprinters, American track and field men have gone steadily ahead, showing the way at middle distances, and then coming close to long-distance supremacy with Norman Taber, who established the world's mark for one mile. Beyond that the runners of the United States failed to shine in international competition until Joie Ray of the Illinois A. C. of Chicago appeared on the horizon. So far the Chicago youth has had no opportunity to show his mettle against the best men of foreign climes, neither has he had a straight trial against the records made by English, French, and Finnish cracks on outdoor tracks. He has, however, shown that he is capable of traveling in any company over a distance of ground, and the fact that he displaced the indoor record for two miles made by George Bonhag is full of promise. This mark had withstood the attacks of Hannes Kolehmainen, proved champion of the world, on several occasions, and was accounted one of the best of the indoor records.

Ray has all the earmarks of a real champion, and it is many years since a man stepped on the track showing more confidence than the Chicago youth. His style, a trifle too high in action a year ago, has improved, so that he now runs close to the ground, and with little or no loss of power. That he can go much further than two miles without any great tax on his stamina was apparent from the spirited manner in which he finished his record-breaking race on Tuesday last. Every expert who has seen this new wonder perform agrees that the latest long-distance star is the best American-bred runner that has essayed to shine in long distances. It is considered only a question of time when he will rank as an international performer and record holder with such past American champions as Lon Myers, Bernie Wefers, Mel Sheppard, Ted Meredith, Fred Kelly, Bob Simpson, Alma Richards, and many others who have aided in placing the United States as the leading nation of the world in track and field athletics.

***

Fred Fulton.

Because Fred Fulton turned little Charley Weinert into a chopping block the other night, there is a disposition to make the Minnesota giant's boxing performance look a lot more important than it really is. Weinert isn't exactly little, but he, compared with Fulton, seems diminutive. The bout went less than two rounds, and the opposition which the Newark boxer was able to show against a man of such marked physical advantages was not the kind to give any definite line on Fulton's ability.

Fulton has filled out considerably and an addition of twenty pounds, together with an improved muscular development about the arms and shoulders, giver him a better physical makeup than he had in his first bout here against Al Reich. This additional strength alone will enhance his chances against Willard, if they ever meet. Fulton was so big in every way that he simply overwhelmed Weinert. His reach and height were so great that Weinert had no chance whatever to get at him.

Fulton has a handy left hand which he uses to good advantage. It has power behind it, for it raised havoc with Weinert's face early in the bout, and must have been pretty solid to loosen the Newark boxer's teeth. Whether Fulton's right hand is more useful than before will not be known until he meets a boxer who can give him a better fight than Weinert. The few times that Fulton used his right offered about the only opportunities Weinert had to land a blow. If the use of his right leaves Fulton open in this way, he would be compelled to use it for defensive tactics entirely, against a man who was his match.

Just how much punishment Fulton can take is a question. His bout with Weinert was so one-sided that he did not receive a single blow that hurt. He hasn't the appearance of a boxer who could take a hard grueling. He hasn't that fierce aggressiveness which usually marks a good fighting man. Fulton showed a weak jaw in his bout with Reich some time ago. Weinert had no opportunity to see if the jaw was still weak.

On his physical make-up alone Fulton is the only heavyweight in the ring today who at all matches Champion Willard. Fulton is almost as large if not quite as heavy as the champion. A Willard-Fulton bout should be the logical heavyweight mill of the near future. After the usual period of dickering this bout will undoubtedly be arranged. Men will be willing to pay big money to see them in the ring.

Fulton, however, has yet to show that he is a match for the champion. In none of his bouts has he proved that he can take the punishment that Willard took for many rounds from that ringmaster, Jack Johnson. Willard has proved that he can take a hard pummeling and Fulton has not. Fulton apparently needs more experience in the ring before he will be able to give Willard a hard battle.



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NEW RECORDS MADE IN TWO ROAD RACES

Terry Halpin and Harry McGinn Show Unusual Speed Through City Streets—Other Runs.

Yesterday's ideal weather brought out record-breaking performances in two of the road races held in various parts of the city, and large fields answered the call for starters. The feature run of the day was the Harlem Athletic League's weekly chase, held yesterday over the course of the Catholic Club of West Harlem, measuring about five and one-quarter miles. In this event a new record was hung up for the course, five runners finishing the journey in times that were better than the old mark.

To Terry Halpin, carrying the colors of the Morningside A. C., went the honor of creating a new record for the Catholic Club's course when he romped under the wire in tenth position in the actual time of 27:29, bettering the best previous mark by more than one minute. The former record, made about six weeks ago, was 28:46, and was held by Lew Heydet, a clubmate of Halpin's.

In addition to setting a new record for the course, Halpin gained further honors by capturing the fast-time prize. His actual time, 27:29, was twenty-seven seconds better than the time credited to Lew Heydet, who started from the scratch mark. A. Morris and J. Goff, both of the St. Christopher Club, also starting from the honor mark, finished in thirty-first and thirty-second positions, respectively. Both of these runners bettered the course record, as did also H. Lucas, another Morningside competitor.

The order of finish of the first twenty follows:

	Han'cp.	Actual Time.
1—F. Jesselsohn, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	3:30	29:31
2—E. Camp, Glencoe A. C.	3:15	29:17
3—W. Fitzgerald, Glencoe A. C.	4:45	31:10
4—W. Burke, St. Joseph's Y.M.A.	2:30	28:37
5—J. Cleary, St. Joseph's Y.M.A.	4:45	31:13
6—H. Spies, Morningside A. C.	3:00	29:31
7—J. Zaslovsky, Morningside A. C.	4:15	30:47
8—T. Muliane, Glencoe A. C.	2:45	29:19
9—J. Fitzpatriek, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	3:30	30:13
10—T. Halpin, Morningside A. C.	0:45	27:29

A. Hoffman, Glencoe A. C., (3:45,) 30:33; A. Callanan, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:00,) 30:34; H. Lucas, Morningside A. C., (1:30,) 28:27; E. Farrell, Morningside A. C., (3:15,) 30:22; X. Lehman, Morningside A. C., (1:45,) 28:59; J. Daly, Macomb's A. C., (2:30,) 29:43; J. Hand, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (2:45,) 29:59; R. Lilius, Morningside A. C., (3:00,) 30:15; A. Fay, Macomb's A. C., (4:45,) 32:01; W. Rompalnen, Glencoe A. C., (1:30,) 28:47.

TEAM SCORES.

St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	1	4	5	9	12	—31
Glencoe A. C.	2	3	6	11	17	—41
Morningside A. C.	6	7	10	13	14	—50
Macomb's A. C.	15	16	18	19	20	—88

Harry McGinn, the Paulist A. C. road runner, monopolized all of the glory yesterday in the weekly handicap road race of the lower Manhattan Athletic League, held over the Paulist Athletic Club's course, measuring about five miles. Only a comparatively small field answered the call of the starter, and the fleet-footed bearer of the Paulist A. C. Emblem won the chief honor of the event when he romped home first from the scratch mark, captured the fast time prize, and in addition created a new record for the course.

Handicaps were allotted ranging up to 4 minutes, but McGinn overtook the field before three miles had been covered and then won by a good margin in 27:02, eclipsing the best previous mark by 63 seconds.

The first nine finished as follows:

H. McGinn, Paulist A. C., (scratch,) 27:02; G. Vouches, Paulist A. C., (4:00,) 31:18; L. Lavery, Paulist A. C., (2:30,) 30:10; G. Jordan, Holy Cross Lyceum, (3:30,) 31:25; P. McManus, Paulist A. C., (2:25,) 30:48; J. Wanamaker, Holy Cross Lyceum, (3:00,) 31:37; E. Pinorini, Hudson Guild, (3:00,) 32:45; C. Velotta, Hudson Guild, (4:00,) 35:00; J. McLaughlin, Paulist A. C., (4:00,) 36:00.

Thirty-seven harriers started in the weekly handicap road race of the Long Island Athletic League, held yesterday over the difficult course of the Royal Athletic Club. Liberally handicapped athletes occupied the three leading positions at the finish of the run, with A. Mack of the Knights of St. Antony capturing first honors by two seconds over L. Finkelman of the Kings County A. A. H. Schetzen, another Kings County A. A. runner, brought up in third position. Mack's time for the journey was 25:42. All three started from the 4:45 mark.

The order of finish of the first ten was as follows:

A. Mack, Knights of St. Antony, (4:45,) 25:42; L. Finkelman, Kings County A. A., (4:45,) 25:44; H. Schetzen, Kings County A. A., (4:45,) 26:03; J. Fay, Maplewood A. A., (4:15,) 25:39; R. Christ, Brooklyn A. A., (3:00,) 24:26; F. Schultz, unattached, (3:45,) 25:15; C. Sherman, Kings County A. A., (5:15,) 26:35; M. Levine, Kings County A. A., (3:15,) 25:02; C. Leventhal, Brooklyn A. A., (3:00,) 24:49; J. McNeil, Jr., Presentation Club, (1:30,) 23:22.

TEAM SCORES.

Kings County A. A.	1	2	5	6	9	—23
Brooklyn A. A.	4	7	8	11	14	—44
Maplewood A. C.	3	10	12	13	15	—53

After setting the pace for the greater part of the journey J. Sanna of the Bellwood Athletic Club weakened when within one mile of the finish line in the weekly handicap road race of the Bronx Athletic League, held over the Martinique Athletic Club's course yesterday afternoon, and was beaten to the tape by J. McCabe of the Pastime Athletic Club. The latter, starting with an allowance of four minutes, ran a well-judged race throughout and finished in a burst of speed in 30:16. Sanna, who had started off the limit mark of five minutes, came home second, with L. Soricelli of the Ozanam Athletic Association a close third.

The first fifteen to finish follow:

J. McCabe, Pastime A. C., (4:00,) 30:16; J. Sanna, Bellwood A. C., (5:00,) 31:45; L. Soricelli, Ozanam A. A., (4:30,) 31:29; S. Mazzeru, Ozanam A. A., (4:00,) 31:13; J. Donohar, Mohawk A. C., (2:45,) 30:15; W. Deegan, St. Anselm's A. C., (1:30,) 28:57; A. De Lucas, Ozanam A. A., (4:00,) 31:30; K. Hearn, Pastime A. C., (2:30,) 30:05; C. Kelly, Bronx Church House, (scratch,) 27:39; C. Blankenberg, Bronx Church House, (1:30,) 29:17; R. Brandt, St. Anselm's A. C., (0:45,) 28:42; T. Gregory, Ozanam A. A., (2:30,) 30:28; M. Barish, Pastime A. C., (5:00,) 33:02; M. Gersenberg, Pennant A. C., (5:00,) 33:25; J. McGuiness, Mohawk A. C., (1:00,) 29:30.

TEAM SCORES.

Ozanam A. A.	2	3	5	8	12	—30
Pastime A. C.	1	6	9	10	13	—39
St. Anselm's A. C.	4	7	11	14	15	—51

CELTICS APPLY THE BRUSH.

State Soccer Champions Whitewash Clan MacDuff by 6 to 0.

That the Brooklyn Celtics are not likely to lose their title this year was indicated by the outcome of their N. Y. State League game with Clan MacDuff, rivaling them in the first division, at Harlem Field, yesterday afternoon, when, in the presence of a record crowd, the four-time champions scored a victory over the representatives of the Scottish clan by the one-sided score of 6 goals to 0. The State champions had the game in hand from start to finish, notching three points in each period.

On a muddy field at Lenox Oval yesterday, the Clan MacDonalds made further gains in the New York State Football League by defeating the Continentals by 5 goals to 0. It was the clansmen's game all through, and at half time they led by 3 to 0.

T. Caldwell, referee of the cup tie game between the I. R. T. Strollers and Greenpoint in the Southern New York Association's annual series, played yesterday at Knight's Oval, experienced rough treatment at the hands of some of the players and spectators, after he had ordered two of the players, one from each team, off the field. The consequence was that he had to call the game after twenty-five minutes play, at which time the I. R. T. Strollers were leading by a score of 3 goals to 0.

After a fine exhibition of hard soccer, Clan Scott defeated the Longfellows by 2 goals to 0 in a State league game at Farrell's Field yesterday.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Palace S. C.—Milburn Saylor vs. Joe Welling; Irving Margolies vs. Joe Steers. Both ten-round bouts.

Yorkville S. C.—Young Joe Rivers vs. Dummy Burns; Harry Smith vs. Terry Miller. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Benny McCoy vs. Dutch Brandt. Ten rounds.

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Soldier Bartfield vs. Johnny Salvator. Ten rounds.

JACK FROST WINS TWO CUPS.

O'Brien's Ice Yacht is Double Winner on Manhasset Bay.

Seven of the ice yachts of Manhasset Bay raced yesterday over a fifteen-mile triangular course, five miles to the leg. The prize for the morning race, in which five boats started a cup offered by the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, was won by James O'Brien's Jack Frost, sailed by Charles Blair. In a strong breeze from the south she covered the course in 20:40, defeating William Gardner's Cold Wave, sailed by James O'Brien.

The Jack Frost also won the afternoon race in which the same boats and two others, Nick Vandewall's Whiz and R. W. Fraser's Trouble, started. The wind was much lighter than in the forenoon, and it took the winner forty minutes to cover the course. The Cold Wave was second in this race, which was for a cup given by the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. The others did not finish.

At the Dinner of the Maryland Society OF NEW YORK

Night Before Last at the St. Regis

Clysmic of course was the water served.

What else—when it is the sparkling table water of the man who *knows*.

15 grains of Lithia Salts to the gallon.
Sold everywhere in splits, pints and quarts only.

Don't accept ordinary waters

Insist on genuine CLYSMIC THE KING OF TABLE WATERS
Bottled at The Clysmic Springs at WAUKESHA, Wis.

You—
who know the *delightful qualities* which have made the PURE Turkish Cigarette the world's most prized smoke—
You—who believe that these qualities can be found *only* in 25-cent cigarettes—
Try Murad—15 cents.

Judge for yourself Compare "Murad" with any 25 Cent Cigarette

S. Anargyros
A Corporation
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.

THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

FIFTEEN CENTS

MURAD
THE TURKISH CIGARETTE
S. ANARGYROS

REMEMBER—Turkish tobacco is the world's most famous tobacco for cigarettes.

HOCKEY LEAGUE ROW ENDS IN LOVE FEAST

Committee Absolves Protested Clubs and Players, Yet Justifies I.-A. A. C.'s Action.

TO PLAY DEFAULTED GAME

Crescent A. C. Seven Will Oppose the Irish-American Team Next Saturday.

The Amateur Hockey League upheaval, which threatened to break up the organization, has been smoothed over, and the meeting of the Governing Committee yesterday at the Crescent A. C. to hear the sweeping charges brought against the other teams by the Irish-American A. C. developed into a love feast. The Irish-American Club, the committee decided, was justified in protesting all the players in question from the information it had, but this information, it seems, didn't stand the test of a rigid investigation.

The mixup between the Crescent A. C. and the Irish-American sevens over the game at the rink last Wednesday evening, which the Crescents refused to play, was adjusted satisfactorily, and the Irish club waived its right to claim a victory. The Crescents then withdrew the protest against the decision of the referee in awarding the game to the Irish club. Both clubs were satisfied, and the committee ordered the game played over again on Saturday evening, Feb. 24.

The charges brought against the other clubs by the Irish-Americans were the outcome of the action of the Governing Committee in barring two of its players, Wellington and Bawlf, from playing in the Amateur League. Just before the game against the Crescents last Wednesday the Irish-American Club filed charges of professionalism against Roach, Des Jardins, McCarthy and Mitchell of the New Mooners. The Arena team of Boston was protested for having played against a professional seven in Pittsburgh. The Hockey Club team was protested for playing two men under assumed names. These players were Coughtrey and O'Keefe, who played under the names of Fredericks and George. The St. Nicholas team was protested for playing against the Hockey Club when these players used the false names.

The professionalism charges against Roach, Des Jardins, and McCarthy were dismissed when it was shown that the players received no money for playing in New Haven last season. The charge against Mitchell was that he played Summer baseball with professionals. This was also dismissed. Mitchell played with the Crescent A. C. baseball team, of which David L. Fultz, President of the Players' Fraternity was a member. Fultz was a former major leaguer, but he is a professional player no longer.

The charges against the St. Nicholas and the Hockey Club sevens were dismissed when it was shown that Coughtrey and O'Keefe played under assumed names with the knowledge and permission of the committee. The Arena team of Boston also showed that it had the league's approval when playing against Pittsburgh.

In making a decision on the charges, the committee stated:

"As to the action of the Irish-American A. C. in the matter, it was the sense of the committee that whenever the eligibility of a player is brought into question, it is the privilege and the duty of a club to file a protest, submit what information it has to the Governing Committee and have the matter determined, and that the Irish-American Club was well within its rights."

LAWRENCE LEADS NIMRODS.

Record Sunday Field Uses N. Y. A. C. Traps at Travers Island.

What was undoubtedly the largest field that has ever gathered for a Sunday shoot of the New York Athletic Club appeared on the firing line at Travers Island yesterday. The perfect day was responsible for the throng that had an afternoon of good sport banging away at the tiny blue rocks.

With the exception of the Haslin Cup, straight scores won all of the regular fixtures. The high scratch gunner was T. H. Lawrence, who annexed the important prize with a card of 95 out of a possible 100 targets. He also took the Travers Island Cup with a straight score of 25 targets.

The scores:

	T. I. Cup.	Has. Cup.	Tou. Cup.	Ac. Cup.	Scr. and H'cp C'ps.
H. B. Knight	3 22	3 24	3 25	3 25	84—15— 99
G. S. Hutchins	0 21	0 20	0 22	0 22	85— 0— 85
F. J. Ham, Jr.	2 24	0 21	0 21	0 20	84—10— 94
C. Stein	1 20	1 22	2 25	1 24	86—10— 96
W. J. Smith	5 24	5 25	5 24	5 25	79—18— 97
R. L. Spotts	1 23	0 22	1 24	1 25	91— 4— 95
F. E. William'n	6 24	6 25	6 25	6 23	76—29—100
D. S. McMahon	1 25	1 23	1 24	1 24	92— 5— 97
H. E. Purcell	6 21	6 22	6 23	6 18	50—30— 80
J. I. Branden'g	3 25	3 24	3 25	3 22	87—12— 98
R. R. Owen	6 25	6 25	6 21	6 25	72—29—100
Z. Rogers	5 13	5 12	5 25	5 25	58—20— 78
R. B. Cole	3 25	3 25	3 25	2 25	92—15—100
G. Brady	6 25	0 14	6 22	6 25	72—25— 97
F. A. Baker	4 24	4 25	4 18	4 17	68—16— 84
M. Murphy	3 24	3 23	3 23	3 24	82—12— 94
G. H. Martin	1 23	1 24	0 25	1 25	94— 6—100
M. McVoy, Jr.	2 24	1 25	2 25	2 25	92—10—100
T. H. Lawrence	0 25	1 24	1 24	1 25	95—10—100
C. H. Pond, Jr.	6 25	6 25	6 23	6 20	70—25— 95
F. Hall	2 23	2 24	2 24	2 24	87— 8— 95
W. H. Hexamer	6 20	6 21	6 21	6 24	62—30— 92

WINNERS.

Travers Island Cup—Won by T. H. Lawrence.
Haslin Cup—All with full scores of twenty-five targets.
Tournament Cup—G. H. Martin.
Accumulation Cup—A. L. Burns.
High Scratch Cup—T. Lawrence.
High Handicap Prize—R. B. Cole.
Special Cup—H. B. Knight.

OFFUTT HANDLES GUN BEST.

Wins Chief Honors in a Day of Trapshooting at New Rochelle.

Fourteen nimrods faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday, and under the ideal conditions prevailing full scores were returned in all of the five events decided. Chief honors went to G. Offutt, who won both the ten and fifteen-bird scratch prizes with full scores, after shootoffs with five in the first event and with three in the second. He also proved to be a high scratch man for the day with a total score of 95.

The high handicap man was Frank M. Wilson, who returned a card of 100 on his handicap of 12. J. Rehtz captured the take-home trophy with a full score of 25, after a shootoff with Stuart Scott, J. P. Donovan, J. N. McLoughlin, F. A. Baker, and C. A. Marsland. Legs for the February Cup were won by Bennett, Donovan, Wilson, and Rehtz, and for the Accumulation Cup, by Rehtz, Granbery, and Baker. The club will hold a special holiday shoot on Thursday.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government
Natural Alkaline Water
Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout, Indigestion and Uric Acid.
Ask your Physician
Note the Name
CELESTINS

ACTRESS HASN'T A THING.

Mrs. Lederer Says She's Working to Pay Debt That Will Take Years.

City Court Justice La Fetra is considering an application to punish Renie Davies, an actress in "Canary Cottage," who is the wife of George W. Lederer, theatrical producer, for contempt of court for failure to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings. She explained that the papers were not served on her, but on her sister, who resembles her.

The proceeding against Mrs. Lederer is brought because of her failure to pay a judgment on a note for $1,000 made for Long Island real estate. She testified that she has no stocks, bonds, mortgages, personal property, or real estate, and no jewelry, "not even a ring." When asked what salary she received from Oliver Morosco, she said:

"None. My vaudeville partner and manager, Henry N. Piani, takes most of it for money I borrowed from him and allows me only enough to live on. He gave me $12,000 in the Morrison Hotel in Chicago in 1913, and he is now repaying himself out of my salary. He has received about $2,500."

"But you have an automobile to ride in?"

"My sister's," replied the actress. "My two children and I live with my mother at 224 West End Avenue. Mr. Lederer pays for the children and I take care of myself."

Daly Brothers, the judgment creditors, will now try to collect something by garnisheeing Mrs. Lederer's salary.

PANNILL AT A NEW HOTEL.

Paralytic First Has Wheel Chair Placed Outside Elks' Door.

With a tenacity of purpose akin to the grip of "Sinbad the Sailor," H. C. Pannill, the itinerant wheel-chair paralytic who is trying to induce the Elks to pay him $150 monthly to maintain him outside a public institution, sought to arouse sympathy among the members by waylaying them with appeals as they entered the clubhouse in West Forty-third Street last night. After he had been denied admission to the club he ordered his nurse to place the chair near the entrance steps, announcing his intention to remain until he could see some one of the officials.

Pannill had with him a statement showing how the allowance he demanded would be expended for his support. Beside this he asked for $4,800 for back salary due his nurse, Miss Catherine Jerick, who, he said, had received nothing since the Grand Lodge ceased to aid him.

Last night Pannill and his nurse moved from the York Hotel to the Remington. At the nine hotels at which he and his nurse had stayed since last September Pannill had referred the proprietors to the Elks for payment, but he paid his own bill at the York. A physician wrote to Pannill yesterday, requesting him to present himself at his office today for a study of his case. Misha Applebaum, founder of the Humanitarian Cult, whom Pannill's nurse asserted had promised to pay their expenses at the Hotel Endicott, said that, while he had tried to aid Pannill, he had not pledged himself to pay any of his hotel bills.

STATE COUNCIL AT MANILA.

Outgrowth of Desire to Emulate British System of Government.

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Laying the foundations for the future government of the Philippines, the new Philippine Congress has been wrestling in the three months of its existence with problems of organization which have for their basis a system of government both like that of the United States and that of Great Britain. Out of countless plans and suggestions has now risen a Council of State soon to be named by Governor General Harrison. This Council of State will include both the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate—Sergio Osmena and Manuel Quezon, respectively. Just what other members it will include has not been stated. It will probably include the Secretaries of the executive departments.

Under the law organizing the new departments, the Secretaries and their assistants may be required to attend sessions of either house of Congress to aid in the discussion of any law. This gives the executive departments representation, without a vote, in Congress. Then the plan was broached of naming Speaker Osmena as Secretary of the Interior. But Osmena declined the appointment. In official circles it was freely stated—though not verified—that Osmena would not accept a Cabinet appointment unless Quezon were also elevated to the Cabinet. Politicians saw in this a coming struggle for supremacy—friendly though it might be—between these two men, the big figures of Philippine political life today.

The desire to secure an analogy to the British system, however, is served by the Council of State. Whether this Council of State will provide for a premier the future alone will tell. If there is to be a premier it is declared it must be Osmena, as he is not alone Speaker of the House, but President of the Nationalista Party, the predominant political group in the islands. Friends of Osmena say he does not care to be premier at a time when Filipino control is not absolute.

HOSPITAL FOR ASIA MINOR.

Hadassah Decides to Send Physicians to Fight Typhus.

A medical unit, consisting of not less than ten physicians, ten nurses, and equipped with full supplies, is to be dispatched to Asia Minor to combat the epidemic of typhus which is ravaging that country. This announcement was made last night by Hadassah, an organization of Jewish women having a national membership of 5,000.

Instructions have been issued by Miss Henrietta Szold, President of Hadassah, to the organization's twenty-eight subordinate chapters to begin a campaign to raise $100,000, necessary to defray the cost. The decision to send the unit came after receipt of a report—emanating, Miss Szold asserted, from the State Department—that the 1,000 Americans connected with the missionary bodies in Asia Minor and Syria held virtual prisoners by the Turkish Government are exposed to typhus, which is also attacking the Jewish population of Palestine.

RUSSIAN MINISTER ATTACKED.

Report Comes in a Budget of German Press Agency Dispatches.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 18.)—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following news items for publication:

"Admiral Grigorovitch, the Russian Minister of Marine, was attacked on the streets of Petrograd by two unknown men with revolvers. The Admiral, who showed great presence of mind, was not hurt. His assailants escaped.

"Eleven members of the Russian Duma, belonging to the Socialist Party, have been arrested by the Russian police on a charge of fomenting a revolution.

"The coal depots of the Siberian railroad have been burning for a week. It is considered probable that the loss as the result of the fire, will reach 30,000,000 rubles."

PARIS COLD WAVE BROKEN.

20,000 More Tons of Coal Needed Up to End of March.

PARIS, Feb. 18, (via London.)—The intense cold spell of three weeks' duration has been broken. Milder weather, accompanied by a heavy rain, is melting the ice, and it is hoped that the Seine River barges and other means of transportation will be able to move shortly, thereby relieving the scarcity of fuel.

For almost a month the City of Paris, from its stock of 181,000 tons of coal, distributed 18,000 tons to gas companies, 6,000 to the laundry industry, 21,000 to small dealers for retail sale, 47,000 gratuitously, and 16,000 sold at reduced prices.

The stock on hand is estimated at about 60,000 tons, and it is believed that 20,000 tons additional will be required for all purposes up to the end of March.

'MAX,' WAR VETERAN, AGAIN IN THE MOVIES

Cheers Greet Showing at the Strand of His First Film Made in United States.

HIS FUN AMUSING AS EVER

Magazine Story Basis of Photo Play Put on at the Rialto—New Theda Bara Drama.

Max Linder, wounded French war veteran, is back in the movies again, and his first picture comedy to be filmed in this country was enthusiastically applauded by friends in the audience at the Strand yesterday.

M. Linder is a clever actor, who before the war was as popular in France as Charles Chaplin is here. When the war came he was acting in one of those silly boudoir sketches in a revue at the Folies Marigny, where some of the American wanderers who chanced to be in Paris that Summer saw him. With the call to arms he immediately joined the colors, and until he was seriously wounded some time last year served in the aerial branch of the French Army. Before he had left the hospital the offer of his present engagement came.

M. Linder is a dapper little Frenchman with unusual eyes, for which he is famed, and a penchant for smart clothes, for which he is also renowned. He has the eloquence of gesture of his race and, in addition, intelligence and a sense of comedy. It seems scarcely necessary to add that he is a valuable acquistion to the screen of this country. Some of the events of his voyage to America are recorded in his first film, which is called "Max Comes Across," and then there are apocryphal happenings. The collision of the ship which bore the comedian really did occur, while the episode of changing berths with his stateroom companion and being carried on deck early in the morning against his will was probably imaginary. Both are funny, as are some of the moments during the ship's concert with M. Linder, as accompanist, alternately pursuing and being pursued by the piano tossed by the sea about the salon. M. Linder is welcome to our city and his claque, which may have been thrust upon him.

A recent magazine story by Henry Irving Dodge called "Skinner's Dress Suit" has been translated into a photoplay, and it was yesterday's new feature offering at the Rialto. Like the immortal "Bunker Bean," it is a psychological study of the transformation of a man's character through the mental effect of apparently most inconsequential physical phenomena. In this instance the young man becomes aggressive and successful through the moral uplift of a dress suit purchased to make his wife believe that he has received the increase in salary he was too timid to ask for. The psychology is not too deep, but the story lends itself well to the newer mode of expression.

The feature film has become only an item, and not the most important one, in the programs offered in this theatre. Not only has the Rialto orchestra developed into one of the best bands of its size in the city, but there are usually other musical numbers of excellence on the bill. The orchestra played a Liszt prelude, and Helen Jeffrey, a young violinist, gave a fine rendition of the "Meditation" from Massenet's "Thaïs."

Theda Bara in a new photoplay called "The Tiger Woman" was shown at the Academy of Music. At the Eighty-first Street Theatre "Princess of the Dark," featuring Enid Bennett, will be the offering the first half of the week.

$10,000 FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Cardinal Farley Speaks from Stage at Charity Entertainment.

The entertainment given at the Hippodrome last night for the benefit of destitute children netted $10,000. Cardinal Farley arrived shortly after 8 o'clock, and was ushered to a box, while James C. Ungerer, organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral, played the "March of the Priests" from "Athalie" on the organ, while the entire audience stood. Later the Cardinal addressed the audience from the stage.

Dudley Field Malone told of the purpose of the entertainment and introduced Douglas Fairbanks, who acted as master of ceremonies and pleased the audience hugely by telling a story and jumping over the nearest piece of furniture each time he appeared. Among those who contributed to the program were Laurette Taylor, Clifton Crawford, Sophye Barnard, Elsie Janis, Hattie Williams, Alice Brady, George Dostal, Lawrence D. A. Larke, Amy Castles, Van and Schenck, and the Fire Department Quartette. While the audience was assembling the New York Letter Carriers' Band played.

Cardinal Farley in his address praised highly the Rev. Vincent de Paul McGean, Solicitor General of the United Catholic Works and chaplain of the Fire Department, under whose direction the entertainment was organized.

Ohio Society Dinner Feb. 27.

The Ohio Society of New York will hold its thirty-third annual dinner on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, at the Waldorf-Astoria. The speakers will be Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, the guest of honor; Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, William A. Prendergast, Martin W. Littleton, Charles M. Schwab, Theodore E. Burton, Collector Dudley Field Malone, Gorge McAneny, and A. C. Bedford. Charles P. Bruch, President of the society, will preside.

Lack of Coal Closes London Schools.

LONDON, Feb. 18. — Many London schools have been closed on account of their inability to get coal. The coal dealers have plenty of the fuel, but are unable to find men to deliver it.

THE OPERA CONCERT.

Mischa Elman Plays to a Crowded House at the Metropolitan.

Mischa Elman at the Metropolitan concert last evening started another holiday week, like the one just past, of more continuous capacity audiences than the house has known in years, a record that has set Broadway gossips guessing the season's profits already at six figures, in spite of official denials. After Bruch's concerto in G minor, the Russian violinist gave encores enough to fill the usual intermission time, later adding pieces by Ernst and his Petrograd master, Auer.

Marie Rappold sang Micaela's air from "Carmen" and another from "Trovatore," while Fernando Carpi had the "Reve de Manon" of Massenet and a tenor number from "Don Pasquale." The orchestra, under Hageman was heard in Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Caprice Espagnol" and the "Cortege de Bacchus" from the ballet "Sylvia," by Delibes.

Next Sunday, with Gabrielle Gills and others, the Society of Ancient Instruments will play, having arrived here recently as guests of the French-American committee organized by the opera Chairman, Otto H. Kahn.

The Philharmonic Concert.

The Philharmonic Society's Sunday afternoon concert yesterday had the appropriate popular character that Mr. Stransky has been giving the programs of this series. The overture to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," which the visitors from Boston played last Thursday evening, began the program, followed by Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, one of the most familiar of the Philharmonic's offerings, and Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration." Some shorter pieces closed it: Weingartner's transcription of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," the andante cantabile from Tschaikowsky's string quartet in D, played by all the strings; the Malagueña from the ballet music of Moszkowski's opera, "Boabdil." The soloist was Mr. Leo Schulz, first 'cellist of the orchestra, who played Carl Eckert's violoncello concerto in D minor, a good performance, much applauded, of dull and much-faded music.

Barrington Branch Pleases

Barrington Branch, a pianist who's different from the other fifty-odd varieties heard in New York this season, even from his friend, John Powell of Virginia, who was his sponsor here, made a first appearance yesterday at the Comedy Theatre before an audience that grew interested as he played. They let him go in silence after Tausig's arrangement of a fugue of Bach's. Two sonatas, Mozart's of the finale "alla Turca" and Chopin's of the funeral march, won attention not so much through the music itself as from the peculiar personality of the player. With the later pieces, such as Brahms's Ballade in D minor upon the Scotch air, "Edward," less of a stranger to vocal programs, and some dreamy trifle of Schumann, Debussy, and Liszt, there was novelty of manner and matter to Mr. Branch's hearers, who kept him on the stage for a considerable time asking for more.

Miss Rosenthal Gives Recital.

Regina Rosenthal, contralto, member of a musical family, gave a recital of songs by composers of a half-dozen nationalities at the Waldorf last night. She displayed skill and intelligence in lyrics of Salvator Rosa, Weckerlin, Hugo Wolf, Hermann and Horsman, assisted in one closing number by Clara Novello Davies.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The presence of a hundred or more psychologists and leading exponents of occult science at the performance of "Magic" at the Maxine Elliott tonight will mean something more than an ordinary theatre party. The avowed purpose of their attending is to test the efficacy of thought-power in increasing the popularity of the play.

Vachel Lindsay, who will give the third of a series of lectures by modern authors this afternoon, will lecture in the Thirty-ninth Street, instead of the Princess Theatre, as the stage of the latter will be occupied by a dress rehearsal of the musical play, "Oh, Boy." The seating arrangement of the two theatres is practically the same.

The Workshop Players of Yonkers will give the first performance of "The Golden Goose" and "The King of Camarand," two plays for children, at the Workshop, 227 Palisade Avenue, next Monday afternoon.

When Charles Edwin Summers's new comedy, "Stocks and Stockings," is acted for the first time in Newburg tomorrow night, the cast will include George Parsons, Stanley Harrison, Scott Cooper, Lionel Belmore, Francesca Rotoli, Maud Andrew, Peggy Cameron, and Claire Burke.

The current revue at the Winter Garden will establish a record for that music hall tonight by registering its 161st performance. "The Whirl of the World" came the nearest to this with 159 presentations.

The tour of "Hip, Hip Hooray," last season's Hippodrome show, has been extended to include Cleveland. It will be presented in that city in the Keith vaudeville theatre the week of March 5.

Norah Bayes will give the last of her series of recitals at the Eltinge next Sunday night, and will then go to Chicago to give a similar series at the La Salle.

B. Iden Payne will stage Horace Annesley Vachell's new play, "The Case of Lady Camber," for the Charles Frohman Company.

"American Patriotism and Preparedness" will be the subject of Maud Ballington Booth's address at the Broadway tonight, when the receipts from the exhibition of the film being shown there will be donated to the fund for buying coffee and sandwiches for the militia.

This will be a week of the giving of assorted souvenirs in the theatres. These will range from photographs of Laurette Taylor at the Globe, through pencils made to resemble rifle bullets at the Astor, to baby alligators from Palm Beach to be distributed to patrons of the Cocoanut Grove, above the Century.

Maurice and Florence Walton, who dance in the Century revue and the ball room of the Biltmore, celebrated their fifth anniversary as dancing partners yesterday. The two were appearing in "Over the River," at the Globe, when Miss Walton was called upon to take the place of Mr. Walton's partner in an emergency. They continued to dance together after that, and the following year were married.

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Largest and Best of All Skating Rinks. Morns., Afts. and Nights. Music. Adm. 50c. Beginners Taught.

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The New York Times publishes daily on its Business Page all the activities of this great world market. Practically every large out-of-town manufacturer has an office in New York City. To the general news of the world The Times adds the complete news of business. It is read by business men everywhere because it is the greatest business man's newspaper in the world.

Telephone Bryant 1000 for information regarding advertisements on the Business Page of The Times.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Phone 2330 Circle. Eves. 8. MATINEE TOM'W. 50c to $1.50.
"'Submarine F-7' is the most impressive spectacle ever staged at the Winter Garden."
SHOW OF WONDERS and the New Spectacular Sensation, "A Stirring Novelty."—Herald. "Timely, thrilling."—Times.
SUBMARINE F-7
Washington's Birthday Mat. Thursday.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. OPENING TOMORROW EVE. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday. The New Musical Comedy. Book and Lyrics by Guy Bolton & P. G. Wodehouse. Music by Jerome Kern. OH, BOY! * * * Private Performance Tonight.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 3:30
VACHEL LINDSAY
Will read from his poems. The audience will be expected to assist in the singing.
Mr. Lindsay will not appear at the Princess Theatre, as announced, but ACROSS THE STREET AT THE 39TH STREET THEATRE
Tickets: $1.50, $1 & 50c at Box Office.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Wash. B'day & Sat. Of the Young—By the Young—For the Young. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. Sparkling Youth, Beauty.—Herald.

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Wash. B'day & Sat. CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY ADELE ROWLAND Play with Music and Girls. "Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World. ALL THIS WEEK—SOUVENIR WEEK —CARTRIDGE "SOLDIER BOY" PENCILS TO ALL PATRONS.

LITTLE THEATRE, TONIGHT 8:45. Mats. Wash. B'day & Sat. 2:30. THE MORRIS DANCE By GRANVILLE BARKER Founded on Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne's Novel, "The Wrong Box."

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mts. Wed., Wash. B'day & Sat. "A great play, admirably acted."—Tribune. MAGIC "Richly Different."—Times. And Galsworthy's 1-act comedy, THE LITTLE MAN

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Wash. B'day & Sat. Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed., Wash. B'day & Sat. MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play, "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH GIRLS. CANARY COTTAGE

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:25. Mats. Wed., Wash. B'day & Sat. EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

Powerful! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Playhouse W. 48. Mats. Wed. Wash. B'day & Sat.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wash. B'day & Sat. 2:20. THE 13th Chair By BAYARD VEILLER.

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thur. & Sat. 2:30. WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

44th St. Theatre JUST WEST OF BROADWAY. TWICE DAILY (Incl. Sun.) 2:10 & 8:10 JESSE LASKY Presents GERALDINE Farrar —in— Cecil B. DeMille's "JOAN THE WOMAN"

BIG NEW BILL WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS COMEDY THEA., 110 W. 41st St. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Evs. 8:45.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow, 25c & 50c. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "The Heart of Paddy Whack"

EXTRA! Maude Ballington BOOTH will appear in person and speak tonight at the big gala performance of "20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA," at the Broadway Theatre, B'way at 41st. Also the GIRLS' NATIONAL HONOR GUARD will be present en masse. Only 5 days more of this greatest of all film spectacles. DON'T MISS IT. Matinees 2:30 & 4:30 P. M. 25c & 50c. Evenings 8:30, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. BROADWAY Thea., B'way at 41st. 20000 Leagues UNDER THE Sea

81st St. Theatre on B'way. Tel. 3980 Schuyler ENID BENNETT in "Princess of the Dark." Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE Mat. TODAY 15c, 25c, 50c.

81ST ST. THEATRE BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER THURS., FRI., SAT. & SUN. The Splendid Actor Frank Keenan In a Most Appealing Human Story "THE CRAB" Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE SECURE SEATS EARLY Mats. 10c & 15c. Eves. 15c, 25c, 50c.

LYRIC THEATRE, B'way & 42d St. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30, including Sun. William Fox Presents R. A. WALSH'S MASTER DRAMA. HONOR SYSTEM Mats. 25c. & 50c. Eves. 25c. to $1.00.

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NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, WEST 42D ST. MATS. THIS WEEK: THURS. & SAT. Usual Wed. Mat. omitted account Ash Wed. BE CONVINCED BY SEEING IT TONIGHT THAT KLAW & ERLANGER'S INCOMPARABLE MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS MISS SPRINGTIME IS A SOURCE OF MORE REAL ENJOYMENT THAN ANY SHOW IN NEW YORK! All Orch. Seats, incl. Saturday Nights, $2. AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC ATOP THIS THEATRE.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK WEDNESDAY THURSDAY SATURDAY MAUDE ADAMS A KISS FOR CINDERELLA J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH

INDUBITABLY you will like this musical comedy triumph when you HEAR Margaret Romaine sing "Daisy," Louise Dresser sing "Its a Sure, Sure Sign" Billy B. Van sing "Napoleon," HAVE A HEART LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:25. Mts. Wed., Thur. & Sat. Nights & Sat. Mat. 300 First Balc. Good Seats $1 At Box Office. Wed. Mat. Entire Orch. $1.50. Ent. Bal. $1. Extra Mat. Thurs. (Washington's Birthday)

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TOM'W, Thur. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MATINEE TOM'W 2:20. (No Ash Wednesday Matinee) KLAW & ERLANGER present Elsie Ferguson in Hulbert Footner's Comedy, SHIRLEY KAYE

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 8:20 Mats. Wed., Thur., Sat. 2:20. Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Thursday & Sat. 2:20. Henry Miller IN THE GREAT DIVIDE "THE GREAT DIVIDE AGAIN A TRIUMPH FOR MILLER."—World.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thur. & Sat. 2:20 "A ROUSING FARCE."—HERALD John Cort's Farcical Entertainment, Johnny Get Your Gun

CENTURY BROADWAY & 62D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. at 2:15 Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD Century Girl ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK. Xtr. Mat. Washington's Birthday. After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

Turn to the Right GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. Jane Cowl in "LILAC TIME"

Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Thursday & Sat. at 2:20. SOUVENIRS 100TH TIME TONIGHT

NAZIMOVA FULTON WEST 46th St. Eves. 8:30 Sharp. Mts. Tues., Thur., Sat. in "'Ception Shoals" MATINEE TOMORROW 2:30.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. "FRANCES STARR CAPTIVATING."—World. FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15 Mats. Wed., Thurs. (Washington's B'day) & Sat. LAST 9 TIMES DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER MONDAY, FEB. 26, Seats Thursday, GEORGE ARLISS In J. M. Barrie's Comedy The Professor's Love Story

SURPRISING ADVENTURE! Captain Kidd, Jr. Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Call Bryant 6344 Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Thur. & Sat. 2:20.

HARRIS West 42d St. NIGHTS at 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MAT. THURS. (Washington's B'day.) LAST 2 WEEKS THE YELLOW JACKET HARRIS THEATRE SPECIAL Mats. Tomorrow, also Feb. 23d and 27th at 2:30. MOLIERE'S THE IMAGINARY INVALID

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Benefit British Red Cross Monday, Feb. 19th, 1917 8:30 P. M. At Aeolian Hall, West 42nd Street. ILLUSTRATED LECTURE BY Rustom Rustomjee India and the Great War With Official Moving and Stereopticon Pictures of Indian Princes and Troops at the Front. Tickets: McBride's and Aeolian Hall

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE Tonight at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola. Cond., Polacco. Wed. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Mason; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. Thurs., Mat., 1:30. Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Ober. Sundelius; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodanzky. Eve. at 8:15. Barber of Seville. Barrientos; De Luca, Carpi, Segurola, Malatesta. Cond., Papi. Fri. at 7:45. Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Matzenauer; Sembach, Whitehill, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky. Sat. at 2, Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Papi. Eve. at 8 (75c to $3). Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco. Next Mon. at 8, Thais. Farrar, Garrison, Delaunois; Botta, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

The Westminster Kennel Club's FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL Dog Show MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Feb. 20, 21, 22, 23 From 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th ST. NEWMAN TRAVELTALKS COLOR VIEWS MOTION PICTURES 5 Sunday Eves. at 8:30. Monday Mats. at 3:00. Beginning Feb. 25-26. JAPAN TODAY....FEB. 25-26 THE NEW CHINA....MAR. 4-5 PEKING....MAR. 11-12 KOREA....MAR. 18-19 HAWAII....MAR. 25-26 Course Sale CLOSES TODAY $5, $4, $3, $2.50

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BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evgs. 8:20. Wash. Birth. Mat. "Best play and production I have seen in America."—EMANUEL REICHER. "Keeping Up Appearances."

Ex-Pres. TAFT speaks on LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE TUESDAY, Feb. 20, 8 o'Clock Broadway Tabernacle, B'way & 56th St. SEATS FREE

ICELAND ICE SKATING Sessions 10-2:30-8:30. Except Sunday Morn. & Monday Aft. Instruction. Music. Luncheon & Supper. BROADWAY AT 52D ST.

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BANDBOX, 57th St., E. of 3d Av. Ev. 8:30. Plz. 812. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK WED., THUR., SAT. THE LODGER —LAST 9 TIMES—

SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. CARNEGIE HALL. Thurs. Aft., Feb. 22. Sat. Eve., Feb. 24. WAGNER PROGRAM INCLUDING EXCERPTS FROM DIE MEISTERSINGER, TANNHAUSER, TRISTAN & ISOLDE, PARSIFAL, SIEGFRIED & GOTTERDAMMERUNG. ORCHESTRA OF 100 Soloist JULIA CLAUSSEN Seats at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, and Room 1202, Aeolian Hall. GEO. ENGLES, Mgr.

PHILHARMONIC JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor. CARNEGIE HALL. Next Thurs. Eve., 8:30; Next Fri. Aft., 2:30. ALL CLASSIC PROGRAM Including Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony. Next Sunday Afternoon at 3. Soloist, FRITZ KREISLER Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Feb. 21, at 3. DUET RECITAL FLORENCE EASTON—and FRANCIS Maclennan OF THE CHICAGO OPERA CO. Tickets 75c. to $2. Managem't Daniel Mayer.

Carnegie Hall, Tom'w (Tues.) Eve. at 8:30 BARRIENTOS YSAYE Tickets $1 to $5, at 600 Lexington Ave. Tel. Plaza 6000; Box Office; Tyson's & McBride's.

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AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3, Violin Recital EVELYN STARR Tickets 50c. to $2. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tom'w (Tues.) Eve. at 8:15, Adele Margulies Trio Seats $1.00 to $2.00 at Box Office. Adele Margulies.....Piano Leopold Lichtenberg..Violin Alwin Schroeder.....'Cello

CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:15, FOURTH AND LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON. RUDOLPH GANZ TICKETS 50c to $2. NOW. (Steinway Piano.)

LITTLE Theatre, Fri. Aft., Feb. 23, at 3, SOCIETE des INSTRUMENTS ANCIENS Tickets $2.50. Loudon Charlton, Carnegie Hall.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 19, 1917.

JEFFERSON'S WAY.

The first war in which the United States formally engaged after its independence was recognized was with Tripoli. We are accustomed to speak of "the depredations of the Barbary pirates," but they were not actually pirates. The Barbary cruisers which attacked our shipping acted under the orders of their Governments just as much as the German submarines do now. They did not fly the Jolly Roger; they flew the flags of the Governments of Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco. The rulers of these countries assumed the right to take over such merchant ships as they liked, and to enslave—or, to use the softer word now employed in Belgium, "deport"—such passengers and crews as they needed for labor. These rights they waived on consideration of an annual tribute in money.

When THOMAS JEFFERSON became President, though his reputation is that of being the most pacific and long-suffering of all our Presidents in the face of foreign aggression, he resisted these demands. A default in the payment of tribute caused Tripoli to issue an ultimatum. The pacific JEFFERSON informed Congress of the fact in his first annual message, Dec. 8, 1801, in the following words:

> Tripoli, the least considerable of the Barbary States, had come forward with demands unfounded either in right or in compact, and had permitted itself to denounce war on our failure to comply before a given day. The style of the demand admitted but one answer. I sent a small squadron of frigates into the Mediterranean, with assurances to that power of our sincere desire to remain in peace, but with orders to protect our commerce against the threatened attack.

He then narrated Lieutenant STERRET's capture of a Tripolitan cruiser "after a heavy slaughter of her men, "without the loss of a single one on "our part," and characteristically added:

> The bravery exhibited by our citizens on that element will, I trust, be a testimony to the world that it is not the want of that virtue which makes us seek their peace, but a conscientious desire to direct the energies of our nation to the multiplication of the human race, and not to its destruction.

Morocco, with which we were not at war, seized a merchant vessel, and on Nov. 4, 1803, JEFFERSON informed Congress of the fact and added:

> This conduct on the part of that power is without cause and without explanation. It is fortunate that Captain BAINBRIDGE fell in with and took the capturing vessel and her prize, and I have the satisfaction to inform you that about the date of this transaction such a force would be arriving in the neighborhood of Gibraltar, both from the east and from the west, as leaves less to be feared for our commerce from the suddenness of the aggression.

It will be observed that the pacific JEFFERSON does not seem to have dreamed of having to argue in defense of this sudden and decisive action against a power with which we were not at war, which had committed a single act of aggression against one merchant vessel. It had the desired result; though a warlike act of defense, it secured peace; and on Dec. 5, 1803, JEFFERSON notified Congress:

> I have the satisfaction to inform you that the act of hostility mentioned in my message of the 4th of November to have been committed by a cruiser of the Emperor of Morocco on a vessel of the United States has been disavowed by the Emperor. All differences in consequence thereof have been amicably adjusted.

In 1804 the war with Tripoli was still going on, but Tunis was making some menaces which drew from JEFFERSON this ringing declaration in his annual message of Nov. 8:

> The Bey of Tunis having made requisitions unauthorized by our treaty, their rejection has produced from him some expressions of discontent. But to those who expect us to calculate whether a compliance with unjust demands will not cost us less than a war we must leave as a question for calculation for them also whether to retire from unjust demands will not cost them less than a war.

That question is still one which powers making "unjust demands" upon us in the belief that we shrink from the cost of rejecting them might ponder. These countries which believed, a century ago, that the lives of a few Americans were not a sufficient motive for us to embark on a war which we could then ill afford were convinced of their error by the peaceful JEFFERSON; and in his message of Dec. 3, 1805, he said on that subject:

> In a government bottomed on the will of all, the life and liberty of every individual citizen become interesting to all.

THE SALE OF AMERICAN SHIPS.

In the last seven months 109 American ships have been sold to foreign buyers and placed under the flags of other nations. Nearly half of the tonnage went to Norway, but there were purchasers from eight other European countries, Japan, and South America. On account of these losses the President, by proclamation, in accordance with the advice and recommendations of the Shipping Board, has forbidden such sales and transfers, pointing out that we need maritime tonnage and that the ships cannot be bought back without the permission of foreign Governments. Only one-eighth of our exports last year were carried in ships under the American flag.

It is well known that the profits of ocean transportation for two years past have been very large. Sometimes the gains of one voyage have paid the cost of a vessel. Not long ago a ship in Boston Harbor was hired for a year at $100,000 a month. Why were the 109 ships turned over to foreign purchasers and placed under foreign flags? Was it not because we have laws that make the cost of operation under our flag much higher, those new laws which caused the withdrawal of American ships from service across the Pacific?

The Shipping Board, which caused Mr. WILSON to check this selling movement, is directed by statute to make an investigation of our navigation laws and to inquire as to the relative advantages of operation under the American flag and the flags of other countries. First of all, the La Follette Seamen's act will demand attention. The board may not ask for repeal of the entire law, but we are confident that it will propose amendments of a beneficial character.

BEGINNING TO GET READY.

While the participation of the United States in the European war may yet be avoided, there is no longer any very serious opposition, except on the part of the most fanatical pacifists, to the expedition of preparations for the defense of the country in case of attack. The noisy opposition to preparedness measures, which persisted until the rupture of our diplomatic relations with one of the belligerent countries, and was, we regret to say, shamefully effective in retarding the beginning of operations essential to our safety, has all but disappeared. It is worth noting, for instance, that a fair and rational exposition of the proposed army legislation was published recently in Governor CAPPER's newspaper, The Topeka Capital. That is a sign of the changed attitude of the anti-war people toward national defense. There are indications, also, that measures are being taken for the country's protection of which we hear little or nothing, of which it is just as well for us not to hear. There is no necessity for public announcements of all military and naval measures. But the country, nevertheless, is painfully aware that preparedness still lags. Ample funds are available for the construction of warships and the equipment of troops; the American people view calmly the prospect of greatly increased taxation, satisfied that the money thus obtained by the Government is to be used for the best of all purposes, defense.

The situation is perilous, however, from any sane point of view. We have too many useful fighting ships laid up in navy yards because of the lack of seamen and available officers. The additional $150,000,000 proposed to expedite shipbuilding will be needed. Nothing has yet been done toward the construction of the battle cruisers and scouts. New destroyers and submarines can be built quickly if we ever get down to the work. There are some encouraging signs. The railroad companies and large industrial concerns have shown a disposition to do their share toward the much needed mobilization. The business men in the newly formed Council of National Defense have been quick to realize that the tendency to delay, bred by custom among bureau and department heads, is detrimental to the efficiency of their body. They are taking steps to expedite co-operation with the railroads and manufacturers in the industrial and transportation mobilization. In short, they are keenly alive to the requirements of the situation, and we are emboldened to hope that they will inspire their official associates to quicker action. An entire system of national strategy must be formed in which all the people will be more or less involved. This does not mean war. The better we are prepared the less likely we shall be to have war now or hereafter.

How far the work of preparation for defense is to be complicated by hostile influences within our territory is a question which cannot be ignored. The persons who have excited the suspicions of the guards along the lines of the New York aqueduct may be only ordinary mischief makers. The private owners of wireless telegraph machinery who send out disturbing messages may be innocent of any intent to do wrong, as the authorities choose to believe. The disabling of one of the big guns in the Honolulu fortifications, however, and that within a few days, is surely a serious matter, one incident that proves the absolute necessity for unceasing vigilance.

There is authority for the belief that both President WILSON and Secretary BAKER now favor universal military training and that the plan prepared by the General Staff will receive their approval and be submitted to Congress as an Administration measure after it has been revised according to the War Department's suggestions. This can hardly be done now, during the brief remaining time of the present Congress. Even if there is an extra session, the National Defense act of 1916 will probably remain in operation, with certain amendments, for another year. But in case of war all the volunteers needed at the beginning could be quickly secured, and the chief problem to be solved would relate to the supply of officers. We need not bother over that matter at present. If we can only get a fair start with our preparations for national defense, we can easily jump all the hurdles as we come to them.

ANTI-NATIONALISTS IN CONGRESS

It is a regrettable but patent fact that there are men in all parties and both branches of this Congress who are not animated by a genuine American patriotism, who have opposed, as far as they could or dared, the assertion by Mr. WILSON of American rights, who for local political or other reasons are submissive to alien influences or eat the opium of pacifism. The support given to the McLemore and Gore resolutions was an unhappy chapter in the history of the Sixty-fourth Congress.

The sullen reluctance of a minority of the House and Senate to take a national view of international questions, the obtrusion of old prejudices to prevent the discharge of new duties, the continual attempts to embarrass the President, have been painful to the country and are inevitably accepted in Germany as a sign of divided counsels. To play her game against the United States is the undoubted result, whatever be the intention, of the course of these malingerers, Democratic, Republican, and Progressive.

They are beginning to hear from the country, from the great mass of citizens who have put partisanship by so long as foreign difficulties require the union of good and loyal citizens. Mr. MANN of Illinois, for instance, who has laboriously destroyed an undeserved reputation and gradually dwindled from a titular rank as a "leader" to his true dimensions as a small politician, is hearing a good deal to his disadvantage from Republicans and Republican journals.

It is the baldest commonplace that Washington is the worst judge of public opinion. Surrounded, apparently, by visiting propagandists and intriguers, or mistaking the replication of the talk of a coterie for the voice of the people, these recusants feed on their illusion. The people are quiet, while the flock of anti-nationalists shrieks; but the people have made up their minds. They desire honorable peace, but if it cannot be had, if American rights of commerce and property and life on the seas are not to be respected, if the long patience of a peaceful but resolute people is misunderstood and abused, they are with the President to the last issue and the extreme event.

The other day Senator GRONNA of North Dakota was one of the five Senators who voted against resolutions putting Congress behind the President. How well he represented North Dakota may be judged from the fact that both houses of its Legislature by a great majority approved the President's course. That approval should bring a sorely belated wisdom to the anti-nationalists in Congress who, while forced to give occasional lip-service to the President, do all in their power to hamper him and to injure the dignity and honor of the United States.

THE FARM LOAN BANK.

Two current items of news gain significance when read together. Fifty thousand farmers have applied for $150,000,000 of mortgage loans, but only $130,000 has been subscribed for 26,000 shares of the Federal Land Bank. That leaves the Treasury to supply the rest of the bank's capital of $9,000,000. As the quality of the applications for loans is not known, it cannot be said what sort of loans will be made from the national funds. In the farm loan craze of 1893 the list of the bankrupt farm loan companies was a depressing exhibit. The statutory precautions against a repetition of the experience would seem to be sufficient, yet there were statutes also in 1893.

The incident is worth referring to as an indication that farmers have not been denied the credit to which they were entitled. The East lost $40,000,000 through one farm loan institution a generation ago. Now it is the turn of the Treasury to make two mortgages grow where one is enough. There is no basis for the belief that farm borrowers in good credit are not accommodated on reasonable terms. There are four billions of farm mortgages now. The best of them will remain where they are, for they are satisfactory to both borrowers and lenders. It is only second-class borrowers who will ask accommodations from the Washington bank. No doubt they will take all the $6,000,000 of public deposits which the law allows the Treasury to make in the institutions whose stock it is obligated to take. It is purely a labor of love on the part of the Treasury, the farmers' true friend around election time, for the Treasury can take no profits from its benevolence. Mr. HERRICK has calculated that, if the capital had been subscribed privately in full, the shareholders would be blessed with a 16 per cent. dividend. Why does such a gold mine go begging? There never has been a stronger demand for farm mortgages than now, just before the Rural Credit bill goes into operation, and there is no deficiency of funds. Yet the Treasury is left to make further grants in aid, and take all the risks and glory. It is a mystery how such things can be.

At the last annual meeting of the Federation of Labor formal resolutions were adopted in favor of lending the Postal Savings Bank deposits for the purpose of building workmen's model dwellings. In the alternative the "Federal Government should establish "such a system of credits that inhabi-"tants of municipalities may borrow "money for long terms at low interest "rates to build homes free of taxa-"tion." If not, why not? The federation makes a comparison of the conditions of the farmers and the wage-earners, with the easy conclusion that the wage-earners are the more deserving. In the words of Secretary HOUSTON, "the American "farmers are more prosperous than "any other farming class in the "world." Why should special favor be shown them? And, if to them, why should not the Treasury finance everybody?

It is singular to remark that near where the farmers' need is greatest the bill is less esteemed than further from there. Much praise of the bill has been printed here, where none of the money will help anybody. At the other edge of the continent The Los Angeles Times remarks, under its own headline, "The Vicious Farm Loan Act," that "there is not one feature of the "Federal Farm Loan act that is "worthy of praise. * * * The meas-"ure should be repealed at once." Coming from a State which elected the President, and which cast an even larger Progressive vote than for him, that is the extreme of heartlessness. Now that the plunge has been taken and the venture must be seen through, it is better policy to take precautions against the worst and hope for the best.

THE EXPERIMENTAL BATTLESHIPS.

The Secretary of the Navy approves the publication of Mr. F. J. SPRAGUE's opinion that "electric "generators and motors of the size in-"dicated can be built" and his belief that "it is possible to drive ships with geared turbines." The reference is to the 180,000 horse power battleships. The occasion of the publication is the uneasiness generally felt regarding the substitution of the experimental electric drive for turbines for the well-tried geared drive, without the support of authority known to the public. Mr. SPRAGUE's authority is high. The only reason for not accepting it as final is that stated by himself, that it is proper that the decision should be made through governmental agencies, and that there is not "a single engineer in "the lay world who is warranted in "taking upon himself any such de-"cision."

There will be no dissent from that view. If his opinion stood alone action upon it might be right. But the case is that there is such a weight of opinion against him by authorities of his rank and class that it is desirable to know how and why the decision of the department was reached and is supported. If his view should prove wrong he could not be held to responsibility, for he expressly disclaims accepting it. He argues that the responsibility lies with the Navy Department alone. A battleship is such a combination of qualities of so many sorts, both mechanical and naval, that the highest authorities on all heads ought to be consulted. Mr. SPRAGUE's declaration that an electric drive for turbines can be built of a size never built before is not authority for putting them into battleships untried.

There are considerations regarding the installation and operation of floating turbines larger than any in use on land that are more powerful than the mechanical question of building them. The proposed battleships will require turbines for the production of power exceeding that of most cities for all purposes, more, for instance, than is required for all the transportation uses of New York City, surface, elevated, and subway. No city would depend upon any one source for power, yet the result of failure would be more serious afloat, perhaps amid a battle, than for any city. There is no opposition to the electric drive, if it is the best drive. There is only a fear that the Navy Department is putting too many eggs in one basket, and taking too large a risk. The fear could be dispelled by the statement of the reasons which led to the department's decision, or the authority upon which it relies. Mr. SPRAGUE says the department cannot rely upon him, and his authority is the greatest cited.

A Pacifist Paradox.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are the pacifists really militarists in disguise, inasmuch as they are admitting that might is right by advocating submission to it? No, that can't be it, because we are weak, and therefore wrong. But then the way to be right is to acquire might, and they don't want us to do that either.

[illegible]

Schenectady, Feb. 17, 1917.

A RIGHT TO ARM SHIPS

And a Danger in Hesitating to Do So.

New York, Feb. 17, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our ships and our cargoes are denied the freedom of the seas. The question is not, shall we do anything, but, what shall we do?

The people do not wish for war, and we need not declare war in order to protect our ships and our cargoes. There have been differences between nations which they have thought could be decided only by the arbitrament of war. We are confronted by no such question. It is one thing to say that the acts of another nation are such that, legitimately, we may declare war. It is quite a different thing to say that we ought to declare war. In the first place we do not need to declare war in order to protect our ships in the exercise of our right to unmolested passage on the high seas, and in the second place our use of force to remove obstruction to the free passage of our ships is not an act of war on our part. Apprehension lest it might be so regarded by any nation that offers such obstruction ought not to deter us for one instant from giving the protection to our citizens which it is our duty to provide.

Hesitation implies either that we doubt our right or fear to exercise it more than we dread the consequences of its repeated invasions.

I add extracts from Adams's message to Congress in 1797, already referred to in THE TIMES of Friday.

AUSTEN G. FOX.

In 1797 diplomatic intercourse between the United States and France had been suspended. On May 16, 1797, in a message to Congress sitting in special session, John Adams said:

> Any serious and permanent injury to commerce would not fail to produce the most embarrassing disorders. To prevent it from being undermined and destroyed it is essential that it receive adequate protection.

He added: "Hitherto, I have thought proper to prevent the sailing of armed vessels, except in voyages to the East Indies, where general usage and the danger from pirates appeared to render the permission proper." He said that the restriction originated from a wish to prevent collisions with the powers at war, and proceeded: "But not from any doubt entertained by me of the policy and propriety of permitting our vessels to employ means of defense while engaged in lawful foreign commerce."

FOR WOUNDED AUSTRALIANS.

An Appeal from Lady Darnley, Who Has Given Up Her Home to Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask you to publish an abstract of a letter just received from the Countess of Darnley containing an appeal for donations to her fund?

The Countess has given the use of her home, Cobham Hall, Kent, as a private hospital for Australian officers. The hospital is under her personal care, and since the outbreak of the war she has helped in the nursing of the wounded besides bearing a large share of the expenses. Now that the resources of her fund are getting very low and the demands on it are more urgent than ever, she makes her first appeal for assistance to the Americans. She writes to me:

> We have lent half our home as a convalescent hospital for Australian officers, and we have fifty and expect sixty. It seems so little we women can do, when we take into consideration all the brave men have done for our righteous cause and our beloved England! It is so comforting to read of your sympathy and affection for the English and all they are going through, and I can assure you that it puts fresh courage into our hearts and a very deep gratitude.
>
> Wearing apparel is not really needed, but there are many other things. Men with lungs bad and shattered nerves need delicacies the three shillings a day allowance won't buy. I try by the aid of my paint brush to keep a fund going to buy these things and to send comforts to the prisoners of war also. If I might suggest your helping by collecting money and intrusting me with it to use for the Australians and West Kent prisoners of war, it would be a great solace.

May I second this appeal and ask the generous American public to help this worthy fund? The smallest contribution will be gratefully received, and can be sent direct to the Countess of Darnley, Cobham Hall, Cobham, Kent, England.

GERTRUDE D. BARHAM.

New York, Feb. 15, 1917.

Professor Boas's Opinions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is amazing how a man possessed of the intelligence of Professor Boas of Columbia University can believe what he says in his communication printed in your issue of the 9th inst., but "none are so blind as those who will not see." There are others like the gentleman named who attempt to excuse the German Government in its policy of assassination, and who labor to palliate the crimes committed by it. The whole civilized world is viewing the mad acts of the German lords with abhorrence, and nothing in their behalf can be reasonably urged in extenuation. Your correspondent thinks the President is wrong in taking a stand against the Kaiser's Government. In other words, the killing of Americans who are traveling within their rights should be allowed to continue. There can be no doubt concerning the righteous stand taken by the President. If anything, he has been far too patient in his endeavors to avoid a break with Germany. One wonders what attitude the German Government would take if conditions were reversed and the innocent German citizens, their wives and children, were being massacred under a policy compelled by an insane Government. The whole world admires the German people (as a people) and deplores a fate that makes them slaves to a despotism which deprives them of a liberty which the Almighty intended they should enjoy.

W. H. SHERMAN.

Newark, Feb. 10, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It occurs to me after reading Professor Franz Boas's letter in THE TIMES that if he and all other pro-Teutons in the United States had demanded the right to be heard (in Germany) and said, with all the emphasis of which they are capable, that Germany was wrong when she invaded Belgium, that she must retire immediately and not gain any unfair advantage by being the first to break the rules of international law—it occurs to me that either they would be imprisoned (in Germany) or in the unlikely event of Germany heeding their advice this war would never have assumed such proportions as to threaten our entry into it and make any appeal necessary. There was much greater need of appeals for peace and justice in August, 1914. Why did not pro-Teutons appeal then?

JAMES MORRIS.

New York, Feb. 10, 1917.

Prohibition and Suffrage Votes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"J. S. E.," replying recently in THE TIMES to our claim, which is still true, that the defeat of suffrage in West Virginia was "the greatest blow ever dealt in any State upon any question proportionate to the vote cast," illogically and woefully begs the question. We distinctly and plainly referred to State elections and did not consider San Francisco or any other town or village election. However, we are pleased to give "J. S. E." or any other supercritical statistician an opportunity to afford additional evidence that prohibition and suffrage do not go together.

A WEST VIRGINIAN.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 2, 1917.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

Shall We Fight for Our Neutral Rights or See Them Taken Away?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since the beginning of this war there has been much discussion as to whether or not the United States should take up arms on the side of the Entente Allies. Some say we should join the Allies because they are fighting the battles of democracy, others claim they are protecting the rights of small nations, while again it is maintained that the Allies are pouring out their life's blood in order to establish a permanent peace. There is much to be said for and against all these arguments, but, to my mind, they all have become secondary and beside the point since Germany has begun her ruthless submarine warfare.

The question before us now is not whether or not we shall remain neutral, but whether we shall be a passive or an active belligerent, for a nation cannot be neutral when its neutrality is not respected. Germany is not respecting our neutrality; she is waging war upon us on the sea. We are no longer a spectator; we are in the ring, and we are receiving blows above and below the belt. The fact that we do not hit back does not alter the situation.

What the United States must now decide is whether she is willing to take up arms in defense of neutral rights or whether she will permit the curtailment of these rights until they no longer exist and the entire world is turned over to belligerents to wage war where and how they please. This last alternative would make neutrality more intolerable than warfare and impossible for any self-respecting and independent nation.

VERITAS.

New York, Feb. 18, 1917.

A Diplomat's Prophecy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in today's issue reminds me of a remark made by Sir William White, British Ambassador at Constantinople, when William II. came to the throne of Germany. Sir William was a shrewd observer of men, but not given much to speech. He had had opportunities to observe William as Crown Prince, and knew the bent of his mind. He said one day, in conversation with some Americans, that in his judgment, just as soon as William could bring his empire into a condition that seemed to him to insure victory, he would start the greatest war of conquest the world had ever known. How long it would take to prepare of course no one could tell, but the Ambassador thought that if William lived and was measurably successful in his plans, thirty years would see the world at war. It was in 1888 that William became Emperor. The thirty years will be complete next year in June.

CONSTANTINOPOLITAN.

Washington, Feb. 17, 1917.

Mr. Moore's Teutonic Arguments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad that Mr. Johnson of the American Rights League took time and trouble to reply to the remarks made in Congress by Representative Moore of Pennsylvania. Mr. Moore's speech was devoid of originality and was remarkable for heat rather than light. Like so many alleged strictly neutral and pro-American speeches, it contained some of the favorite Teutonic arguments, such, for instance, as the heinousness of our munition trade with the Allies. His official position gave it a publicity which would otherwise have been most improbable. Still, as long as men in public places deliver themselves of utterances so much at variance with the convictions seemingly held by the great majority of Americans, such speeches will have to be answered, no matter how full they may be of wild and whirling words. Incidentally, to discuss our present situation as if we were on identically the same footing with Germany as with the Allies is to live in a fool's paradise and to play the Germans' game for them.

G. SIDNEY LEACH.

Livingston, N. J., Feb. 17, 1917.

Labor Legislation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in this morning's TIMES a report that at last night's meeting of the Central Federated Union Attorney Frank X. Sullivan asserted, in reference to the Health Insurance bill and the Constabulary bill, that "both measures had originated in the American Society for Labor Legislation, 'financed and backed by such plutocrats as Rockefeller.'"

May I say that Mr. Sullivan's statement was based on inadequate information? The American Association for Labor Legislation has had nothing whatever to do with the Constabulary bill, which is a type of legislation entirely outside the field of this organization's activities. Moreover, this association is not receiving any financial support from Rockefeller or from any foundation. This organization is being supported by the contributions of its thousands of members, representing every State in the Union, and very many of the members, I regret to say, are obliged to make personal sacrifices in order to pay even the minimum annual membership fee of $3.

While a number of people of means have unselfishly contributed to the work of this association, the most liberal contributor we have ever had is a professor of economics, who for more than thirty years has been one of America's most careful students of labor problems.

JOHN B. ANDREWS, Secretary.

New York, Feb. 17, 1917.

Immigrants on the Farms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The foreigner who gets a farm here finds conditions so much better than where he came from that he is delighted and applies a knowledge gained not through books, but by experience, that teacher which has taught him that to live he and his family of from five to ten must all work, and they do. While Americans are trying to raise men and women, foreigners are striving for money. But do you notice that it is always upon foreigners that we must depend? The second generation will not be as the fathers were. They see that those who live nicely and are refined get an education and leave the farm. There is nothing refined about farm work. You must reach down and get in contact with the soil and with various things which sell you. You must work early and late. You must do without. This is one of the chief reasons why foreigners are such a success. They do without, without education, without books, papers, music, without clothes to speak of. The reason the American does not succeed where the foreigner does, is because the foreigner can go without more than he can.

Mrs. W. H. KEEDLE.

Hamburg, Mich., Feb. 15, 1917.

POPPY-SEEDS.

"Mother, here are poppy-seeds,
Put away in this top drawer
Underneath my bows and beads—
What's the latest from the war?"

Death and wounds! My poppy-seeds?
I'd forgotten—bring them here!
How a poppy garden bleeds
At the touch of Summer's spear!

Up and down its border rows,
Striking like a child in wrath,
Poppy-dabbled Summer goes,
Leaving petals in her path.

Standing by a bee-hive rick,
With her bright, unresting lance,
Poppies once I saw her prick
From the sallow breast of France.

Free of fearful visioning,
So I dreamed, O poppy-seeds—
Could I scatter you next Spring
Now that poor breast really bleeds?

That brave breast! I'll let you burn:
Self-sown may my garden grow
Till the drops of scarlet turn—
Bleeding men to poppy-blow!

DOROTHY LEONARD.

THE THREAT OF A FUTILE WAR.

Germany More Apt to Hold Back Before the Clear Evidence of a Determined Nation.

By FABIAN FRANKLIN.

New York, Feb. 18, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your leading editorial article this morning you drive home with great effectiveness the argument that "weakness, hesitation, irresolution, timidity, on our part are direct invitations to the perpetration of that act" on the part of Germany which will bring on actual war with the United States. The specific subject with which you were dealing is the warning from Germany that the arming of American merchantmen would greatly increase the danger of war with our country. On the contrary, as you justly assert, the arming and convoying of our merchantmen would greatly diminish the probability of war, because "nothing so much encourages and moves the Imperial Government to unrestricted brutality as the evidence of weakness and yielding on the part of the victims of its lawlessness."

It is necessary, however, and at this moment it is urgently necessary, to apply that consideration to an issue broader than that of the arming and convoying of our merchantmen. These measures may provide a considerable degree of protection for our commerce, but there is no reason to believe that they will in themselves suffice to bring about an abandonment of the German policy of submarine lawlessness. So long as that is maintained, American ships, and the lives of Americans on ships of other nations, will be exposed to destruction. If there is any chance at all of causing Germany to desist from these hostile and lawless acts, it rests solely upon the seriousness of the consequences which they invite. In order that Germany may be impressed with the gravity of what will befall her in the event of war with the United States, she must be made to feel that if it comes it will be real war and not a make-believe.

The indications are numerous that the shape which that attitude of weakness and irresolution, already responsible in so large a measure for our failure to make a proper impression on Germany, will next assume is the desire so to restrict the character of the war, if war must come, as to deprive our action, and the threat of our action, of any real potency. Even Representative Lenroot, who, in his speech in the House yesterday, made a fine and vigorous appeal to sober American patriotism, wound up with what looks like a program of deliberate futility. While uttering no word of incitement to war, he rejected with scorn the views of those who hold that, no matter what the provocation may be in Germany's barbarous submarine proceedings, we must under no circumstances defend our rights by force; but he said that "if war must come it will be a war upon the sea, destroying every German submarine that we can and protecting our own ships until such time as Germany shall cease to be an outlaw upon the sea." But if this is all that Germany has to fear from provoking us into a declaration of war, she can afford completely to ignore the danger. If this is all, our nominal entry into the list of her enemies will make but a trivial, a negligible addition to the forces against which she has to contend. Indeed, we shall not be waging war, but merely doing police duty.

Unless we have good and sufficient cause to make war on Germany, we should not make war on her at all; but if we have good and sufficient cause, we must make war in whatever way is best adapted to attain the object of every war—the defeat of the enemy. It does not follow that it will be necessary for us to send a single American soldier to fight in the trenches in France; to plan to do that may be the very worst of all possible methods of working for the end in view. Preparation for taking part in land operations which may never take place, or which may take place at a distant date, might help Germany by checking the export of munitions of war from this country. The question is not how fierce we shall be, or how bloody, but how effective; nor is it necessary for the public to consider what specific shape our war measures should actually take. What it is essential for the public mind to seize upon is the spirit in which those measures are to be undertaken. Unless we are to sink into a fresh bog of futility and impotency we must firmly hold on to the idea that, if we do go to war with Germany, the one test of policy—over and above the test of conformity with international law—must be the test of efficacy toward the defeat of the enemy.

An essential requirement of this test is that whatever it may be proposed that we do shall be judged by the degree in which it contributes to the forces already making for the defeat of Germany. Benevolent neutrality there is; but there is no such thing as benevolent belligerency, unless the belligerency is a sham. It is not necessary that we form an alliance with the Entente Powers, still less that we bind ourselves to keep on with the war until they desist from it; but it is absolutely necessary that we work in harmony and co-operation with them, that we add our strength to their strength in whatever ways are most efficacious, so long as we are at war at all. And whatever chance yet remains of avoiding our going into the war at all would be greatly augmented if we fixed clearly in our own minds, and made unmistakably clear to Germany, the idea that if war is declared it will be carried on, from the very outset, in this practical and determined spirit.

FABIAN FRANKLIN.

BROADWAY.

Some Old-Time Glories of That Most Famous Street.

New York, Feb. 13, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Well, indeed, did the writer of the editorial in Saturday's paper perform his pleasing task. It was inspired and written con amore. He knows his little old New York, and makes others who love it his debtors. Seldom does an article appear so redolent of the soil. In retrospect it turned back the universe to the time when Broadway was New York and mirrored the town.

The street has been unique in the city's annals. Since New York was young its glories have been sung. Way back in 1828 one chronicler epitomized its evening charms in these, to our advanced viewpoint, extravagant terms:

> Broadway of itself is enough to make New York famous. And the stranger who can behold it without a thrill of an evening when its stream of gaslights throws a glare upon passing thousands and shoots its rays over a double row of open stores, displaying fancy merchandise in every shape and form and position to attract attention, must be dead to a sense of what is beautiful and grand. For miles light succeeds light in all the uniformity of fixed stars; there is no irregularity, no breach, no difference in the flame, but as all are fed from one fountain, so all burn alike and live or die together. For hours crowd follows crowd in all the bustle of business or pleasure; it is not the momentary rush of an excited mob, but the passage of the inhabitants of a populous city upon their ordinary callings—they sweep onward, still and steady, like the current of a deep river which may be turned aside, but which never can be stopped.

Hear what another writes in 1839 of its daylight character:

> Broadway—dear Broadway! Channel of the gay and serious—the wealthy and the houseless—the clothed in purple and the half-clad in linsey-woolsey—thy restless current, like the waters of Lethe, rolls onward to oblivion—leaving no trace of the desires and passions, monstrosities and vagaries which run their daily career within thy limits! It is a common truism, uttered alike by citizens and strangers, that there is but one Broadway in America. Other cities have their beautiful promenades and attractive thoroughfares—but he who desires to view human nature in all its varieties—to meet splendours and parade, frivolity and eccentricity, pride and humility mingled and jostled and jumbled together, for one moment—and the next separate and distinct—distant as earth from heaven—must visit the Broadway.

Traffic conditions were a source of trouble. This account during the Winter of 1846 tells somewhat of its perils:

> Sleighing time is, indeed, the carnival of New York, and a gayer or happier people never swarmed at Rome or Paris. Broadway is a dense swarm of sleighs in rapid motion. To and fro—crossing and lengthwise—dart the beings. It is one great dance, swaying and floating to the same ceaseless music. It is one incessant rush onward as if the "go-ahead" genius of our people was hurrying on some race more exciting than it ever had been before, and carrying all before it—rich and poor, small and great, weak and strong—with the same resistless impetuosity. Amid the confusion of gliding shapes omnibuses pass on their wonted routes with statelier and slower pace than the other vehicles. They have their own appropriate orbit in this whirl of the spheres. Some are of immense size and drawn by eight, twelve or twenty horses. They are the paradise of those whose means are small, for a ride of six or seven miles can be obtained for a shilling. They are heaped to overflowing with passengers, but stop continually to receive more. Night comes. The various amusements of a great metropolis tempt as usual the pleasure-seeker, but theatres and concert halls are now deserted. New York is out of doors. The great thoroughfare blazes with lamps and shop windows pour their illumination upon the streets. All is life and merriment and exhilarating confusion. The continuous ringing of bells goes up to the silent sky; but now it is mingled with shouts and mirthful peals of laughter and bursts of song, heard in snatches, as the revelers go by. Parties of pleasure chase each other, bound for some bourne in the country, where dancing and supper are to close the scene. Broadway through all its length is darkened with the swiftly rushing sleighs, and the excitement heightens as the mass swells and becomes denser.

But enough. How very much like today. Only the last diversion has been relegated to oblivion. Even the race for the "magnum" at Gabe Case's has ceased, and he has passed off the stage. The town has grown to the northward, and all must perforce follow. This wonderful street of ours is much the same, only its glories are intensified. Broadway now, the chief thoroughfare of the first city of the world, has kept pace with the phenomenal advance of this centre, and its fame is worldwide. What would New York be without it? Its praises have been told in song and story, and no longer does the aphorism hold true—see Paris and die. In its revised form it reads—see New York and live.

HOPPER STRIKER MOTT.

Mobilizing the Women Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the Mexican crisis last June the writer, who owns to being a woman, had occasion to inquire of the War Department whether in event of hostilities there would be any opportunity for women to offer their services to the Government. The reply was in the negative. Is it not time to change our policy in this respect? The recent mobilization of the women for various kinds of work behind the lines in England, Germany, and France, and the success of the expedient, would seem to be sufficient argument for our taking a similar step. A beginning could easily be made by placing under Federal control organizations already active, such as the Red Cross and the several women's societies for national defense. Efficient as these organizations may be on their present basis, their usefulness could certainly be largely increased by centralizing and co-ordinating them under a women's bureau in Washington. It would act as a clearing house of women's work. Here all women able and willing to enlist for full time or even part time would be enrolled and a record of their training and qualifications would be kept. Through this bureau all women capable of aiding in hospital work or of replacing men in the munition factories or elsewhere could be quickly mobilized by the War Department.

The chief advantages of a Federal bureau for the organization of women workers are three:

First—It would give the country an additional source of easily available strength in war time.

Second—It would afford many families in which there are women capable of service to the country but no men the privilege of being represented in the ranks of those bearing directly the burden of war.

Third—It would establish the work of the women's organizations already in existence on a firmer and broader basis, and would offer to all the women who have the necessary training for some form of service behind the lines a practical opportunity to prove their patriotism.

A WOMAN WORKER.

New Haven, Feb. 6, 1917.

Mr. Menken to Mr. Nissen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the fact that practically every newspaper of the country took notice of the discourtesies extended to me when invited to speak to the Congress of Constructive Patriotism at Washington, a short time ago, to counteract the bad impression left upon that Congress, or at least upon many of those constituting the Congress, by the attempt of Elihu Root to turn the occasion into a pro-Ally propaganda, it would seem to me not unreasonable to ask you to kindly give publicity to the letter of regret sent to me by the committee in charge of that Congress, which is as follows:

> My Dear Mr. Nissen: At the meeting of the committee in charge of the Congress of Constructive Patriotism held today it was resolved that the Chairman be instructed to convey to you its expression of deep regret at the incident connected with your remarks at Washington.
>
> We do not feel that you were shown that courtesy to which you were entitled, not alone as an invited speaker, but because of your long record of patriotic service as a citizen.
>
> With very best regards, I have the honor to be, very truly yours,
>
> S. STANWOOD MENKEN,
> Chairman Committee on Congress.

LUDWIG NISSEN.

New York, Feb. 14, 1917.

DIVIDED IN PULPITS ON PEACE AND WAR

Support of the President and Prayers for Him Marked Many Sermons.

DR. HALL FOR REFERENDUM

Dr. Merrill Proposed That Congress Duplicate Sums Spent on Defense for the Restoration of Europe.

Diverse views on the question of peace or war were expressed yesterday in many New York pulpits, although the view was nearly general that the President should be supported, no matter what course he took, and that the President should avoid war if it could be avoided honorably. Special prayers for his guidance were offered in most of the churches.

Dr. William Pierson Merrill, who preached in the Brick Presbyterian Church, said that no blame could be attached to this country if it were involved in war, as it had done everything it honorably could to avoid it. He proposed that Congress should parallel its appropriation for national defense with an appropriation equally large to be spent in obliterating the ravages of war in Europe.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, who preached at the Church of the Divine Paternity, while favoring united support for the President in whatever course he should follow, indorsed William Jennings Bryan's proposal of a nation-wide referendum on the question of war, and said that he was proud of the title of a pacifist, even if it was intended to imply contempt.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel H. Martin, who preached at the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, said that if it was necessary for the United States to make a sacrifice it should make a sacrifice of its pride by avoiding war, and not lives in a war in which he said nothing would be gained.

The most outspoken critic of the course of the President was Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, who said in his sermon at Plymouth Church:

"By invading Belgium and France, and by sinking English ships, Germany has imposed a loss of probably twenty billions of dollars upon the Allies, while Germany has had no loss through invasion. If the issue is a draw, then France, Belgium, and England will be occupied the next twenty years in rebuilding their territory and paying off this twenty billions of property destroyed, while Germany can spend a like twenty billions upon another army, and so complete the destruction. A 'drawn issue,' and 'peace without victory' means an out and out, thoroughgoing surrender to Germany.

"For flabby thinking, crass morals, blindness to fundamental justice, commend me to this drawn issue and peace without victory plan. Humanity and civilization have a great stake in the issue of this battle, and there can be but one basis of settlement—the withdrawal of the burglars from the house they have robbed, the restitution of the stolen silverware, while the burglars throw themselves upon the mercy of the high court of justice and civilization."

Dr. Christian F. Reisner, who preached at the Grace Methodist Church, said:

"We must continue to recognize that, while the President did exactly right in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, still these Germans may be moved to justice, if the right remedy is found. We will accomplish nothing by losing faith in the brotherhood of man, but holding it ceaselessly, we will yet find the way to help bring mankind to its finer sense and so peace will be re-established. We cannot hold ourselves aloof from the war as uninterested and irresponsible."

Dr. Frank Oliver Hall said that Nero fiddling while Rome was burning was a praiseworthy person compared to the man who can eat, drink, and be merry at a time like this. He continued:

"Let us know what God is saying in this crisis through the conscience and the intelligence of the whole body of American citizens. It is reasonable and right that the question of war and peace shall be submitted to a referendum of the whole nation. If, when the voice speaks, it says 'War,' I, for one, stand ready to go with my people. But I shall protest against war until the voice of the people speaks. I hope that my grandchildren will recall with pride that their ancestor was a pacifist in a day when it cost something to wear that title. I hate war and am going to do what I can to postpone it as long as possible."

"Was Jesus a Pacifist?" was the topic of the Rev. Dr. C. A. Eaton's evening sermon at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. Dr. Eaton answered the question in the negative. He cited the case in which Christ scourged the money changers in the Temple as evidence that Christ was not always pacific. Dr. Eaton's congregation interrupted his sermon at one point with applause. It was when he said it was England's navy that kept Germany and the United States separated at the present time.

"I believe the pacifist is right in his fundamental belief about war, and after this war is over I am prepared to be a pacifist morning, noon, and night for seven days a week. I hope that there will then be such a revulsion against war that it will never again be possible."

Dr. William Pierson Merrill said that Americans should honor the German-American element of the population because of the promptitude with which their responsible spokesmen had cast their lot for America, as against their Fatherland, if necessary. He praised the tolerance and forebearance of the President for postponing a break with Germany until a series of injuries had made the step imperative. He said:

"We do not want our policy to be aggressive, but we do want it to be firm. We do not want to push, but we do want to stand. We must be in a state of perfect readiness. There must be no panic, nor must there be sloth, but we must stand firm."

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, formerly President of the National Red Cross, spoke last night at the Sunday Evening Forum at the Ethical Culture Meeting House on the subject, "The National Red Cross and the Ethics of Jesus." She said:

"The times are very grave, and if we are called upon to drink the bitter cup of war, we must stand with firmness for international law and our treaty obligations. We must love our country and still more we must love our country's honor. Then, and then only, with a conscience void of offense before God and man, may we fight for her and her honor."

There is no real ground for fearing a war with Japan, according to the Rev. F. L. Anderson of Newton Theological Seminary, Mass., who spoke at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church yesterday, after recently returning from a tour of Japan, during which he conferred with the highest officials of the Japanese Empire, including Count Okuma.

"I heard it on all sides," he said, "that the Japanese do not want a war with us. As a matter of fact, their hands are full with China and other eastern nations. Curiously enough, I found that they hear from some unknown source that they are in danger of attack from us, just as we hear that Japan is likely to attack the United States. They hear rumors as wild as the one circulated here about there being 400,000 Japanese soldiers in Mexico, which upon investigation dwindled to 3,000 Japanese men, women, and children."

Sons of Revolution Service.

The twenty-seventh annual church service of the Sons of the Revolution, commemorative of the birth of George Washington, was held yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The service was conducted by Bishop David H. Greer, who is chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, and the Rev. Howard Chandler Robbins, assistant chaplain of the society. There were seven other clergymen assisting, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, rector of Calvary Episcopal Church.

NEWPORT RED CROSS BUSY.

Preparing Garments and Surgical Supplies and Enrolling as Nurses.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 18.—The Newport Chapter of the American Red Cross now has two workshops on Bellevue Avenue where garments and surgical supplies are made and clothing stored. The latter is increased daily through many church and other sewing circles working at home and in rooms where members of the cottage colony assemble daily to sew.

Chairmen of the several committees have been elected, with Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman at the head of Surgical Dressings, Mrs. French Vanderbilt for Garments and Education, Mrs. Ernest Howe, Advisory; Dr. Roderick Terry, Finance; Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Cooperation, and Mrs. William Paine Sheffield on Cutting Work. First aid classes are being held, nurses enrolled, and many other efforts completed in case of trouble.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Richard McCall Elliot, Jr., the latter formerly Miss Packard of New York and Philadelphia, have arrived at the torpedo station from their honeymoon.

Paymaster and Mrs. G. P. Shamer give a dinner Tuesday.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt has returned from New York.

Members of the Twenty Club, composed of officers of the Naval War College and residents of the cottage colony, give a dance Washington's Birthday night.

Daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Henry.

Mr. and Mrs. Seton Henry of 32 Washington Square are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter on Saturday, Feb. 17, at their residence. Mrs. Henry is a sister of Mrs. Drexel Dahlgren and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, and the newcomer is a granddaughter of the late Joseph Drexel of Philadelphia and of the late Major Gen. Guy O. Henry.

Hardman

True Musical Ability

finds adequate expression only in a Piano built by artisans as skilled as those who build the

Harrington Piano, $300

all of whom have been measured by the high standards of the makers of the

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FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT'S *New Novel*

The White People

The Greatest Question in the World—That is the subject of Mrs. Burnett's new book. Her spiritual message will travel quickly to the heart of the multitudes who are waiting eagerly everywhere for a new word that will testify to the nearness—and the beauty—of the spirit life, that will give in its way an answer to the question—"*Do the dead yet live?*" It is a book which widens the horizon of the soul.

"*What does it matter if this seems a strange story? To some it will mean something; to some it will mean nothing. To those it has a meaning for, it will open wide windows into the light and lift heavy loads,*" says *the book itself.*

$1.20 Net

Illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green.

HARPER & BROTHERS, *Established 1817*

CAROLUS-DURAN DIES IN PARIS AT AGE OF 79

Sargent and Other Famous Artists Had Been His Pupils.

VISITED HERE MANY TIMES

Painted the Portraits of America's Society Women—Had Record as a Duelist.

PARIS, Feb. 18. — Emile Auguste Carolus-Duran, noted artist and internationally known as a portrait painter, among whose pupils are numbered John Singer Sargent and other famous men, died today, in his eightieth year.

Emile Auguste Carolus-Duran visited this country several times, and on each occasion painted portraits of many society women. His portrait of Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, done in the nineties, attracted much attention. He was said to have taken Velasquez as his master, and his love for color was marked in all his work. It was said that he knew how to make the gems, laces, silks, velvets, and furs of his subjects resplendent without detracting from their eyes or the wealth of their hair.

He was born in Lille, the son of a small horse dealer by the name of Durand. His given name was Charles Auguste Emile Durand, but there were many Durands in that part of France, and the artist soon changed his name. From the beginning M. Carolus-Duran decided to become an artist, and when very young became a pupil of Souchen, the Director of the Municipal Art Schools of Lille. From Lille he went to Paris and studied for a time under the best masters, afterward touring Spain and Italy, brush in hand.

M. Carolus-Duran had received many honors. He was a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor and a member of the Institute. In addition, he was a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold. He received Medals of the First Class in 1866, 1869, and 1870; of the Second Class in 1878, and a year later a Medal of Honor. Among his other honors were those of Grand Officer of St. Maurice and Lazare, the Grand Cross of Isabella the Catholic of Spain, Commander of Charles III., and Commander of Christ of Portugal. He was Honorary President of the National Society of Beaux Arts and an Honorary Director of the Academy of France in Rome.

Among his best-known portraits were those of Pope Pius X., Emile Gerardin, Mlle. Sophia Croizette, Queen Maria Pia of Portugal, the Countess de Pourtales, the Countess of Warwick, the Countess de Vandal, the Princess de Wagram, and the Duchess of Marlborough. Others of his famous works are "Evening Prayer," "The Victim of an Assassination," "St. Francis of Assisi," "A Child on the Banks of the Tagus," "Dame au Gant," in the Luxembourg Museum, "A Future Doge," and "A Vision."

He was an indefatigable worker and refused to countenance illusions concerning his art.

"Imagination is a fool," he often said. "Paint from life. There is nothing as beautiful as nature."

Among other things, M. Carolus-Duran had a record as a duelist and was noted for fencing and riding. He wrote a novel and several volumes of short stories, which were published under the name of Charles Durand. His friends were many, and Croizette, the famous actress whom he married, summed up his character in an epigrammatic manner when she said, "No woman could help falling in love with him, even were he a hunchback."

ZIONIST RELIEF CONTINUES.

Funds Will Be Distributed in Poland, Lithuania, and Palestine.

Negotiations undertaken after the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany for continuing the distribution of relief funds in Poland, Lithuania, and Palestine have been successfully concluded, local officials of the Provisional Zionist Committee announced last night. The committee is forwarding relief without distinction as to race or creed, and without cost either to the remitter or recipient. The statement given out at the offices at 44 East Twenty-third Street, says, in part:

"Within a few hours after the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany, instructions were cabled to the foreign correspondents of the Provisional Zionist Committee at Copenhagen to keep communications open at all costs and arrange for the transmission of relief funds through neutral countries and acceptable to all governments. "The committee of Danish Jews which has taken the matter in charge will distribute relief in Palestine, Poland, and Lithuania."

GERMANS SEIZE SECURITIES.

Declare Forfeit Shipment for New York on Dutch Steamer.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to Reuter's from Amsterdam states that the Hamburg prize court has confiscated as contraband one-half of the cargo of the Dutch steamer Batavier II., and confirmed the forfeiture of 5,000,000 francs in securities which were taken from French couriers' bags on board the Dutch steamer Prins Hendrik. The securities were consigned to New York.

The Dutch steamer Batavier II., was captured by a German submarine while bound from Rotterdam to London last September. The Dutch steamer Prins Hendrik was taken into Zeebrugge by German torpedo craft on Jan. 10. A Reuter dispatch from The Hague adds that the Prins Hendrik had been released after a part of the mail had been taken.

FIND BARONESS' JEWELS.

Six Persons Arrested Following Recovery of Lost Gems.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Jewels valued at several thousand dollars, lost in State Street on Friday last by a woman said to be Baroness de Wandemer Hollub, were recovered by private detectives and the police today. Six persons are under arrest, two of the number in Cincinnati, where they were taken as they stepped from a train.

The jewels were dropped by the Baroness, it is said, as she stepped from her automobile and entered a store. They were, it is alleged, picked up by Mrs. Lillian Murray and a woman companion. Mrs. Murray and her husband, James, are under arrest in Cincinnati. Mrs. Murray's companion, it is said, is being searched for by the police. The men under arrest are Harry McCarthy, a teamster; J. C. Meyer, a chauffeur, and Earnest Wickert and Charles Weadley, saloonkeepers. According to McCarthy's story to the police, some of the jewels were taken to the Murray apartment and were sold by Murray to the others named.

CUNARD TO GET SHIPS HERE.

Delaware Firm Will Build Vessels Costing More Than $13,000,000.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 18.—Contracts for ships to cost more than $13,000,000 have been awarded to the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation of this city by the Cunard Line and the United Fruit Company it was announced here tonight. It is the first time either firm has ever placed contracts with an American shipyard, the announcement said.

The vessels to be built for the Cunard Line are to be freighters of 15,000 tons capacity, and those of the United Fruit Company, will be designed for both passengers and freight, and will be especially adapted to tropical and South American trade. The Cunard contract will be sublet to subsidiaries of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation.

GAY LENT IN WASHINGTON.

Society to Give Up Its Activities for One Day Only.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Washington society is preparing to "keep Lent," but for one day only. There will be no entertaining, official or otherwise, on Ash Wednesday, and there will be no further official entertaining at the White House, but the President and Mrs. Wilson will dine out several times during the Lenten season, as will most of the Cabinet officers. There will also be a succession of evening musicales and the regular meetings of two or three fashionable dancing classes to take the place of formal balls.

The President and Mrs. Wilson will be dinner guests of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker tomorrow evening.

The last large dance of the season will be the ball by the Riding and Hunt Club, on Tuesday evening, which is to partake somewhat of a Mardi Gras ball, with red coats and fancy dress as a part of the program.

On Thursday evening the President and Mrs. Wilson expect to dine with the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston.

Other social events of the week will include large dinner parties by such notable hosts as the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, the Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. McAdoo, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson, the Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Senator Phelan, Senator and Mrs. Saulsbury, Senator and Mrs. Warren, and Dr. and Mrs. Stimson Brown. The latter will have for their guests for several days Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses Grant, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant, who are returning from a trip around the world, have purchased a residence in Washington, where they will be established for the Spring season.

GOVERNOR DA BACA DEAD.

Second Executive of State of New Mexico Ill When Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 18.—Governor E. C. Da Baca died here this afternoon at 4 o'clock of pernicious anemia in his fifty-third year. He was the second Governor of the State, the first being William G. McDonald, who was defeated last Fall for Lieutenant Governor.

Governor Da Baca was ill when nominated, and as soon as he was chosen Democratic Gubernatorial candidate, went to a sanitarium in Los Angeles, Cal. His physicians warned him that he might die if he returned to New Mexico to take the executive oath, but he declared he would go if he had to be carried to Santa Fé on a stretcher. Blood transfusion improved his condition, and he traveled to the capital without serious result. From the train he was taken to a sanitarium, and in his room there was sworn in as Governor in the presence of fewer than twenty persons. After the meeting of the Legislature early this month he took over a large part of the executive duties.

Governor Da Baca was born in Las Vegas, N. M., and received his education in the public schools and Las Vegas College. Before becoming prominent in politics he was known for many years as editor of La Voz de Publica, and continued his work even while Lieutenant Governor. His body will lie in state in the capitol until taken to Las Vegas for burial. W. E. Lindsey, the Republican Lieutenant Governor, will succeed to the executive office and executive mansion here, in which Governor Da Baca had never set foot.

JUDGE W. H. HARDY DEAD.

Known as "Father of Gulfport" and Once on Circuit Bench.

Judge W. H. Hardy, father of Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy, and known as "the Father of Gulfport," died yesterday at his home in Gulfport, Miss., in his eighty-first year. He was said to have conceived and promoted the New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad from Meridian, Miss., to New Orleans, the causeway across Lake Pontchartrain, and the Gulf & Ship Island Railroad from Hattiesburg to Gulfport. In connection with these lines he often visited this city.

Judge Hardy was born in Montgomery, Ala., and was for many years active in public affairs in Mississippi, where he served as President of the Senate and later as Judge of the Circuit Court of the Southern District. During the civil war, Judge Hardy served with the Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment. Toney L. Hardy, a former assistant Corporation Counsel, is also his son.

COMMISSIONER HOUGHTON.

Federal Official Dies Suddenly at His Home in Red Bank, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 18.—Clarence Sherill Houghton, United States Commissioner, died suddenly from heart disease this afternoon at his home in Shrewsbury Avenue in his fifty-third year. He had returned shortly before from skating on the North Shrewsbury River.

Mr. Houghton was born in Piermont, N. Y., and was a graduate of Amherst College and the Columbia Law School. He practiced law in New York City for some years, and on April 1, 1898, was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney in the Criminal Department of the Southern New York District. In 1907 Mr. Houghton resigned, and in 1914 was appointed to the office he held at his death. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Gen. O'Beirne's Funeral Tomorrow.

The funeral service for General James Rowan O'Beirne, who died Saturday evening at 352 West 117th Street, will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Catholic Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The officiating clergyman will be the Rev. J. B. McGrath. This evening special G. A. R. services will be conducted at the General's home by members of Hancock Post, No. 259, of which he was a member. At the funeral services in the church will be representatives of a number of organizations with which General O'Beirne was connected. Among them will be veterans of the Thirty-seventh Irish Rifles of the Third Army Veterans' Corps, members of the Medal of Honor Legion, the Seventh Regiment Civil War Veterans, Fordham University alumni, Holy Name Society, Catholic Benevolent Legion, and Court Aids' Association.

Obituary Notes.

HERMAN A. KELLER of 226 West Seventieth Street, a mining engineer of 45 Broadway, was killed on Friday in a railway accident near Clifton, Ariz., in his fifty-seventh year. He had lived here for many years and was formerly employed by the Guggenheims.

THOMAS RAWCLIFFE, a former Village President of Tarrytown, N. Y., died on Saturday in St. Luke's Hospital here. He was born in England and was a veteran of the civil war.

JOSEPH L. STEEFEL, head of the clothing firm of Steefel Brothers of Albany and a resident of that city, died yesterday in Hot Springs, Ark., in his sixty-fourth year.

Dr. T. HUNT STUCKY, a physician in Kentucky and formerly interested in professional baseball, died on Saturday at his home in Lousiville, Ky., in his fifty-ninth year.

HENRY STEARNS MOWER, a hotel proprietor for sixty years and who is said to have introduced toothpicks to the American public, died on Friday at his home in Newton Centre, Mass., in his eighty-fifth year.

ADRIAN WILSON, a member of the firm of Wilson & Silsbee, sailmakers for the cup defenders Puritan, Volunteer, Defender, and Columbia, died on Friday in Malden, Mass., in his sixty-fourth year.

JOHANNES HANSEN, second officer of the Kronprincessin Cecile, died on Saturday at the Boston City Hospital.

JOHN BRUMMER, a retired confectioner in this city, died at his home, 118 Vanderveer Place, Woodhaven, L. I., in his eighty-second year.

LEONARD G. FORSTER, for ten years assistant manager of the stock brokerage firm of De Coppett & Doremus in this city, died on Saturday at his home, 204 Windsor Place, Brooklyn. He was 35 years old.

LEWIS HINE HOBBY, Jr., for many years connected with the wholesale drug house of Schieffelin & Co. in this city, is dead at his home, 467 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Hobby was born in New York City 75 years ago.

HAMILTON D. V. LAWLESS died from typhoid pneumonia at his home, 640 Putnam Avenue, in his twenty-fifth year.

WILLIAM ROMER, for thirty years a resident of Long Island City, died at his home, 60 Jamaica Avenue, that place. He was 50 years old.

NEWTON JAMES of the banking firm of White & Co., 11 Pine Street, and living at 3 West Fifty-sixth Street, died early yesterday morning in Stern's Hospital, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue, after an operation for appendicitis, in his thirty-second year.

MARQUIS DE POTESTAD DIES.

Former Ambassador Took Part in Settlement of Cuban Claims.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—R. E. L. de Potestad today received a cable message notifying him of the death in Geneva, Switzerland, on Saturday of his father, Marquis de Potestad-Fornari. He was 80, and was representative of the Spanish Government at Washington for many years, first as First Secretary and later as Ambassador. He later represented his Government in the settlement of the Cuban claims. Later still he was in the diplomatic service of Spain in Europe.

He married Miss W. Ella Chapman of Philadelphia. He was a half-nephew of General Robert E. Lee, his maternal grandmother being Miss Lucy Lee. Besides his son here he leaves three daughters, two in Madrid, Spain, and Mrs. Richard Tighlman of St. David's, Penn.

William Henry Cowl.

William Henry Cowl, father of Clarkson Cowl, member of James A. Hearn & Son, and until 1898 sole proprietor of the wholesale hardware firm of Peter Duryee & Co., died on last Saturday at his daughter's home in San Francisco after a brief illness. He was 82 years old and a descendant of one of the city's oldest families. His father, James Cowl, and his mother, Mary Ludlum Cowl, were early residents of old Chelsea Village. At the time of his retirement, in 1898, Mr. Cowl went to California, where his youngest daughter, Mrs. Lloyd M. Robbins, lives. Besides Mrs. Robbins, he is survived by another daughter, Mrs. William M. Baldwin of New York, and two sons, Clarkson Cowl and the Rev. Maurice L. Cowl of Philadelphia.

John J. Burleigh.

John J. Burleigh, Vice President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey and President of the Broadway Trust Company of Camden, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Merchantsville, near that city, in his sixty-third year. He was born in Elmer, N. J., and worked up from the position of telegrapher, which he held at 14 years of age, to the position of Trainmaster of the West Jersey Railroad of the Pennsylvania System. Later Mr. Burleigh built the first telephone and electric street railway systems of New Jersey.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KATLAN.—Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Katlan of 566 West 159th St., a son, born Feb. 15, at Dr. Bruner's Sanitarium.

KLEIN.—To Mr. and Mrs. Leon Klein, nee Mabie Metzger, of 315 New York Av., Brooklyn, a son, Sunday, Feb. 18.

ANTHONY.—Feb. 16, 688 Washington St., Hoboken, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Anthony, a daughter.

UTTMARK.—Feb. 16, Long Island College Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Fritz E. Uttmark, a son.

WEISS.—Feb. 17, 600 West 169th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weiss, a daughter.

Engaged.

SAYRE—SKEHAN.—Mrs. James B. Skehan of Ridgewood, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Alice, to Dr. Harry Clinton Sayre of Warwick, N. Y.

SMITH—BASS.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Bass of 92 St. Nicholas Av. announce the engagement of their daughter Sadie to Mr. Harry Smith of Parrington, Conn.

ANTON—WOLF.—Fannie R. Wolf to Albert Anton.

BARR—JACHES.—Celia Jaches to James Barr.

BERLIN—SMITH.—Rebecca Smith to David A. Berlin.

BORENSTEIN — WHITESTONE. — Estelle Whitestone to Alexander Borenstein.

BUCHWALD—CLAMAN.—Hilda Claman to Charles Buchwald.

CHOCK—SEIDEMAN.—Hannah Seideman to Leon L. Chock.

COHEN—SCHAUMER. — Harriett Schaumer to Jacob N. Cohen.

FRIEDLAND — ROTTENBERG. — Florence Rottenberg to Dr. Harry Friedland.

FRIEDLANDER — WEINSTOCK. — Anna Weinstock to Sidney Friedlander.

GARLICK—SOLOMON.—Eva Solomon to Albert Garlick.

GLUCKMAN—STECHER.—Anna Stecher to David Gluckman.

KELLER—MUNDHEIM.—Fannie Mundheim to Isadore M. Keller.

KOSZYNSKI—LICHTENSTEIN. — Henrietta Lichtenstein to Joseph Koszynski.

LEVIN—FEINBERG.—Dora Feinberg to Joseph Levin.

LIPNER—LEWIN.—Mae Lewin to Frederick Lipner.

LYONS—SCHWAB.—Ruth Schwab to Burton Lyons.

MEYER—FINLEY.—Martha Finley to Jerome Meyer.

MOUGIL—SINGER.—Fannie L. Singer to Dr. Peter Mougil.

MULLER—PRINCE.—Lillian E. Prince to Herbert B. Muller.

OPPENHEIM—GREENE.—Kosta E. Greene to Jerome L. Oppenheim.

PEYSER—MEDNICK.—Leonore Mednick to Albert E. Peyser.

PINCUS—MICHEL.—Stella Michel to Josiah I. Pincus.

PITTLUCK—BUCHENHOLZ.—Helen Buchenholz to Charles H. Pittluck.

POLLACHECK—FREEDMAN.—Lulu Freedman to Joseph Pollacheck.

POPKIN—KLOTZ.—Madeline Klotz to William E. Popkin.

RIFF—STONE.—Pearl M. Stone to Joseph J. Riff.

SCHAEFFER—MELTZER.—Rae Meltzer to Jacob Schaeffer.

SLUTSKY — OPPENHEIMER. — Ruth Cecil Oppenheimer to Dr. Nathan I. Slutsky.

WENNIK—MAYER.—Rosetta Mayer to Simon C. Wennik.

YAVELOW—BODENHEIM. — Helen Bodenheim to Dr. Manuel Yavelow.

Married.

BONNER—MILLER.—Saturday, Feb. 17, by Rev. Dr. David Wylie, Marion, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Miller, to David Bonner, Jr.

TALCOTT—SIMMONS.—Saturday, Feb. 17, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D., and Rev. William H. Hudnut, D. D., Louise Simmons to J. Frederick Talcott.

WALKER—CUYLER.—Saturday, Feb. 17, by the Right Rev. Dr. Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, and the Rev. George Calvert Carter, at the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Penn., Eleanor Cuyler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas De Witt Cuyler, to Joseph Walker, 3d.

BECHHOFER—MEYER.—Feb. 11, Lillian Meyer to Julius Bechhofer.

BOXBAUM—BLUN.—Feb. 12, Viola Blun to Joseph Boxbaum.

COHN—JONES.—Feb. 11, Isabel Jones to Adolph Cohn.

ERNST—SCHAEFFER.—Feb. 15, Margaret Schaeffer to Alex. H. Ernst.

GEISER—HARRIS. — Feb. 11, Jennie Harris to Samuel Geiser.

LORY—ROSENTHAL.—Feb. 11, Theresa Rosenthal to Kopal Lory.

PASHKER — BOBROW. — Feb. 11, Augusta Bobrow to Morris M. Pashker.

SCHAPIRO—KRAMER.—Feb. 15, Stella Kramer to Harry Schapiro.

TECKLIN—DITTENHEIMER.—Feb. 10, Carolyn Dittenheimer to Max E. Tecklin.

WARSHAWSKY — GOLDBERG. — Feb. 11, Sadye S. Goldberg to Philip J. Warshawsky.

Died.

BARRON.—On Saturday, Feb. 17, 1917, Lydia Maria Barron, widow of Asa T. Barron, in her 81st year. Funeral service at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frederic E. Thompson, 340 West 86th St., Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

BEEKMAN.—On Feb. 18, 1917, Mary Jane Culver, widow of the late Daniel Dean Beekman, in her 80th year. Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Frank B. Tallman, 199 Edgecombe Av., Tuesday, 8 P. M. Interment Somerville, N. J.

BENHAM.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 17, 1917, George A. Benham, in his 71st year. Funeral services will be held at the Flushing Cemetery, Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1917, at 11 A. M.

BERGMAN.—On Feb. 17, Anna Bergman, aged 62 years. Funeral services at her son's residence, Mr. Carl J. Bergman, 25 Oakwood Av., Arlington, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Arlington Cemetery.

BIELER.—The Rev. Samuel L. Bieler, Ph. D., at Brentwood Sanitarium, Sunday, Feb. 18. Funeral service Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at 24 East 62d St., New York City. Interment Greenwood Cemetery Wednesday at 11 o'clock A. M. Buffalo, Boston, and Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

BISHOPRICK.—On Saturday, Feb. 17, 1917, at his residence, 431 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Nicholas J. Bishoprick. Funeral private. Interment in Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston.

BUDD.—Entered into rest on Saturday, Feb. 17, at her residence, 100 West 80th St., Catherine Gallaudet, widow of Dr. Bern L. Budd and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Hopkins and Sophia Fowler Gallaudet, in the 86th year of her age. Services at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d St., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 20, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Conn.

CALHOUN.—On Saturday, Feb. 17, 1917, Thomas Calhoun, husband of Emma Loudon. Funeral services at his late residence, 560 West 163d St., Monday, Feb. 19, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

CARROLL.—Feb. 18, at her late residence, 318 West 84th St., Harriet Louise Carroll, (nee Dingee,) beloved wife of Alfred T. Carroll. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 21. Requiem mass 10 A. M., at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway. Interment Calvary.

CARY.—Feb. 15, 1917, at Palm Beach, Fla., Hamilton Wilkes Cary, son of the late William F. and Lena L. Cary, in the 55th year of his age. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.

COCK.—On Feb. 17, 1917, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick M. Townsend, 71 Central Park West, N. Y. City, Jane Deal, wife of the late Townsend D. Cock of Locust Valley, L. I., in her 78th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Locust Valley, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 19, 1917, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train reaching Locust Valley at 12:10 P. M.

COHEN.—At his home, Sprakers, N. Y., on Feb. 14, Silas Wright Cohen, husband of Louise Lewi Cohen of Albany. Interment at Albany, Feb. 18.

COHN.—Julius M. Cohn, suddenly, at Atlantic City, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 18, 1917, beloved husband of May L. Cohn, (nee Levison,) and father of Maurice G. and James L. Funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1917, from his late residence, 307 West 105th St., at 2 P. M.

COHN.—

Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun: Members and seatholders are requested to attend the funeral of our Trustee, Julius M. Cohn, from his late residence, 307 West 105th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

HERMAN LEVY, President.

Congregation B'Nai Jeshurun: The angel of death has summoned to his everlasting home our friend and fellow-Trustee, Julius M. Cohn, and we, his co-workers, while mourning our loss, thank the Giver of all things that to us was granted the high privilege of serving with him in the work he loved. Julius M. Cohn was brought to our synagogue in his early childhood by his revered parents. Here he worshipped during his entire life. Helpful in counsel and earnest in service, he gave to our congregation to the fullest extent of his power. As a friend we loved him, as a colleague we esteemed him. His memory will ever be unto us and to those who come after us an unforgettable blessing.

Resolved, Therefore, that we, the Board of Trustees of this congregation, acting for every member of the congregation, extend to the loved and loving wife and children of our dear friend most earnest and sincere sympathy. We pray that they may be strong and of good courage, and that our Heavenly Father may guard and protect them.

Feb. 18, 1917.

HERMAN LEVY, President.

COLEMAN.—Suddenly, on Feb. 17, 1917, at his residence, 167 West 73d St., John Caldwell Coleman, beloved husband of Rose McAlister Coleman, in his 57th year. Funeral service at Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d St., Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 10 o'clock.

COLEMAN.—The West End Association announces with regret the death of their late President, John C. Coleman. The members of the association are requested to attend the funeral services at Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway, at 73d St., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.

A. WALKER OTIS, First Vice President.
LELAND P. CARY, Secretary.

COLEMAN.—Ye Olde Settlers' Association of Ye West Side, Office of the Secretary, 60 Wall St., New York City. We announce with great sorrow the death of John Caldwell Coleman and request the members of the association to attend the funeral services at Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway at 73d St., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.

WARREN C. CRANE, President.
A. WALKER OTIS, Secretary.

COWL.—William Henry, late of New York City, son of James and Mary Ludlum Cowl, on Feb. 17, in his eighty-third year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Lloyd M. Robbins, San Francisco, Cal. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

CROMWELL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 18, Eliza Euretta Cromwell, in her 86th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 441 Broadway, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 3:15 P. M. Automobiles will meet train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 2:10 P. M.

DEMAREST.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., suddenly, Saturday, Feb. 17, Rev. Nathan H. Demarest. Funeral services on Tuesday at Roxbury, N. Y.

DONAHUE.—On Feb. 18, 1917, Robert T. Donahue, at his residence, 148 West 141st St., Traffic Inspector of the Public Service Commission and member of Xavier Council, No. 523, K. of C. Remains leave 125th St. Depot Monday, Feb. 19, on the 11:01 A. M. train. Funeral will be held at Holyoke, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 22, 1917.

EDDY.—Arden, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Sherwood Eddy, at The Hill School, Pottstown, Penn., Feb. 17, aged 14 years. Funeral services will be held at residence, Forest Hills Gardens, L. I., Feb. 19, at 3:30 P. M.

FRIEZ.—Sarah Gray, suddenly, Feb. 18, at her residence, 168 West 133d St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FULLER.—At her residence, 71 Central Park West, on Saturday morning, Feb. 17, 1917, Mary Schermerhorn, wife of Horace W. Fuller, and daughter of the late Robert S. Hone. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 11 o'clock.

GOODE.—At White Plains, N. Y., Feb. 18, Mabel B. Goode, widow of the late Frederick Dana Goode and mother of Frederick Dickinson and Fenimore Cooper Goode. Funeral private. Des Moines, Iowa, papers please copy.

GUENTHER.—On Feb. 16, 1917, Paul J. Guenther, aged 35 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Cherokee Av., near Hillside Av., Hollis, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, at 8:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment Wednesday morning, Evergreen Cemetery.

HAIGH.—On Sunday, Feb. 18, 1917, Henry J. Haigh, in his 64th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, Edwin V. Haigh, 218 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Erie Depot, Jersey City, at 2 P. M. for East Orange Station. St. Louis papers please copy.

HALL.—On Saturday, Feb. 17, of pneumonia, Marjory Hall, matron of Jewell Day Nursery and for sixteen years Secretary of National Federation of Day Nurseries. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALL.—On Sunday, Feb. 18, Angie F. Hall, grandmother of Mrs. L. L. Jay, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral services and interment at Louisville, Ky.

HERRFELDT.—Harry P., on Sunday, Feb. 18, after a short illness, in his 34th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 589 4th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday at 8 P. M. Interment private.

HOE.—Suddenly, Feb. 17, 1917, John Miller, youngest son of the late James C. and Temperence M. Hoe. Funeral services 11 o'clock, Tuesday, Feb. 20, at his late residence, 122 West 74th St.

HOUGHTON.—Suddenly, on Feb. 18, 1917, at his home in Red Bank, N. J., Clarence Snerrill Houghton, son of the late Sarah Seymour and Mathew H. Houghton. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOYT.—T. Granville, on Feb. 17, at Danbury, Conn., in the 89th year of his age, son of Russell Hoyt and Harriet Gregory. Funeral at his late residence, 343 Main St., Danbury, Conn., at 3 P. M. Tuesday, Feb. 20.

JAMES.—Feb. 18, after an operation for appendicitis, Newton James, in the 32d year of his age. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 10th St. and 5th Av., at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn.

JEWELL.—On Saturday, Feb. 17, Katherine Hill Jewell, aged 11 years, beloved daughter of Edward H. and Florence H. Jewell. Funeral services at her late residence, 126 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, Monday, Feb. 19, 2:30 P. M.

KRUMWIEDE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 17, 1917, at 11 A. M., Henry W. Krumwiede, in his 72d year. Relatives and friends, also West Side Taxpayers' Ass'n are respectfully invited to attend funeral service on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 850 West End Av. Funeral private.

LYMAN.—After a short illness, Edward M. Lyman. Funeral services at the Reformed Church, Park Ridge, N. J., Monday, Feb. 19, on the arrival of the 12:14 Erie train from Jersey City.

MOFFAT.—John Little Moffat, M. D., son of the late Dr. Reuben C. and Virginia Barclay Moffat, on Sunday, Feb. 18, at Ithaca. Funeral at New Church, corner of Clark St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock.

MOIR.—On Saturday, Feb. 17, 1917, James Douglas Moir. Funeral service will be held from his late residence, 40 Morningside Av. East on Monday, Feb. 19, at 8 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

NEW.—On Saturday, Feb. 17, at his residence, 319 West 94th St., Albert Henry New, beloved husband of Rose Myers New, in his 57th year. Funeral private.

O'BEIRNE.—James Rowan, Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers, beloved husband of the late Martha S. Brennan and devoted father of Gertrude M. O'Beirne. Relatives and friends, also members of the Third Army Corps, the Army and Navy Medal of Honor, Seventh Regiment Veterans, Hancock Post, Grand Army of the Republic; Fordham Alumni Association, Holy Name Society, Manhattan Council, C. B. L.; the Aid Association of the Court of Records, are invited to attend the funeral, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1917, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 352 West 117th St. Thence to Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

PRESTON.—George. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th, and 67th, Monday, 2 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

RASCHE.—Entered into rest, Feb. 18, 1917, Katie Rasche, nee Schaeffler, beloved wife of August K. Rasche and mother of C. Edward Rasche, in her 59th year. Funeral service Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 734 East 165th St., Bronx. Relatives and friends and Antiquity Lodge No. 11, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

At the American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York
ON FREE VIEW, 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M. TO DATE OF SALE
To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale on the Afternoons of Thursday (Washington's Birthday), Friday & Saturday of This Week at 2:30 o'clock.
By direction of the Paris Connoisseurs and Experts
Messrs. Vitall and Leopold Benguiat
Beautiful and Sumptuous
Antique Textiles
of the Greatest Rarity
An Unusual Gathering of Beautiful Old Genoese Cut Velvets, Italian, French and Spanish Embroideries, Brocades, Laces, Petit-Point Panels and Tapestries of the XVIth, XVIIth and XVIIIth Centuries
Brought by the Messrs. Benguiat from their Paris establishment on account of the disorganization of their business occasioned by the present war.
AND FOR ACCOUNT OF A PRIVATE OWNER, A NUMBER OF
Gobelins, Brussels and Renaissance Tapestries
Of Very Fine Quality and Beautiful Designs
The Sale Will Be Conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South; Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

Died.

RAWCLIFFE.—At St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, Feb. 17, Thomas, aged 77 years. Funeral services in the Chapel of the First Baptist Church, Tarrytown, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. Members of the Masonic fraternity and Grand Army are invited to attend. Asbury Park papers please copy.

REMSEN.—On Sunday, Feb. 18, 1917, Cornelia Ann Kouwenhoven, widow of the late Richard Remsen, in the 92d year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 1 Remsen Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 2 o'clock.

SCHIMOWITZ.—Hyman, retired real estate broker, Sunday, Feb. 18. Services at residence, 47 West 114th St., Monday, 10:30 A. M. Interment Bayside Acacia. Omit flowers.

SHOENBERG.—Suddenly, on Feb. 15, at Augusta, Ga., Delia F. Shoenberg, widow of the late Joseph E. Shoenberg, and dearly beloved mother of Vivian S. August. Funeral services will be held at the Hotel St. Regis on Monday, Feb. 19, at 10 o'clock.

SICKELS.—George W., in the 60th year of his age, Saturday, Feb. 17. Funeral services Monday evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence, 178 Amity St., Brooklyn. Interment at convenience of family. Members of Chancellor Walworth Lodge are requested to attend.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 16, Henry C., beloved husband of Lilly Smith, in his 46th year. Services Monday, Feb. 19, 8 P. M., at his late residence, 73 Palmetto St., Brooklyn. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

STRAUSS.—Joseph, on Feb. 18, beloved husband of Henrietta and father of Arthur. Funeral services at his late residence, 428 East 159th St., Tuesday, 2 P. M.

STURTEVANT.—Suddenly, at his residence, 112 East 17th St., New York City, Joseph W. Sturtevant. Funeral from St. George's Chapel, Monday, 19th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

THOMPSON. — Suddenly, Friday, Feb. 16, Margaret T., wife of Andrew Thompson, in her 73d year. Funeral private.

VATABLE.—At her residence, 137 West 71st St., Josephine, daughter of the late H. A. Vatable. Funeral on Monday at 10:45 at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway.

WALLACE.—Suddenly, Sunday, Feb. 18, Mary Janet Wallace, daughter of the late Alexander Wallace and Janet Paterson Wallace. Funeral services Wednesday morning, Feb. 21, at 10:15, at her late residence, 37 Gardner Av., Jersey City, N. J.

WALKER.—Marion Dwight, beloved wife of William Isaac Walker. Funeral services will be held at her residence, 11 Mount Morris Park West, Monday, Feb. 19, at 10:30 A. M.

WALSH.—On Friday, Feb. 16, 1917, William Wallace Walsh, in the 73th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 75 8th Av., Brooklyn, Monday, Feb. 19, at 11 A. M.

WIEGAND.—Feb. 17, Louise Wiegand, (nee Duerstein,) beloved wife of George. Funeral services Monday, 8 P. M., at home of her aunt, 301 East 57th St.

WORTHLEY.—At Roosevelt Hospital, on Sunday, Feb. 18, 1917, Grace Knowe, wife of Montagu W. Worthley. Interment Newport, R. I.

BAHLER.—Helen K., 329 West 19th St., Feb. 17. Funeral Feb. 20, 10 A. M.

BERGEN.—Elizabeth, 579 1st Av., Feb. 16. Funeral Feb. 20, 2 P. M.

BRIDGES.—Ellen, 200 East 80th St., Feb. 17. Funeral today.

BURGER.—Charles, Feb. 17, aged 60. Funeral 332 East 86th St. tomorrow.

CASLOW.—Allen B., Feb. 16, aged 28. Funeral 168 8th Av.; time later.

COFFEY.—Dennis J., 425 1st Av., Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CROSS.—Morton W., Feb. 16, aged 46. Funeral 223 8th Av. today, 12:30 P. M.

DEYERBERG.—Edward, 397 Willis Av., Feb. 17, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DOYLE.—J. Campbell, 451 West 22d St., Feb. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DOYLE.—Michael, 48 Carmine St., Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

EARLE.—William, 224 Bradhurst Av., Feb. 17. Funeral notice later.

FEATHERSTON.—Nellie, 501 West 47th St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FREY.—Amandus, 348 Powers Av., Feb. 16, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GOTT.—Margaret A., 210 West 129th St., Feb. 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

JACKSON.—Edward, 318 West 157th St., Feb. 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KEELY.—John, 336 East 93d St., Feb. 15. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LEDDY.—Mary, 232 Cypress Av., Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McGOVERN.—Ann, 442 West 56th St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

MALLOY.—Thomas, 115 West 62d St., Feb. 15. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

MOLONEY.—Annie A., 232 East 31st St., Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MOORE.—Mary E., 554 West 181st St., Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MURRAY.—Katherine, 192 West 10th St., Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MURRAY.—Michael, 456 West 24th St., Feb. 17. Funeral notice later.

MYERS.—Robert, 1,468 Lexington Av., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

PHYFE.—Alexander, Feb. 17, aged 64. Funeral services 423 8th Av. today, 8 P. M.

REILLY.—Maria, 3,125 Park Av., Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

SCHREINER.—Charles, 339 East 125th St., Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

SCULLY.—Thomas F., 740 East 9th St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

THONE.—Frederick, 4 Centre Market Place, Feb. 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ADDIS.—James Morgan, 79 Lefferts Place, Feb. 16. Funeral services today, 7 P. M.

ALEXANDER.—Louis J., 62 South 9th St., Feb. 16. Funeral today.

ARMSTRONG.—Mary J., 919 St. John's Place, Feb. 17. Funeral notice later.

BEGLEY.—John J., 5,510 6th Av., Feb. 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BOTT.—Gertrude F., 215 51st St., Feb. 16. Funeral services today, 9 P. M.

BOYLE.—Hazel, 133 Kingston Av., Feb. 16. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.

BROWN.—Stephen J., 248 Brooklyn Av., Feb. 17, aged 73. Funeral notice later.

BURROWS.—John, 110 Fourth Av., Feb. 17, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CALNAN.—Jeremiah J., 74 Palmetto St., Feb 15. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

COLGAN.—John Vincent, 275 West 118th St., Feb. 17. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

COUSENS.—Stanley L., 88 Nichols Av., Feb. 17. Funeral today.

DUNCOMB.—Henry C., 61 Irving Place, Feb. 17. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.

EDWARDS.—Letitia K., 688 Degraw St., Feb. 17, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FLEMING.—Mary A., 349 Hoyt St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FORSTER.—Leonard G., 204 Windsor Place, Feb. 17. Funeral today.

GAINS.—Patrick, 1,523 Gravesend Av., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

GILLON.—Charles, 576 Court St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GRIMSHAW.—Charles W., 751 Metropolitan Av., Feb. 17. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.

KANE.—Edward J., 35 Kingsland Av., Feb. 17, aged 28. Funeral tomorrow.

LINDE.—Henry, Jr., 19 Belvidere St., Feb. 17, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

23d St. & 8th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL B'way & 66th St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

Died.

McCORMACK.—James E., 511 Park Place, Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow.

MARTIN.—Anna M., 104 Garfield Place, Feb. 16, aged 42.

MURPHY.—Katie F., 1,338 Fulton St., Feb. 17, aged 46. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

MURRAY.—Annie, 151 Nassau St., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

NANN.—Elizabeth, 741 Rugby Road, Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow.

O'BRIEN.—Ann, 388 Atkins Av., Feb. 15. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

PECK.—Alfred, 255 Tompkins Av., Feb. 16. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Jennie L., 428 Park Place, Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

VON.—Rhades, Kings Highway and West 4th St., Feb. 15. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BRUNN.—Thomas, 48 West St., West Hoboken, Feb. 16. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CARRICK.—Catherine, 151 South 10th St., Newark, Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

DE ROSE.—Jennie, 93 Arlington St., Newark, Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

DEUBEL.—Katherine, 476 Bergen St., Newark, Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

GORDON.—Harry, 422 Jackson St., Hoboken, Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 7:30 A. M.

HOOBEN.—Thomas, Jersey City, Feb. 16, aged 53. Funeral today.

LANSDOWNE.—Olive, 23 Hancock Av., Jersey City, Feb. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LAUER.—Hulda E., 276 Central Av., Jersey City, Feb. 16. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.

PHELAN.—Eunice, 2 North 9th St., Newark, Feb. 17. Funeral notice later.

SEIBERT.—Marian A., 14 Marshall St., Newark, Feb. 16. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

TURNER.—Adrian, 368 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WEGNER.—Ruth, 319 Clinton St., Hoboken, Feb. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WIEGAND.—Sibilla, 119 Quitman St., Newark, Feb. 15. Funeral today, 8:15 A. M.

Long Island.

BROWN.—Eliza L., 116 Main St., Astoria, Feb. 16. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

CONNOR.—Robert, Rockaway Beach, Feb. 17. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FOWLER.—Margaret S., 6 West 17th St., Whitestone, Feb. 16, aged 70. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GUENTHER.—Paul J., Hollis, L. I., Feb. 16, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

HEALY.—Bridget, 174 Lake St., Corona, Feb. 16. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

LUTJENS.—Ida, Yaphank, Feb. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BODAMER.—Caroline, in memory of; died Feb. 19, 1914.

CALLISTER.—Walter E., mass Church of the Blessed Sacrament, West New Brighton, Feb. 22, 8:30 A. M.

DOOGAN.—Margaret, mass Church of the Sacred Heart tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DORF.—Henrietta, in memory of; died Feb. 21, 1913.

FRANKEL.—Sol., in memory of; died Feb. 20, 1915.

GARTLAND.—William F., mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

GREEN.—William J., in memory of; died Feb. 20, 1914.

HARLAN.—Eliza, in memory of; died Feb. 22, 1913.

HAYSLIP.—Julia, in memory of; died Feb. 22, 1916.

HEYMAN.—Abraham, unveiling monument Maimonides Cemetery, Feb. 25, 3:30 P. M.

HOLLAND.—Michael, mass St. Columba's Church, Newark, Feb. 22, 8 A. M.

KAUFMAN.—Gerson, unveiling monument Bayside Cemetery Feb. 25, 3 P. M.

KAVANAGH.—Michael J., mass All Saints' Church today, 9 A. M.

LEVY.—Leopold, in memory of; died Feb. 20, 1910.

LITHAUER.—Mollie S., in memory of; died Feb. 19, 1914.

LOOSER.—Rose, in memory of; died Feb. 19, 1913.

MULLANE.—Patrick J., mass Church of the Sacred Heart today, 11 A. M.

PALLISTER.—Walter E., mass Church of the Blessed Sacrament, West New Brighton, tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

QUIRK.—Catherine, mass Our Lady of Good Council Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

ROWE.—Thomas J. and Elizabeth, mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, Feb. 22, 8 A. M.

SCHWARZ.—Freida, unveiling monument Washington Cemetery, Feb. 25, 2:30 P. M.

SHERIDAN.—Eliza, mass St. Bernard's Church, Feb. 22, 8 A. M.

SINNOTT.—Mary M., mass St. Michael's Church, Newark, Feb. 22, 8 A. M.

WHALEN.—Ellen, mass Holy Cross Church tomorrow, 10 A. M.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
February Clearance
$2.00 Bates Street Shirts, Short Stiff Bosoms, $1.15
$1 & $1.50 Shirts at 85c
$2.00 Madras Shirts at $1.65
Kayser's Leatherette Cloth Gloves, 65c

Tan Cape Gloves, $1.25 (all sizes)
Gray Mochas, $1.25 (7 to 7¾ only)
Fibre & Silk Reefers 79c, $1.50 & $3.00, Were $1.00 to $5.00
Shirts and Drawers, 79c each
Ends of Lots. Were $1.50 and $2

CIVIL SERVICE.

WANTED
OCULIST
SALARY $1020 TO $1380
Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building to February 23 at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 6; Technical, 4. Requirements: produce license to practice medicine in the State of New York when filing applications, and at least one year's internship or three years' service in the out-patient department of a hospital giving special training in diseases of the eye. Age from 21 to 45 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," Published daily, or apply
MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

SEEKS FULL LIGHT ON WEST SIDE PLAN

Senator Burlingame Demands Legislative Inquiry Into Contract with New York Central.

WILLCOX SEES GOVERNOR

Republican Chairman Tells Whitman He Approves Service Board Investigation.

Evidence accumulated yesterday that Governor Whitman and others, among them Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., Republican State Senator from Brooklyn, were determined to force a complete investigation of the proposed contract between the city and the New York Central Railroad for the relocation and extension of the company's tracks on the west side. The nature of the developments overshadowed in interest the public hearings by the Board of Estimate, which will be resumed this morning.

Mr. Burlingame announced that he would demand action by the Senate, probably this week, on the bill introduced by him four weeks ago for the appointment of a legislative committee to inquire into the proposed contract. Charges recently made against Controller Prendergast in newspaper articles, growing out of his connection with the Lands Company of Depew, added to the need of such an inquiry, Mr. Burlingame said. His bill has been in the Committee on Finance since it was introduced, but Senator Burlingame asserted that he would force its consideration if he had to ask the Senate to discharge the committee and vote on the bill in open session.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, yesterday added to the confusion of those who are trying to discover a possible political motive behind the opposition to the project by joining the forces of those who demand more light on the proposed changes. Mr. Willcox discussed the west side plan for an hour with Governor Whitman at the Hotel St. Regis. The conversation centred about the investigation of the real estate and franchise features of the plan, undertaken by the Public Service Commission at Governor Whitman's request on Feb. 10 last.

Governor Whitman refused to talk to reporters after the conference, but Mr. Willcox asserted that he had told the Governor that he had taken the proper course. Mr. Whitman has not expressed himself publicly on the project, beyond saying that an investigation by the Public Service Commission would assist the Board of Estimate in properly appraising the land and franchise values involved in the deal. That the demand for investigations is not being made on purely political lines is indicated by the fact that the majority members of the Senate Committee on Finance, which has been holding up Senator Burlingame's bill, are Republicans.

The original purpose of this bill was to inquire into "reports and rumors" of alleged collusion between city officials and the railroad company. But Mr. Burlingame now believes that Mr. Prendergast's connection with the Lands Company of Depew should be considered also.

"I shall wait a few days more for this committee to report the bill," he said last night at his home in Brooklyn. "If nothing is done, I shall ask the Senate to suspend the rules, and so force action.

"I do not attempt to pass judgment on the merits of the charges brought against Mr. Prendergast. All that I say is this: Were I a Judge in a controversy involving a corporation, and if I had stock in that corporation or was interested in it in any way, I do not think I could hand down an unbiased judgment. I do not say that Mr. Prendergast is not telling the truth when he says there is no connection between him and the New York Central, or between the New York Central and the Lands Company of Depew, of which Mr. Prendergast is an officer. But I do say that these charges, having been made, should be investigated."

Representatives of the West End Association will be heard by the Board of Estimate at the resumption of the public hearings at City Hall this morning. John C. Coleman, President of the association, died suddenly on last Saturday, but this will not prevent other members of the organization from appearing.

It is possible that the civic organizations opposed to the plan will complete their arguments today, making way for the civic and commercial bodies who indorse it. Two of these are the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce, each of which will send a representative to point out the beneficial features of the proposed agreement.

"As has been stated before," said Controller Prendergast last night, "a full and free opportunity will be given at these public hearings for all those who are opposed to the plan to voice their objections.

"As for the charges being made in The New York American that I have an interest in the New York Central, I can only repeat what I have said before, that I have no such interest, and that the New York Central is not connected in any way with the Lands Company of Depew, of which I am the Secretary and the General Manager."

Defendam Association Services.

The Defendam Association of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, composed of former members of the corps, held a memorial service yesterday afternoon at the Chapel of the Intercession at Broadway and 155th Street for members who died in the year. Among these were Colonel N. B. Thurston, Colonel Walter B. Hotchkin, Colonel George W. Laird, Major Thomas L. Miller, and Captain Wilbur F. Barber. The service was attended by about 300 of the members, who were accompanied from the armory of the corps at Fort Washington Avenue and 168th Street to the church by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band. The chaplain, the Rev. William M. Dunnell, conducted the service.

SAFEST YEAR IN MINING.

Government Bureau Reports That 1916 Broke All Records.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A bulletin issued tonight by V. H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, said that fewer men were killed in American mine accidents in 1916 than in any one of the previous nine years, despite the fact that the year was the busiest in the history of coal mining. An army of more than 750,000 men was engaged in the industry. Facts standing out in the information just collated by Director Manning are:

The number of men killed was 2,225, which is forty-four less than in 1915, 229 less than in 1914, and 560 less than in 1913.

There were 65,000,000 more tons of coal mined, and there were more men employed than in 1915.

The death rate for each 1,000 men employed, 3.03, is the lowest in the last eighteen years, at which time about half as many men were employed.

There were 269,000 tons of coal mined for each life lost, which is the greatest tonnage for each life lost in the history of the United States. The increase in tonnage for each life lost is nearly 35,000 tons over the year 1915.

"The safety first movement," Mr. Manning reports, "fostered by the Bureau of Mines from an isolated, sporadic effort until it has become a great national asset, is responsible for the stopping and turning back of a record of deaths that had become a great American crime. It is venturesome to suggest what might have happened without the safety first movement, but I believe I am conservative in saying that at least 5,000 miners are today alive and happy with their families who otherwise would have been in their graves."

PLEA FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

Surgeon Shows Work of Americans in Hospitals.

Dr. James P. Judd, who recently returned from France, where he was connected with the American Hospital at Juilly, described some of the wounds which soldiers suffer at a meeting of the American Fund for French Wounded and the Vacation War Relief Committee, held yesterday afternoon at 122 Madison Avenue. Dr. Judd showed slides depicting the wounds, the process of healing, and the final results. He explained that besides showing what French soldiers are doing for a nation that did not seek war, he wished that some appreciation might be had here of the work done by American surgeons at the war fronts. American surgical appliances of every description were in use in the hospitals, he said.

"This man here," he continued, as the picture of a wounded soldier was flashed on the screen, "has little left of his face. As may be determined from the part of his face which remains, he is young; as a matter of fact, 20. His good cheer and bravery made the surgeons glad to put him together again. He was found one afternoon, for instance, dancing down the length of the ward with a cotton mustache attached to a pair of spectacles, for the amusement of the other wounded. At the same time he was suffering excruciating pain."

There came a cheer from the audience when the picture of the same man, taken several months after, was flashed on the screen. "As you see, we made him a new face," said Dr. Judd, "and it ought to be said here that we could do the same for many another if we had the means to provide for the work. Though Americans have done much to help the wounded, they have not done half enough. We are reaping here a harvest of $25 per capita because of the war, and a certain few Americans are returning less than 35 cents per capita. It ought not to be forgotten that at the battle of Yorktown there were 7,000 French and 7,000 Americans who engaged the British."

STATE MAY AID JOBLESS.

Commissioner Bell Tells of Plan for New Employment Bureau.

Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, and Commissioner George H. Bell of the Department of Licenses will meet in a few days, Commissioner Bell said last night, when addressing the congregation of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, to talk over plans for the establishment of a public employment bureau statewide in scope.

Both the Governor and the Mayor were interested in the problem, Mr. Bell said, because of the success the commission has had with a public employment bureau he established several years ago.

"Several years ago," the Commissioner said, "during business depression in this city, it was impossible to estimate the number of men out of employment. It was at that time that I started the public employment bureau. At first there was no end of difficulty in finding places for the applicants. The first week only seven persons were placed in jobs. After a time, though, when the institution was better organized and its machinery working properly, 700 obtained positions in a week.

"Our success has been so great that no doubt the near future will see the establishment of a public employment bureau on a very elaborate scale. The Governor and Mayor will meet me and some others in a few days to discuss the proposition."

$5,000,000 FOR CLERGYMEN.

Bishop Lawrence Says Episcopalian Pension Fund Is Assured.

Bishop William Lawrence of Boston, in his sermon yesterday at Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, announced that the old age pension fund which the Episcopal Church is raising had passed the $5,000,000 mark. Original estimates, he explained, required this sum as a minimum if the movement was to be a success. He added that additional funds made it probable that much more might be done than the bare minimum work which had at first been provided for.

This movement is similar to that initiated some years ago by the Methodist Episcopal Church and which recently has been revived with the intention of increasing the fund to $15,000,000. Dr. Joseph D. Hingeley, who is heading the movement in the Methodist Episcopal Church, outlined the program yesterday at Binghamton, N. Y., on the occasion of the centenary of the Methodist Episcopal Church there. He estimated that the fund would effect approximately 5,000,000 workers of the church and their families.

STATE POLICE BILL IS LIKELY TO PASS

Constabulary Measure, Despite Bitter Labor Opposition, May Be Reported This Week.

WHITMAN FAVORS THE PLAN

Force to Consist of Four Troops of Forty Men Each, Under Civil Service Regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Senator Ogden L. Mills's bill establishing a State constabulary force, it is expected, will be reported out by the Finance Committee early this week, and, in spite of the determined opposition of organized labor, which was strong enough to defeat a similar measure last year, the indications are that this Legislature will pass the bill. It will be signed without hesitation by Governor Whitman.

Those interested in the proposed legislation have tried in every way to persuade labor's representatives to agree to a compromise, whereby the bill might be amended to suit both sides, but thus far all efforts in this direction have failed.

At the joint hearing on the bill last Tuesday before the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, the labor leaders were asked if they would be satisfied if an amendment were made in the bill prohibiting the employment of the constabulary in cities having a regular police force except when the local authorities should certify that the situation was beyond control. It was hoped that this would meet the argument that the constabulary was going to be used primarily as a strike-breaking force. After a meeting in Albany of representatives of the State Federation of Labor, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the State council of bricklayers, masons, marble workers and plasterers, this proposed amendment was unanimously rejected. A counter proposal was made by the labor organizations that a commission be appointed to ascertain whether the sheriffs and local police officers were doing their duty in affording sufficient protection to the rural districts. This commission was to report back to the next Legislature, which should then take up the matter of a State constabulary.

Believing this to be merely an effort to delay action on the bill the legislative leaders refused to consider the suggestion and the labor leaders were told bluntly that if they wouldn't help in framing the bill then the bill would be passed in spite of their opposition even in unamended form. It is probable, however, that the suggested amendment will be incorporated in the bill when it is reported out.

Under the terms of the bill the State police will consist of four troops, mounted, of forty men each. Each troop will be commanded by a captain. In each troop there will be a lieutenant, a first sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, one saddler and one blacksmith. The measure provides that no person shall be appointed to the State police force unless he is a citizen between the ages of 21 and 40 years, able to ride, of sound constitution and has passed a physical and mental examination. All members of the police, therefore, will be under civil service regulations.

The executive and administrative head of the force will be a superintendent of State police, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, who must be confirmed by the Senate. The superintendent will have the power to appoint the members of the force. Such appointments are made for two years, and without permission of the superintendent no man may withdraw from the force inside that time. There will be one deputy superintendent appointed by the superintendent.

The bill provides for the following salaries: Superintendent, $5,000 a year; deputy, $2,500; captain, $1,800; lieutenant, $1,500; first sergeant, $1,200; sergeant, $1,100; corporal (saddler and blacksmith to rank as corporal), $950; private, $900.

The headquarters of the new department will be in Albany, but the superintendent may establish sub-stations and temporary headquarters wherever he sees fit. The superintendent also will have the power to acquire the use of lands and buildings, with the Governor's consent, for his horses and men. The State police will be subject to the call of the Governor, and will be empowered to co-operate with any other department of the State or with local authorities. If the amendment offered to the labor leaders is finally included this last provision will be changed.

An appropriation of $500,000 is planned to establish the department.

ARIZONA MERCHANT MISSING

R. B. Everest Cashed $7,500 in Drafts Here and Disappeared.

Raymond B. Everest of the firm of Baker & Everest, dealers in men's furnishings at Tucson, Ariz., cashed eight drafts totaling $7,500 after he reached New York City a month ago, and has not communicated with his relatives since, according to O. C. Wakefield of 161 Madison Avenue, representing Everest's father. Mr. Wakefield said yesterday that the missing man came to New York City to buy goods for his firm, with the intention of later calling on business houses at Philadelphia, Rochester, and other cities, returning to Tucson by way of Oklahoma City, where his father, J. H. Everest, is a lawyer.

"Mr. Everest's son is 22 years old," Mr. Wakefield said yesterday. "We were able to discover that he cashed the eight drafts for $7,500 at the Chase National Bank on Jan. 22 last. This was two days after he arrived here. On the day he cashed the drafts he wrote a letter to his father on the stationery of the Gerard Hotel, but has not communicated with him since. Nor has the young man's partner in the firm at Tucson heard from him."

AGAINST EXECUTIVE BUDGET.

Institute for Public Service Attacks Amendment Adopted in Maryland.

The Institute for Public Service, of which Dr. William H. Allen is Director, yesterday issued a detailed attack on the recently adopted amendment to the Maryland State Constitution providing for an executive budget. The criticisms of the amendment, which are so extensive that hardly a paragraph escapes without attack, are based principally on the alleged lack of mandatory provisions for the obtaining of adequate information by the Governor before the budget is made up, and on the absence of what the institute deems proper opportunity for public hearings on the various items before it is submitted to the Legislature.

With much vehemence the Public Service Institute attacks the alleged activity in support of the bill by the Rockefeller Foundation's Institute for Governmental Research, and the Bureau of Municipal Research, with which Dr. Allen was formerly connected. W. O. Heffernan, head of the Public Service Institute's budget division, declared that "a lobby with innumerable highly financed spokesmen and organs is urging this amendment, calling it to the attention of the Governors' conference, extolling it to the newspapers, legislators, individuals, and Governors."

"The Maryland amendment," he added, "has become a propaganda behind which the forces commanded by Rockefeller influence and power have rallied. Rockefeller money, prestige, and publicity sometimes coordinates almost compelling forces. The mere fact that the Rockefeller Foundation and the noted and devoted men who are on the board of the Institute for Governmental Research are backing this proposal means that large numbers of persons wishing money and personal and institutional preferment and recognition instinctively and without question accept the Maryland proposal."

EDUCATION TO CURE CRIME.

Commissioner Lewis Finds Low Mentality Filling the Prisons.

"Helping Men to Go Straight," was the title of an explanation of his work which Correction Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis gave to about 200 persons at last night's meeting of the Civic Forum held in the Washington Irving High School, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place. Mr. Lewis saw in educational failure the reason that brought most of the boys and girls into the institutions under his care.

He said that prison reform was hampered by the low average mentality of the men in prisons, and suggested that an improvement in educational systems would be reflected in prison progress. This, he added, should not be considered a criticism of the "city's overworked teachers," but rather as leveled at "persons who acquire a pedagogic degree and presume on its possession to become educational dictators."

Referring to complaints that prisoners have made about the quality of the Blackwell's Island menus, Mr. Lewis said it would be well to remember that the cooking over there was done by inmates under the supervision of a paid chef, and if the food wasn't up to standard it was the men's own fault. On another phase of the food topic, he declared that malnutrition was a vital factor in filling up the prisons. He said that the average arrival on the island usually gained sixty pounds in six months, which might be to the credit of simple living or to the nourishing value of the food.

FRICTION OVER MISSING GIRL

Father of Ruth Cruger Criticises Methods of the Police.

Friction between the police who are seeking Ruth Cruger, the missing 18-year-old Wadleigh High School graduate, and Henry D. Cruger, the girl's father, yesterday marked the search for the girl who disappeared from her home at 120 Claremont Avenue last Tuesday.

Mr. Cruger was emphatic in his declaration that the orders given him by the police not to speak to reporters would never lead to finding his daughter. He favored wide-open publicity, and was of the opinion that only through newspaper advertisement would his daughter be found.

As a result of his differences with the detectives working under acting Captain Alonzo Cooper of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, Mr. Cruger yesterday engaged private detectives to look for the girl. He was particularly incensed against the police because they did not keep him informed as to how the search was progressing and because they sometimes allowed twenty-four hours to pass without informing him of what steps they were taking.

The report that Alfred Cocchi, the motor cycle repair man of 542 West 127th Street, who disappeared a few hours after the girl, was seen to board the Cunard liner Laconia on Saturday, was traced and shown to be a myth. The vessel was to have sailed Saturday, but was delayed, and detectives who boarded it found no sign of the missing man.

Private detectives were in Mount Vernon yesterday trying to get some clue as to the whereabouts of the girl. The Crugers formerly lived there, and some of her school chums joined in the search for her, but could get no trace.

MAY GET NEW 8-HOUR LAW.

Adamson Says Congress Will Pass It If Court Upsets His Act.

Representative William C. Adamson, author of the eight-hour law, said last night before the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension that if the Supreme Court declared the Adamson act unconstitutional Congress would pass another eight-hour law. He pointed to the Supreme Court's ratification of various laws barring from interstate commerce products manufactured in disregard of certain labor laws, and said:

"If Congress can do that under the commerce clause of the Constitution it should be able to pass an eight-hour law for the good of the public. Civilization believes that eight hours a day is enough for people to work, and the action of Congress was taken only because it believed it was for the best interests of the public that engineers and firemen work but eight hours."

Mr. Adamson reviewed the history of labor legislation, and said that the railroads had fought every regulatory law, only to find later that it was not a bad thing. The speaker said the reason the railroads hadn't made more money was that they had been poorly financed, and in many cases were paying dividends on watered stock. "They say that is going out of style," he said. "I hope it is."

Salesmen Meet Tonight.

The Commercial Travelers' Association of the Lace, Embroidery, and Allied Trades will meet this afternoon at the Aldine Club. Following the meeting a dinner will be held at 7 o'clock. Dr. Giles and Charles Sherrill will be among the speakers at the dinner. The organization of the lace and embroidery salesmen constitutes part of the Federation of Commercial Travelers, which now takes in the silk and upholstery trades. About 450 salesmen are expected to attend the meeting today.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL, Cafeteria Counter, Bits, Dies, Chisels, Files, Drawknives, Planes, Saws, Boiler Punches, Taps, Vises, Wrenches, Cast Iron Tees, Watthour Meters, Rheostats, Garment Pressers, Corn Brooms, Soap, Paper Fasteners, Pencils, and Paper.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., March 3, 1917, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (No. 1,125) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City, and 614 Whitney Central Building, New Orleans, La.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States.—Earl I. Brown, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 3 o'clock P. M., February 28, 1917, for furnishing 10,000 pounds of red lead. Information upon application to the above office.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Motions:
Rice<Brooklyn Co.
Re Reichert.
Cohen<Josephine (2.)
Tweedie Co<US.
Re Vanoscope Co.
Re McCaffrey's Sons.
Re Sobol.
Staples<Volunteer.
Phoenix Co<Eureka.
McCabe<Guar Tr Co.
Nat Steam Nav Co< Intern Paper Co.
Prince<Hartmann.
General calendar:
Fernald<Mohawk.
New England SS Co< Transfer No 20.
Penn RR<Tug Bern.
Hurley<Tug W A Jameson.
Rennolds<US (2.)
Bowers<H Steers, Inc.
Gennert<Burke & J. Singer<Am Drug Synd
NY C & H RR<Tug Washington.
D, L & W RR< Rochester.

DISTRICT COURT—Aldrich, J.—Room 8, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Brown<Fletcher, (2.)
Ballard<Audubon Nat Bank.
Victor Talk Mach Co< Globe Talk Mach Co.
Grt A & P Tea Co< Cream of Wheat Co.
Sparhaw<Meany.
Mut E & I Corp<Mut E & I Corp of Am.
Autopiano Co<Story & Clark Piano Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Domes Vacuum Clean Co<Bissell Carpet S.
M S Wright Co<same

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Susq Coal Co<Cas Co.
Fed Pub Co<US.
Butterick Co<same.
North RR<Lowe.
Witte<Penn RR.
Cowen<Houk Mfg Co.
Globe & Rutgers Fire I Co<Penn F Ins Co.
Nelson<Hoffer.
Clark<C RR of N J.
R L Smith, Inc<Grand Trunk Ry.
Roepcke<Levy.
Sully<Gen Cott Sec Co
Quidnick-Windham Mfg<Converse Co.
McElroy<Hudson Nav.
Hammerschlag Mfg< Imp & Tr Nat Bank
Noetzle<Penn RR.
Brenner<Penn RR.
Snowden<Emp State Sight S & T Co.
Clark<Stand Oil Co.
Lewis<Penn RR.
Fernandez<Stand Oil.
Phoenix Ir & Stl Co< Luria.
Lanaido<N J Exp Co.
Davison Chem Co< Gillespie.
O'Leary<Thompson.
Jironka<C RR of N J.
Hanna Loco Stoker Co <C W Hunt Co.
Wagner Spec Co<Manning, M & M.
Robt Morris Tr Co< Clements.
Trunk<Heavy Haul Co

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Gans SS Line<Wilhelmsen.
Scouten<Tug Eureka.
McAllister<Am & Cub SS Line.
Gholstin<Old Dom SS.
Hewlett<NY & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Capens<same.
Wallen<same.
Marquardt<same.
Goldsmith<same.
Lemkau<same.
Mulligan<NY C RR.
L V Transp Co<SS Santa Clara.
Penn Coal Co<SS Mohegan.
Re Stmbt Keansburg (limitation.)
Acti, &c, Kaupinger< Marden.
Centen Transp Co< Ferrybt Wyoming.
La Fontaine<Tug Dan Willard.
Cornell Stmbt Co<Tug Robert Parsons.
Fallin<Cargo of RR Ties.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.
George Davis.
Isaac Engelman.
Anton Lefkowitz.
Joseph Viola.
Moses Katz.
James Kirscher.
Fred'k R Downs, Jr.
Henry Wahlstadter.
Jacob Singer.
Robert T Kent.
Max Berman.
Morris Schachter.
Henry H Paradies.
Isidore Breckel.
Louis Joseph.
Adolph Singer.
Kate F Vanneman.
Abraham I Meyer.
Winifred T McDonald.
Philip Hyams.
J M Gilmore.
Morris Nydits.
Hendelman & Lippman.
Under objections:
Samuel Grossman.
Louis Scheckwitz.
A & A Venafra.
Adjourned cases:
John G Wolf.
Robert Morse.
Katharine Hirsch.
Wm H Dickerson.
Alexander E Cohen.
Motions:
Edward W Baumeister
Cafeteria Buffet Lunch Corp'n.
Oscar Hoffman Corp'n
Pressed Asbestos Products Co.
George E Conley.
Slavin Bros.
Max Kisselgoff.
Cricks Publishing Co.
NY Ferro Type Co.
Ohio Copper Min Co.
Samuel Braum.
Joseph Hirschhaut.
Mfrs' Printing Co.
Colwell Lead Co.
E W Baumeister & Co
Brueck & Wilson.
Isaac Bros.
I Michelman & Bros.
Jules Bony & Co.
The F & D Co.
Isaac Panesh.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.
Case on—Sawicki< O'Gara Coal Co.
Flay<Staten Isl Midland Ry Co.
Herzog<Goldfarb.
At 4 P. M.:
Spencer<Babylon RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.
Watts, Watts & Co< Unione Austriaca di Navigazione.
Criminal, at 10:30:
US<Pakas.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.
Planten<Nat Nass Bk.
People, &c<Jackson(3)
Cahn<Henschke.
Herrmann<CNY.
Kane<Kane.
Re Donzelli.
Robinson<Kieval.
Schimm<Spirer.
Blomhe<NY Cons RR.
Janick<Gross.
Met Sav Bk<Robins.
Parsons<Parsons.
Sheeran<Wiesenthal.
Solomon<Bernstein.
Title Guar & Trust Co <Thaw.
Peyser<Hallock.
Equitable Life Assur Soc<Eckhardt.
Smith<Coffey Rlty Co.
Re Model Underwear.
Grigaitis<NY Cons R.
Cisco<Oeters.
Goodman Shirtwaists< F Goodman, Inc.
Fennell<Fennell.
Koehler<Post.
Fort Masonry Co< Waterman.
Leahy<Thelen.
East River Sav Inst< Dixon (2).
Thomas F McCall Cont Co<Cohen.
Seamen's Bank< Schlanger.
Morrison<Morrison.
Fischer<Browning.
Kronenblatt<Israel.
Higgins<Perlman.
Imperial Woolen Co< F B Q Clothing Co.
Warwick Sav Bank< Leumas Realty Co.
Berg<Fleischman Rlty
Re Powers.
Re Silverstein.
Call<Call.
Deech an Doris, Inc< Bway & 7th Av Co.
Heyneman<Heyneman.
Flanagan<Flanagan.
Salley<Salley.
Sherry<Goodstein.
Thien<NY Cons RR.
CNY<General Pattern & Model Co.
Ehrlich<Waldron.
Hill<Hill.
N Y Prot Episcopal Pub School<Cohen.
Graham<Graham.
Progano<Alpha Portland Cement Co.
Isaacs<Main Rlty Co.
Lydig<Harrisburg Pipe & P B Co.
Dallas<Freedman.
Middendorf<Pinner.
O'Brien<Reynolds.
Rabinowitz<Burgess.
Flamholtz<J R Thompson Co.
Dianey<Strauss.
Cohen<Ross.
Ruy Lopez Co<Park & Tilford.
Grobner<Grobner.
Steuer<Hart.
Burdick<Burdick.
Monroe<Mercadante.
Re Peters.
Giacomine<Giacomino.
Carolyn Laundry< Mais.
Beldner<Kallenberg.
Hoschadt<Hoschadt.
Train<Cohen A.
Albany Sav Bank< Bradhurst R & C Co.
McKee<Bingham.
Wolper<Davis.
Wynn<Wynn.
G O Tuck & Co, Inc< Tansey.
Saltzman<Chapkewitz.
Roberts<Swan.
Lawyers Mtg Co<28th St & 7th Av Rlty.
Gillette Safety Razor Co<Austin Baldwin.
Kempner<Grauman.
Holmberg<Jacob.
Re Gastman.
Kahn & Sperber, Inc< Trubin.
Spellman<Bernstein.
Zino<Cerro.
Zimmerman<B, Q C & S RR.
Fried<Deane.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Heyman<Emery.
Vogel<Klein.
Dewes<Republic Motor Sales Co.
Int R T<Weinstein.
Quinlan<Carnegie Trust Co.
Benesch<Mitchell Cont Co.
Liberman<Liberman.
Fried<Fried.
Belmonte<Belmonte.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Aparacio<N E Equitable Ins Co.
Re E Fucini & Co.
Re Zweibel.
N Y Dispensary< Lehman.
Re H Popper & Son.
Hanauer<Green.
E Moch Co<Security Bank.
Guaranty Trust Co< 2d Av RR.
Beakhurst<Beakhurst.
Re Huse.
Harap<Nassau-Beekman Inv Co.
Shapiro<Scal.
Stone<Garafalo.
Schneider<McCreery.
Culkin<Culkin.
Flashner<Board of Education.
Bassi<Sacchetti.
Nicholas<Am Surety.
Waters<de Mossin.
Glencoe A C<Glencoe Social Club.
Rustiva<42d St, Man & St N Ry.
South Am Sec Co< McKelvey (2).
Ladner<Am Surety.
Stern<Stern.
Genova<Cent Brew.
CNY<Newman.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
N Kronman & Co< Comp Transatlantica
Elec Elec Trading Co <Ramsey.
Imperial Woolen Co< F B Q Clothing Co.
U S Trust Co of NY< Just.
Levine<Levine.
Cailler & Co<CNY.
Tefft<Tefft.
Sarenbok<Sarenbok.
Steuer<Hart.
Milo<Milo.
Bennett<Bennett.
Spina<Spina.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Le Cain<Resta.
Preferred causes:
Case on—Re Int R T Co<Chadwick.
Case on—Re CNY (West 165th St).
Molt<Sterling Motor Truck Co.
Entmacher<Apledorf.
Lipman<Lipman.
Int R T Co<Marks.
CNY<Pt Richmond & Bergen Pt Ferry.
Radda<Radda.
Hofmann<Bachmann.
General calendar:
Case on, 2 P M—Wells & Newton Co< Lorence Rlty Co.
Werner<515 W 29th.
Lassman<Barkin.
Lehman<Lehman.
Pechter<Pechter.
Keating<Musical Mut Prot Union.
Brand<same.
Reid<Reid.
Hoyt<Hoyt.
Case on.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Recess.
PART VI.—Ordway, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Egbert<Berdsong.
Briggs<Renault Selling Branch.
Edis<Knox.
Flasher<Corr.
N Y County Nat Bk< De Luca.
Salamon<Lowenstein.
Dunn<Nevins.
The Garth Estates< Pell.
Smith<Baker, Inc.
Jones<Hartcorn.
Maryland Casualty< Inter Const Corp.
Wight<Bullard.
Kaufman<Empire Gypsum Co.
Clear.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.
Hoff<3d Av Ry.
O'Connell<Hurlburt Motor Truck Co.
Mitchell<Bettes.
Stuart<Hoff.
Eno<O'Riordan.
Levine<5th Av Coach.
Isasia<Karagheusen.
Kolb<Harris (2.)
Segramm<Burns Bros.
Lopes<Beaver.
Muravsky<Bayonne Nut & Bolt Co.
Meeg<Union Club.
Garcia<Mathiessen.
Tighe<McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Lehman<Rosenthal.
Woods<Clyde.
Sternberg<Indep Order Free Sons of Israel.
Kelly<42d St, &c. Ry.
Goldstein<N Y Rys.
Prokop<Lichter.
Wolper<Davis.
Gang<N Y Rys.
Meyer<Hudson Trust.
Georgia<N Y, N H & H RR.
Minoff<Boyle & Randall.
Mullaney<Taylor.
Carey<N Y Rys.
Del Pazzo<Kensington Mfg Co.
Barrett<Rapid Tr Subway Const Co.
Hurowitz<Behlen.
Meyersohn<Rogers.
Nodene<Brunie (2).
Schwartzmeyer<Cohen.
Herrmann<Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Levine<Ginsberg.
Same<N Y Rys.
Schwerdt<Phillips.
Weber<Bleakie.
Benarosh<Scott.
McNamara<Hinckle.
Bron<Riverside Taxi Service Co.
Chappano<Arata.
Niedermann<Rauch.
Turk<Klauber Rlty.
Rudolph<Carleton Terrace Rest Co.
Brown<Mid Crosstown Ry.
Dearle<Third Av Ry.
Rapholowitski<Nassau Elec Co.
Spader<Rich L & RR.
Saland<Hebrew Pub.
Hartog<Bosch Magneto.
Firo<same.
Abee<N Y Steam Co. (2.)
Hulaska<Marx.
Harasmock<Farmers Feed Co.
Winter<Everett.
Stoll<Santor Const.
Martin<Taylor.
Sherry<Goodstein.
Harris<Barcugh.
Mount<Schmidt.
Di Branca<Lehigh Valley RR.
Bertman<Neisner.
Scott<N Y Rys.
Mohr<Turner.
S Peristein<Suffield.
H Peristein<same.
Tylutki<Corn Exch Bank.
CNY<Man.
O Milaef<Kahn.
H Milaef<same.
Abramson<Feinberg.
Kallman<Commercial Delivery Co, Inc.
Lang<McDonnell.
Ligueri<Ludwig Baumann & Co.
Love<Schinasi.
Lukasek<Kraut.
Maginnis<CNY.
Mutta<Kennedy.
Porter<Bennett.
Cawley<Ronan.
Clark<Bowery Bank of N Y.
Kane<Knickerbocker Fireproofing Co.
Healy<N Y Rys.
Kuryan<Bolton.
D Corcoran<Slingerman.
T Corcoran<same.
Kornfeld<Coults.
Miller<Rudden's, Inc.
Snyder<Lusitania Hotel.
Whiston<Fay.
Wulff<I R T Co.
Goldberg<N Y Cons RR.
Heyman<CNY.
Murray<Bernstein.
McGovern<Sherman.
Austin<J Goldberg Sons & Co.
Coddington<N Y Rys.
Case on.

PART IV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Neuowich<Cohn.
PART V.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Lobosco<Gottlieb.
Baker<Empire Carrying Corp. (2.)
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fisher<Harber. (2.)
PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Foster<Grebe.
Wolf<Linch.
Hickey<C T Silver Motor Co. (2.)
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Clear.
PART IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Boggs<N Y Rys.
Peterson<Eighmie.
PART X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.
PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
Jones<Emery.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Re Cutter.
CNY<Tolk.
Carfagrio<CNY.
Hall<Kenny.
Knight<Emmons Bros
Hollander<Gibbs.
Goldstone<Arkell & Douglas.
Sobray<Concrete & Foundation Co.
Ruderman<Trainer.
Straus<Shanley.
Booth & Flinn< CNY (2).
Marone<same.
Cheliner<Borman.
J Hyman Co< A G Hyde & Sons.
CNY<The Foundation
Consol Gas Co<CNY.
CNY<Bock.
Levy<Bloch.
Berntino<North River Ins Co.
Smith<Gotham Nat Bk
Wheeler McDowell Elev<Cent Op House
Stine<Meyer.
Intl Sprinkler Co< Rosendorf.
Kamber<Walker.
Eureka Vacuum Cleaner<Horton.
Lenygon & Morant< De Koven.
Cumber Glass Mfg Co <Canadian Sp Water
Blauner<Cramer.
Hodgenberg<Oliver.
Benjamin<Shongood.
Clear.
PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.
PART XVI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
MacKenzie<Seaboard Nat Bank.
PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Davis & Son<Russian Transport, &c., Co.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
John J Hickey.
James T Davis.
Hetty R Green.
Wills for probate:
Mary Cohalan.
Elise Daners.
Joseph Morton.
Caroline Martins.
Edward Brewis.
Sarah C Kremer.
Florence T Rubel.
Harriet A White.
George Vassar.
John P. Bell.
Wm T Worthbaum.
Mary C O'Bairne.
Theodore Lutz.
Henrietta Lang.
Mary F Baker.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Alexander T Pringle.
Emile Schmidt.
Camilla Clark.
Joseph Kopelowitz.
Rebecca Zinken, also known as Beckie Zinken.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Benner<Hydrex F & E
T G Hoebuck & Co< Anderson.
Clifford<Bobish.
Greater NY Slide Co< Goldberg.
Moorhead<Carruthers.
Fleishner<Bruno.
Sacks<Conway.
Globe Credit Watch Co<Kane.
Burns Bros, Inc< Greenberg.
Kinkel<Singer Sew M.
Krause<Ehrentraut.
Krautwald<Delbon.
Drew<Newcomb.
Abgott<Weil.
Agul<Raynes & H.
Hall<Whitney.
Braverman<Henry Kopperl Co.
Marabito<Bond & Mtg Guar Co.
Winetz<Greenman.
Emmer<Schimmel.
Lubofsky<Edelson.
Meslick<Spier.
L G House Eng< Globe Auto Sprink.
J Liberman<Luneschlos's.
Cozens Cabinet<Wonder Talk Mach.
Kaulbach<Arthur Walker & Co.
Peerless Silk Mfg< Schadow Silk Co.
Anselewitz & Lubinsky<Greenstein & Sons.
NY Times Co<Williams & Kohn.
Efros<Sonora Phono Corp.
Hyman Bros<Univ Steam Ldry.
Cahn<Jacobs.
Sillery<Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Popish<Slutsky.
Costellos<Doyle.
J E Gerrodette & Co< Lenox Garage Co.
Peerless Silk Mfg< Schadow Silk Co.
Black<Lord & Taylor.
Schwartz<Safety Hold
Pesson<Sackin.
Segalofsky<Worth.
May<Wallace Nov Co.
Burns Bros Ice Corp< Greenberg.
Polack Tyre & Rub Co <Brady & O Con Co.
Miller<Marlow.
Minturn<Dalton.
Hopkins<Cohen.
De Gaudenzi<D'Ascoli

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Rosenthal<Lewine.
Glanzer<Armsby Co.
Yole<Cohen.
Sturn<Blauner.
Scotia Worsted Mills< Schroeder.
Rosenblatt<Sobel.
Greenthal<Bellick.
Rentner<Ellenbogen.
Hanzman<3d Av Rys.
Weiman<Goldstein.
Coffee<Van Tassel.
Rapeti<Peugeot Auto Import Co.
Falk<Van Wyck.
Meyer<Barrett.
Halun<Citni. (2.)
Diamond<Vesell.
Schiff<Sheffield Farms-S-D Co.
Bernstein<Zipser.
Grinberg Bros<Hayes-Diefendorfer Co.
Pasternack<Moskowitz.
Angley<Mahon.
Romay<Stephens.
Lucas<New Ams Cas.
Wesley<Mencker.
Davidson<Deutsch.
Drillman<Brit-Am Assur Co.
Policastro<Riley.
Guilfoil<Tamiya.
Fagen<Gordon.
Bessemer Motor Tr Co<Voelkel.
Silverstein<R I Ins Co
Deitz<Levy.
Gruber<I R T.
Whitman<Mark.
Techan<NY Rys.
Glucksman<Gossett.
Freistman<NY Rys.
Wener<Munn.
Miller<Reliable Amus Co. (2.)
Papich<Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
Kelly<McElroy.
Visotzek<I R T.
I R T<Williams.
Levy<Com Trust Co.
Lipka<Epps.
Skegen<Swerdling.
Shapiro<Werner.
Levay<Cohen.
Hornstein<Billet.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
State Merc Co<Rice.
Goldfarb<Campe Co.
Haber<Duberstein.
Beauty Waists, Inc< Traphagen.
Levine<Triangle Waist
Case on.
PART II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on.
PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.
Schillan<Shapiro.
Eisenstein<Lewis.
J K Estate Rty<Levy.
Grey<O'Neill.
Gabel House Carton Co<Lionell Mfg Co.
Levien<Flick & Manuel Const Co.
Mann<Engel.
York Bldg Co<Gerstenzang.
Esskay Waist Co< Denzer.
Friedman<Schloss.
Regal Silk Co<Perlman.
Weprin<Cherey.
Popular Pictures Co< Kane.
140 W 69 St Co<Benjamin.
Mutual Paper Co< Walton.
Hopkins<Lowenstein.
Clear.
PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Re Weber—Wm A Moore. Pask<McCabe—Henry C Quinby. Goldsmith<Cox—Leander B Faber.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Edw'd Ridley <Margaret J Ellis—Isaac Gutman. City R E Co<Hoytrels Con Co—George B Compton.

Skinner<Skinner.
Rosenbluth<Rosenbluth.
Landman<Landman.
Leith<Starr Cont (2.)
Stahl<N Y C RR.
Kallman<Scholes.
Kessler<Morris Heights Realty Co.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Giegerich, J.
O'Brien<NY NH & H RR.
Quinn<same.
Pape<same.
Graham<same.
Selmon<Ryan.
Harrison<De Hart.
Kerloo Realty & Const Co<Packard.
Phelan<Phelan.
Miller<Mezzacapo.
Farrell<Auld (2.)
Christie<Christie.
Packard<Sun Ins.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Levinson<Goldstein.
Manuelian<Union Ry.
Razir<same.
Rice<Geisler.
Kaplan<Maimin.
Feldstein<Herz.
Seewald<R Carvel Co.
Oronsky<C I & B RR.
Braun<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Fischerauer<CNY.
Shapiro<Magid.
Rugen<Kellwood.
Glasserow<Indelli & Conforti Co.
Dobbins<Fox Co.
Michaelian<Union Ry.
Monahan<Siddons.
Real<N Y Rys.
Myers<Noll.
Odwak<Rosenthal.
Capperino<Fox.
Auerbach<Cunningham.
Jones<Coselo.
Isenberg<Feinberg.
Senior<Queens Co Trust Co.
Ginsberg<Block.
Atlinger<Int R T.
Rosen<N Y Rys.
Ackner<Margolies.
Duncan<Int R T.
Hough<Rosenheimer.
Smeltz<N Y Cons RR.
Draper<Gee.
De Mayo<N Y C Inter RR.
Leonard<Trepton Co.
Elmendorf<L I RR.
Hamberger<CNY.
Krevoy<Sottong.
Forrestier<Kennedy (2.)
Tofano<Bronx Home News Pub Co.
Renistein<Hahn.
Hilsenrad<Van Hoven.
De Sannis<Smith.
Benematsky<Patton.
Lekowski<Antes.
Schlansky<Block.
Herman<N Y Edison.
Wade<Wade.
Pisciano<Taylor.
De Picciotto<De Picciotto.
Kaufman<Munsterman.
Schweitz<N Y Rys.
Henderson<Siegel.
Pettit<N Y C Inter R T Co.
Casey<same.
Kennedy<same.
Van Houten<Fuller.
Becker<Noonan.
Sommerfeld<City Cab.
Kavanagh<N Y Rys.
Adel<Herman.
Bassel<Union Ry.
Miller<Carr.
O'Donnell<Pollack & O'Neill, Inc.
Vogel<Benenson Rty.
Fredin<Haskins (2.)
Steinfeld<Shatzkin (2)
Furlong & Furlong< Carvel Co.
Marsh<Jersey.
McHale<Petrowskii & Konop Co.
Hofstedter<Union Ry.
Giallorenzi<N Y Transatlantic SS.
Putger<Sittig.
Goodstein<Greenberg.
Beach<Cedar Const.
Barry<Woodruff.
Frank<French Benv Socy.
Brickman<Stein.
Ritter<Inter R T.
Wanamaker<Stahlberg
Zite<Cosenzo Bldg (2)
Romano<Myers Cont.
Harding<Ross.
Levi<Adler.
McKegney<Van Buren & N Y Bill Post Co.
Deffaa<Blumenthal.
O'Brien<Brome.
Imervitz<Westchester Fish Co.
Upson<Inter R T.
Beller<Dorenberger.
Yadolinski<Haserodt.
Harding<CNY.
Bucola<Braunsfels Browning Co.
Genez<Weiss.
PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.
PART III.—Whitaker, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I. Case on—Rosenbloom<Engelman.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Wills for probate:
Annetta Vigo Galetto.
Cornelius Leary.
Peter J Petermann.
Kate McLean.
Patrick Smyth.
Emma Eifert.
Motions:
John J McCarthy.
Theresia Pfund.
Cornelius Leary No 2.
Samuel G Dayton.
Antonio Rasulo.
Accountings:
Henry Klein.
Lawrence Katz.
Guardianship:
Helen M Munn.
Walter Munn, Jr.
Dorothy E Munn.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will: Mary A Radlein.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Herzog<B A B Model Co.
Rothenberg<Greenthal.
Freidenheim<Burland.
Mattheis<Int R T.
Crystal<So Blvd RR.
Morris<Union Ry.
Fassler<Marmer (2.)
Fleischel<Goben.
Wottke<McNally.
Goldman<Hollander.
Schmitzler<Carvel Co.
Green<Landman.
McDonald<Tully (2.)

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Hamerschlag<Daily—Matthew C Griffin.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—American Savings Bank<Morris Heights Realty Co—J Romaine Browne Co. Empire City Savings Bank<207th Street Realty Corporation—Phoenix Ingraham.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—Motion calendar.
CNY<Baker.
Same<Rumble (2.)
Bronx Sav Bank< Heaton.
Planten<Hirsh.
Ruppert<Johnson.
Scafati<Yodice.
De Piccotto<De Piccotti.
Re Mundt.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Swenson<Prendergast.
Leger<Leger.
Re Van Brink.
Smith<Smith.
Thompson<Crichton Realty Co.
Plotzky<Horton Ice Cream Co.
Maxwell<Scoville.
Heller<Kilmer.
Blum<Klauber.
McKellar<Amer Synthetic Dyes, Inc.
Vossnack<Vossnack.
Lowe<same.
Phillips<Bon Ton Constr Co.
May<Cooks.
O'Donnell<O'Donnell.
Hesketh<Adriance (2.)
Re Kearney (Katz.)
Greenberg<Barnett.
Municipal Liens Co< Hawxhurst.
Hirsh<Union Holding Co, Inc.
Posenecker<Closs.
Dime Savings Bank< Ducker.
Ineson<Coles.
Re R M King & Co Barge & SS Agents.
Halleck<Halleck.
Gilleran<Springfield L I Cemetery Soc'y.
NY Mun Ry Co<Lind.
Kahn<Holland.
Ellerman<Fredericks.
Re Baumann Furn Co
Pines<Traktman.
Nasner<B H RR Co.
Re Fitzpatrick.
Re Crump.
Re Ireland.
Re Klaiber.
Re Callahan.
Re Blum.
Re Reitzel.
Re Nichols.
Lavin<Cross.
Re O'Donnell Cooperage (Troy.)
Reiter<Prospect Bldg.
PART II.—Blackmar, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Klatt<Klatt.
Wenger<Wenger.
Ahearn<Ahearn.
Liberman<Liberman.
Brennan<Bladen.
Loomis<Loomis.
Rinder<Rinder.
Bernstein<Goldstein.
Harden Con Co< Mathewson.
Robinson<Walter.
Snyder<Snyder.
Traina<Traina.
Hicks<Cocks.
Swift<Eagle Savings & Loan Co.
Giglio<Giglio.
Hecht<Hecht.
Bernstein<Bernstein.
Levison<Levison.
Fertilla<Fertilla.
Armer<Armer.
Dunn<Eagle Savings & Loan Co.
Rockefeller Co, Inc< Lancastershire Rlty.
Tobey<Tobey.
Anthony<Anthony.
Foster<Foster.
Liebman<CNY.
Fowler<Fowler.
Foster<Jay St Con RR
Kruel<Kruel.
Houlberg<Va Bldg Co.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 3862.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Cropsey, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.
Loeffler<NY Con RR.
Bell<Bell.
Walker<N Y Cent RR
Francke<B H RR.
Lowe<B H RR.
McAuliffe<B Q Co & Sub RR.
Wood<Nassau RR.
Chickering<B Q Co & Sub RR.
James<B H RR.
Silver<Rovner.
Roothel<B Q Co & Sub RR.
Tortorici<Beaver, receiver, &c.
Kennedy<Bruno.
Biscotto<Nassau RR.
Hines<N Y Con RR.
Taylor<Zingraf.
Schwartz<Mattison.
Rauchfuss<B H RR.
Brunswick, Coutts, Finneran<N Y Municipal Ry.
Culcasi<L I Manure.
Wiegert<Kraetzer.
Carlson<Bliss Co.
Duringhoff<Hahn.
Chernes<Rose.
Matysko<Cheresh.
South<Paper Working Machine Co.
Schofield<C I & B RR
Grimes<Nassau RR.
Coyle<N Y Con RR.
Maher<B H RR.
Lewison<Edison El Ill
Prusch<Nassau RR.
Reilly<B H RR.
Beardsley<Feltman, et al.
Gillooly<Gunderson.
Shepard<CNY.
Meunch<Weber & ano
Howard<Boyd.
Ryan<Kennedy.
O'Toole<Nassau RR.
Flanagan<same.
Rosenthal<Wilkinson
Rosetta<Tepper.
McDonald<Levy.
Logan<CNY.
Brown<B H RR.
Dinante<same.
Lincoln<Loder.
D'Andrea<N Y Con RR.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.
No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
Murphy<N Y Con RR
Machen<Fraas et al.
Margulies<Royal Garage & Machine.
Hegarty<Chandler.
Easterday<Waterbury.
Farley<Hatfield Co.
Bryers<Sokolow.
Plaisantin<Nas RR.
Furst<Fulling et al.
Kronsberg<B Q & Sub RR.
Glynn<Jacoby.
Misheloff<Nassau RR
Miller<Brice.
Cotter<CNY.
Medica<Loeser & Co.
Burling<Bklyn Union Gas Co.
Greenberg<CNY.
De Stefano<N Y Con RR.
Newman<Nassau RR.
Lewis<N Y Mtge & Security Co.
Kelly<Nassau RR.
Lyman<same.
Zucca<Fisher.
Kaufman<Paul & Co.
Samuels<N Y Con RR
Shandley<BH RR.
Gibbons<same.
Beard<Salisbury.
Nelson<Briggs.
O'Donnell<Sangen.
Smith<Schepperle.
Hoffman<Nassau RR.
Littman<B Q Co & Sub RR.
Balsam<Kaufmann.
Schultze<Rosenblum et al.
Parshelsky Bros< Ring-Gibson Co.
Scheck<Prudential Ins
CNY<Nunez et al.
Delaney<Nassau RR.
Stubbmann<CNY.
Schweikert<Schnaier.
Carberry<Gorden.
Hrewniak<Board of Education et al.
Moffat<Jarvis et al.
Rose<Monarch Amusement Co.
McIntosh<Sweezey.
No River RR<Williams & N Y Sc Line
Schindler<Pullman Co
Van Wicklen<Springdale Realty Co.
Primo<Signorelli.
Highest number reached on regular call 8359.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Catharine Ravigne.
Fred Gutokwest.
Patrick Mannix.
Ann Singer.
Mary Buchanan.
AnnMcKuhn.
Benjamin Nushbaum.
Joseph Bowles.
Theodore Schlemacher.
Fred C Meacham.
Administration of:
Julia Scully.
Accounting of:
Caroline Jenkins.
Luigi Molinari.
Emma Becker.
Charles Scofield.
Estates of:
Adolph Daus.
Joseph C Foster.
CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Samuel Krautz.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Dike, J.
Williams<Reynolds.
Henderson<Nass El R.
Merk<Kornblum.
Cavallaro<B H RR.
Taft<NY Cons RR.
Roman<Nass El RR.
Moglia<same.
Cohen<Levey.
Parker<B H RR.
McCloskey<Henderson.
Nurse<Salzman.
Greenspan<B H RR.
McNamara<Nas El R.
McAuliff<same.
Greene<B, QC & S R.
Highest number reached on the regular calendar, 6500; on the call calendar 5650.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.
Conplitti<Garafano.
Garth Estates<Bronx Parkway Com.
Smith<O'Beirne.
Interlaken Realty Co< Wiseman.
Leary<Jenkins.
Walsh<Van Amringe.
Seaman<Smith.
Dinofrio<Muller.
NY, NH & H RR Co< Gedney.
Same<State Board of Tax Com.
Same<McKenzie.
Highest number reached on call, 841.
PART II.—Platt, J.
Short causes:
Ossining Natl Bank< Rowland.
Mullen<McKay.
Searle<Hoyt.
Same<Budd.
Desmond<Holocher.
Rosenzweig<Ludlam.
Garrity<Mattiaccio.
Cowles<Morse-B Co.
Taylor<Lynn Chain.
Contract calendar:
Odell<Village of Port Chester.
Goodwin<Flinn.
N Dain's Sons Co< Kemp.
Calebrana Mutual Aid <Basile.
St John's Sch<Freeman.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.—Adjourned.
Trial Term calendar goes over until March.

County Court.

Young, C. J.
Sinn<De Hart.
Brooks<Baxter.
Briscoe<City of Mt V.
Holmes<Westchester Co Brewing Co.
Ingham<Starr.
Shiloh Baptist Church <New Roch Trust.
Matthews<Cunningham.
Welkevitz<Selleck.
Kenlon<Hipple.
Daly<Foster.
Schewchuga<City of Yonkers.
Carpenter<Morrell.
Rabinowi<Reid.
Carrigan<City of Yonkers.
Widman<same.
Simon<same.
Motz<same.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Campbell<Pearsall.
Bilsky<Nelson.
Hendrickson<City of White Plains.
Fowler<Village of North Tarrytown.
Gussenhoven<Reispl.
Tierney<Mager.
Smith<same.
Tierney<same.
Faulkner<Yates.
Ferretti<Vigil et al.
West Light Co<Cook.
Wilson<Kitzinger (2).
Cocola<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Hradick<Smart.
Taylor<Sullivan.
Bannon<Hollinbach.
Lee<Connolly.

QUEENS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on—Kelsey< George H Reeves.
Dwyer<NY & QC Ry.
Duwe<Bach.
Smithurst<Wechsler.
Lloyd, as admx< Thomas Roulston.
Tortora, as admr< Geniti et al.
Adam<Donnellan.
Finn, as admx<B H RR Co.
Kaiser<Fost.
Schmukler<Krout.
Casmus, an infant< Conway.
Walling<Commercial Advertising Assoc.
Sullivan<CNY.
Donowski<Pullman Co
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Johannes<Becker et al
Carmel<Walsh.
Kaiser, an infant< Ford Motor Co.
Klossett<Manhattan Fireproof Door Co.
Alexander<same.
Miles, as admx<L I R
De Angelo<B H RR.
Blackman<Bloomingdale et al.
Hines<Trageser.
Barsky<NY & QC Ry.
Thiel<same.
Barry<same.
White<Motor Tire Reconstruction Co.
Prette<NY & QC Ry.
Fowler<N Y Rys Co.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1506.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Reith, Jr<Jud.
Re Anna A Hay.
Sheer<Weichselbaum.
Pankewicus<Nichols Copper Co.
Taaffee<E Riv Gas Co
Freund<Schwaner.
Coon<NY Conn RR Co
Gannon<B H RR Co.
Barrell<B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co (2.)
Kane<Streiff.
Cocurullo<B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co.
Chmieleski<Korpanti et al.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Braun<Burtis.
Re Thomas S Portland
Fetterolf<Art Concrete Const Co.
Borman<Kruger.
Libretti<Maggio.
Dauer<Beplat.
Reagan<L I RR Co.
Schum<Weinstein.
Anderson<Hawkins (3)
Pinals<Doelger.
Same<Bender.
Anderson<Hawkins (2)
Rothenbucher<Coronum Equipt Co.

URGES ZIONISTS TO WORK.

Justice Brandeis Tells Them to Get More Members, Money, and Unity.

The Zionist Council of this city closed a two-day annual meeting yesterday at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, at Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue. United States Supreme Court Justice Brandeis sent a message which was read, in which he expressed sympathy for the Zionist movement and urged its active backers to try to enroll more members for their councils, to raise money, and to seek greater unity among the members.

Morris Rothenberg, President of the council, outlined its activities during the last year in his annual report, and plans were considered for increasing the activities of the organization. One plan which was discussed was to try to raise funds for a "Beth Zion," or Zionist headquarters, in this city. It was said that probably $100,000 would be needed for this purpose.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,-207.—In Bankruptcy.—OLIVE DENHAM HALD, trading as "OLIVETTE," Bankrupt. Olive Denham Hald was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 14th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, February 16th, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24185.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK S. EASTTY, Bankrupt. Creditors of said Frank S. Eastty are hereby given notice that on February 7, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 1, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
Dated New York, February 17, 1917.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,197.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX PLESSER, Bankrupt. Max Plesser was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 10th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 5th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated February 16th, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDOR RINKEL & SAMUEL KETIZE, individually and as co-partners, doing business as THE EAGLE DAIRY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Feb. 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 991 Simpson St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of delicatessens, groceries, canned goods, counters, shelving, coffee mill, fixtures, &c.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 261 Broadway, New York.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Monday, February 19, 1917, at 11 A. M. at the Auto Car Sales Company, 553 West 23rd Street, New York City, one auto car delivery truck, type 21 F, standard chassis, one-half van body.

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Boarding and Day Pupils.
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Boys' School, 72d St. & West End Ave.
Girls' School, 75th St. & West End Ave.

Eastman-Gaines
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue.
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Lists open for applicants season 1917-18. The School Booklet will be sent on request. Address VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Headmaster, West 246th Street, near Broadway, N. Y. C.

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LOST ARTICLES FOUND.

On the last page of The New York Times details are published of lost property. Many thousands of articles have been returned to owners by this medium. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..6:45|Sun sets..5:35|Moon rises..5:10

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:22	5:54	11:55	12:00
Governors Island	5:46	6:28	12:00	12:28
Hell Gate	7:28	8:09	1:34	2:20

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 18.

SS Penistone, Bordeaux, Jan. 31.
SS St. Andrew, Boston, Feb. 17.
SS Mimer, Curacao, Feb. 19.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah, Feb. 15.
SS Cibao, Kingston, Feb. 13.
SS John D. Rockefeller, Baton Rouge, Feb. 9.
SS Clan Robertson, Baltimore, Feb. 15.
SS Altamaha, Houston, Texas, Feb. 8.
SS Moreni, Gibraltar, Feb. 1.
SS Anna Fostenes, Oran, Jan. 28.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island, Feb. 9.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Themis	Cristobal	Feb. 1
Halfrid	Bordeaux	Dec. 28
Mobilia	Santos	Jan. 2
Oreland	Havre	Jan. 18
Eastgate	La Pallice	Jan. 20
Asuarca	Barcelona	Jan. 25
Guayane	Bordeaux	Jan. 22
Mandeville	Jamaica	Feb. 9
Eurymedon	Cristobal	Feb. 6
Maryland	Santos	Jan. 29
Jalisco	Nassau	Feb. 10
Brazos	San Juan	Feb. 14
Tagus	Colon	Feb. 10
Pastores	Cristobal	Feb. 12
Helen	Porto Rico	Feb. 14
Huron	Jacksonville	Feb. 16
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb. 16
El Mundo	Galveston	Feb. 13
Proteus	New Orleans	Feb. 14
DUE TOMORROW.		
*Alfonso XIII	Vigo	Feb. 5
*Touraine	Bordeaux	Feb. 11
Orduna	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Rio de Janeiro	Para	Feb. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 17
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Panama	Cristobal	Feb. 14
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Feb. 16
El Oriente	Galveston	Feb. 15
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 18
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Feb. 19
DUE THURSDAY.		
*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Feb. 14
Ultonia	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Feb. 13
Jacento Vardaquese	Seville	Feb. 1
El Sud	New Orleans	Feb. 16
DUE FRIDAY.		
Holbein	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 24
Patria	Genoa	Feb. 4
Grove	Maracaibo	Feb. 14
City of Savannah	Savannah	Feb. 20
St. Jean	Bordeaux	Feb. 11
Maracaibo	San Juan	Feb. 17
El Norte	Galveston	Feb. 17
DUE SATURDAY.		
Tocantins	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 29
Acre	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 2
Spencer	Santos	Jan. 21
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb. 21
DUE SUNDAY.		
Tivives	Santiago	Feb. 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb. 22
Borgium	Buenos Aires	Feb. 2
Saga	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 7

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Chicago, Bordeaux	—	—
Ascania, London	—	—
Tanafjord, Bergen	—	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Giuseppi Verdi, Genoa	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Barbara, Rio Janeiro	—	9:00 A.M.
El Sol, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	—	12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Almirante, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Norfolk, S'to Domingo	—	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
City of Montgomery, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sergipe, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tagus, Colon	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	10:30 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
Prins Willem, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Fram, Bergen	—	2:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	—	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Azores Islands, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, via Ponta Delgada and Genoa, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.,)—Giuseppi Verdi..Feb. 20

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Lurline..Feb. 22
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Moana..Feb. 23
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Kamakura Maru..Feb. 24
Guam and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport..Feb. 28
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—China..Mar. 1
Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina..Mar. 2

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., FEB. 18.
SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 921 miles S. at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 71 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 217 miles S. at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 359 miles S. at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 225 miles S. at noon.
SS Starlite, Campana to New York, was 87 miles S. E. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 254 miles S. W. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 730 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 23 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M. 19th.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 114 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 255 miles S. at 7 P. M.
Tug Wellington, Jacksonville to New York, was 210 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 277 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lampasas, Brunswick to New York, was 82 miles S. W. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.
SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 485 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 64 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Jalisco, Balboa to New York, was 924 miles S. at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 41 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Cienfuegos to New York, was 100 miles N. W. of Cape Cruz at 7 P. M.

South and Central America Mails.

South Brazil, via Rio Janeiro, Santos, Paranagua, Sao Francisco, Florianopolis, and Rio Grande do Sul, at 9 A. M.—Santa Barbara....Feb. 20
Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, (Canal Zone and Panama must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Kingston, Cristobal, Cartagena, Savanilla, and Santa Marta, at 8 A. M.—Almirante....Feb. 21
Turks Island and Dominican Republic, (La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.,)—Norfolk....Feb. 21
Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, and Barbados, via Hamilton, at 9 A. M.—Bermudian....Feb. 21
Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via San Juan, Curacao, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Caracas....Feb. 21
Haiti, (Curacao, Venezuela, and Dutch Guiana must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M.—Nickerie....Feb. 21
Bahamas, including Inagua and Fortune Islands, (Cuba must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Nassau and Havana, at 12 M.—Mexico....Feb. 21
Yucatan and Campeche, (other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz, and Tampico, at 12 M.—Monterey....Feb. 21
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,)—Advance....Feb. 21
Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Maraval....Feb. 23
Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Saratoga....Feb. 24
Jamaica, Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Colombia, (except Magdalena Department,) Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Santiago, Kingston, Colon, Savanilla, and Cartagena, at 8 A. M.—Tagus....Feb. 24
Porto Rico, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Brazos....Feb. 24
Jamaica, Canal Zone, Panama, and Costa Rica, (Cuba must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Pastores....Feb. 24
St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Guiana, at 2 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.,)—Guiana....Feb. 24

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, France, Gibraltar, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway—Sailings uncertain.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia and Greece—No sailing at present.
Italy—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 20, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY GIVE notice of our intention to form a fire insurance corporation under and pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York passed February 17th, 1909, being Chapter 28 of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York known as the Insurance Law, and the acts of said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto.

The name of the said corporation is to be the REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The purposes for which the said corporation is to be formed shall be making insurances on dwelling houses, stores and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage, including loss of use or occupancy, by fire, lightning, windstorm, tornado, cyclone, earthquake, hail, frost or snow, and by explosion whether fire ensues or not, (except upon steam boilers and pipes, fly-wheels, engines and machinery connected therewith or operated thereby, against explosion and accident; and except against loss or damage to life or property resulting therefrom, and except against loss of use and occupancy caused thereby,) and also against loss or damage by water to any goods or premises arising from the breakage or leakage of sprinklers, pumps or other apparatus erected for extinguishing fires, and of water pipes and against accidental injury to such sprinklers, pumps or other apparatus; and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation; also insurances upon automobiles, whether stationary or being operated under their own power, which shall include all or any of the hazards of fire, explosion, transportation, collision, loss by legal liability for damage to property resulting from the maintenance and use of automobiles and loss by burglary or theft or both, but shall not include insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person and to effect reinsurance of any risks taken by it.

Dated, at the City of New York, this 14th day of February, 1917.
JAMES H. MacKAY,
FRANKLIN C. BARRETT,
JOHN H. LEDDY,
WALTER J. GRAHAM,
NATHANIEL MILBAUER,
HARRY F. SULLIVAN,
LYLE E. MAHAN,
EDWARD T. McLAUGHLIN,
JOSEPH A. M. DODIN,
FRANCIS S. QUINN,
RUSSEL R. VAUGHN,
BENJAMIN GLATTSTEIN,
SOLOMON GROSSMAN.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:
This Certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Mercer Building Corporation, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 14th day of February, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.
Witness my hand and the seal of the office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this fourteenth day of February, 1917.
C. W. TAFT,
2d Deputy, Secretary of State.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24091.—In Bankruptcy.—CAREY BOX AND LUMBER CORPORATION, Alleged Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on February 16, 1917, an order was made referring the above entitled proceeding to the undersigned as Referee under Section 12A of the Bankruptcy Act, and
Notice is hereby further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, at No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, on the 1st day of March, 1917, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition to be made by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, New York, February 17, 1917.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24053.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX VOIGHT and the firm of VOIGHT & MOEDL, Bankrupts.
Creditors are hereby given notice that on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1917, the above named was duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1305 Woolworth Building, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1917, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
February 17, 1917.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 23,855.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL BALLIN and NATHAN GREENBERG, individually and as copartners trading as BALLIN & GREENBERG and as HARLEM BARGAIN HOUSE, Bankrupts.
Creditors of said Samuel Ballin and Nathan Greenberg, individually and as copartners trading as Ballin & Greenberg and as Harlem Bargain House, are hereby given notice that on January 5th, 1917, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 1st, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,201.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH B. ROBERTS, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Joseph B. Roberts are hereby given notice that, on February 13, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 1, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, February 17, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24183.—In Bankruptcy.—JAMES J. TUCKER, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said James J. Tucker are hereby given notice that on February 7th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 1st, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 24,198.—In Bankruptcy.—FREDERICK TRAFTON PULLEN, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Frederick Trafton Pullen are hereby given notice that on February 10th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, March 1st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,980.
Notice is given that EDWARD E. ANGER, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 26th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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New London (Norwich) Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., ex. Sun., 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on November 21, 1916, the Newtown Creek Towing Co. filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug "Rambler" for damage or injury arising on November 20, 1916, from an explosion of the boiler of said tug; that the petitioner transferred its interest in said tug to James A. Fechtig, Jr., as Trustee, under an order entered November 21, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before March 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that all persons having claims against said tug other than claims for damages caused by the explosion aforesaid appear before said Court at said time and place and make their allegations in that behalf; and that persons not so proving claims or making allegations will then be defaulted.
THOMAS D McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given that on December 13, 1916, Elias C. Benedict filed his petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the gasoline launch "ONEIDA," for damage or injury arising on April 23, 1914, through the grounding of the barge "SPEEDWAY" while in tow of the launch "ONEIDA"; that the petitioner has transferred his interest in the said launch to Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., as Trustee; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before April 2, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Vendition Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Monday, February 26, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Co., at Bridge Arch No. 11, Frankfort Street, N. Y. City, Three Boxes of Scallops, (adulterated,) "Water Soaked Scallops."
The scallops will be on exhibition on the day of sale from 9 A. M. to noon.
Dated, New York, February 9, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court, for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, auctioneer, on Friday, March 2, 1917, at 12 o'clock, noon, at U. S. Marshal's Office, Room 307, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., One Pearl Necklace, (97 Pearls,) One Pearl Necklace, (101 Pearls,) 1 Pearl Scarfpin, 1 Pearl, 13:60 Grains; 1 Pearl, 10:08 Grains; 1 Black Pearl, 13:20 Grains.
The Pearls will be on exhibition Thursday, March 1st, 1917, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and on the morning of the day of Sale. Catalogues mailed upon request.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sub-section H of Section III of the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold seven cases numbered 169, 170, 172, 200, 238, 259, and 265, marked I. B. S. C., containing cotton quilts and manufactures of cotton.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 26, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated February 6, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24096.—In Bankruptcy.—REILLY MAINTENANCE CORPORATION, Bankrupt.
Reilly Maintenance Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 31st, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 2nd, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated February 16th, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. CONSTANTIN TSOUCHLOS, Defendant.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to CONSTANTIN TSOUCHLOS, Greeting:
You are hereby commanded that you personally appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America, for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit in Equity, within sixty days after service hereof, wheresoever the said Court shall then be, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against you in the said Court by The United States of America, and to do further and receive what the said Court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit under the penalty on you of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.
Witness, Honorable LEARNED HAND, Judge of the District Court of the
Seal United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, on the 8th day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.
ALEX GILCHRIST, JR., Clerk.
The defendant is required to enter appearance in the above cause in the Clerk's office of this Court, within sixty days after service hereof, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against you.
ALEX GILCHRIST, JR., Clerk.
To Constantin Tsouchlos the defendant above named:
The foregoing Writ of Subpoena is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Martin T. Manton, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 9th day of February, 1917, and on February 10, 1917, filed with the Writ of Subpoena and Bill in Equity herein, in the office of the Clerk of the said United States District Court, Southern District of New York, at the United States Court House and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.
Dated February 15, 1917.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF, Office and Post Office Address, United States Court House and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. BRUSH, Bankrupt.
Take Notice that DAVID WALLACE, the Trustee herein, will on February 19th, 1917, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Room 405, 4th Floor, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, New York, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, all his and this estate's right, title, and interest in and to the following described premises:
"All that lot, piece or parcel of land in the State, County, and City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the southerly side of 76th Street, distant 20 feet westerly along the same from the intersection of the southerly side of 76th Street, and the westerly side of Madison Avenue; running thence southerly parallel to Madison Avenue 102 feet 2 inches to the center line of the block; running thence westerly along the center line of the block 6 inches; thence running northerly and again parallel to Madison Avenue 102 feet 2 inches to the southerly side of 76th Street; running thence easterly along the southerly side of 76th Street 6 inches to the place of beginning.
Dated, February 2nd, 1917.
ROBERT P. [illegible]

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Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange.

February List

We have prepared a special list giving particulars of our present offerings of

Canadian
Government and Municipal
Bonds

principal and interest of which are payable in New York. The income return varies from

5% to 6%

Write for List A-59.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Income Tax Service
An Investor's Guide

For the use of the individual we have prepared a booklet embodying a simplified interpretation of the provisions of the revised Income Tax Law.

It contains carefully developed forms for permanently and clearly recording all items of the report which must be filed.

As a feature of our individual investors' service a copy of this booklet, AG-98, will be furnished upon request.

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

TRUSTEES
Ought to Know

what securities constitute a legal investment for the funds left in their charge. We have reprinted in booklet form the law governing the investment of Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York State, also the

1917 Official List

of bonds which are believed to comply with the requirements of this law. Quite a number of changes have been made since the 1916 Official List was published.

Ask for Booklet T-97

Remick, Hodges & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

LADD & WOOD
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Investment Securities
7 Wall St. New York

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Dull and sodden as it was much of last week, the stock market seemed to be moving steadily into a stronger position, into one in which it would be the better able to resist the shock of any news which may come. War would be the worst news, and yet the thought of that has become so familiar to the market that many believe that after the first impact of the news had been met the market would rise rather than fall.

Meanwhile the market is being held in restraint by the uncertainties of the situation and by the really serious proportions of the trade congestion which the inadequacy of American railway facilities and the inactivity of American and of some other neutral shipping are intensifying. Some of those who have been selling stock have been prompted by the belief that our virtual submission to Germany's threat against our foreign trade will continue for an indefinite period, and that that will react more and more seriously upon the whole business fabric of the country.

It seems an impossible assumption, but a number of traders are making it and acting upon it not only in selling stocks which they hold but in selling other stock short. Thereby they are unintentionally strengthening the market position, the more so inasmuch as side by side with this liquidation and this short selling is going on a good deal of buying by those who think better of their country and of its Government than these traders do, and who believe that no foreign threat from whatever quarter will be permitted to throttle the merchant marine of this country very long. The alternative to permitting that may be war, but that is not feared if it must come in defense of rights which the Government has no right to forego.

The tying up of our ships is no matter of mere sentiment; it is a very practical factor in the trade of the country, and though directly and primarily it concerns only our foreign trade, which in all is but a relatively small fraction of our total trade, it does indirectly, but very materially, after our home trade as well. We cannot suddenly stop the flow of any substantial part of our export of goods without its reacting far back into the interior upon our home trade. The two are too intimately related for one to be seriously disturbed without affecting the other.

There is a disposition in some quarters to exaggerate and in others to underestimate the effect which the holding of American ships in port is exerting upon the trade of the country. Were it not for the coincident congestion on the railroads, accentuated but not originally caused by the suspension of the sailing of American vessels bound for European ports, the effect upon home trade would be less important than it is under conditions as they are. The situation was difficult enough even when every ship was moving as fast as it could load; it is much worse now.

What are the facts? Each month the Government reports the amount of the country's exports carried in American vessels and the amount exported in ships flying other flags. The latest of these reports in detail is for the month of November, which showed also the figures for the eleven months of 1916 ended with November. What part did American ships play in that period in the carrying of American exports of domestic merchandise? Here are the figures compared with the record for the corresponding periods of the two preceding years:

	Total exports.	Amount carried in American vessels.	Percentage of total.
1916	$4,906,499,458	$589,390,451	12.01
1915	3,140,456,393	327,917,746	10.44
1914	1,830,413,538	166,576,241	9.09

These figures cover total exports, and not all of this trade is affected by the temporary withdrawal of American ships, or most of them, from trade with the countries against which Germany issued her interdict. Figures are not available to show for this period the proportion of these goods carried in American vessels which was shipped to European countries. There is available, however, figures which show that of the total tonnage of vessels cleared from American ports for European ports during those eleven months 6.8 per cent. was American tonnage. The corresponding figure for the month of November alone was 9.2 per cent. The tendency has been toward an increase in the proportion of American tonnage to total tonnage.

But these figures by no means tell the whole story in respect to the restriction which submission to Germany's threat is putting upon American trade with Europe. The ships of the Allies have sailed as before Germany's latest threat against humanity, but other neutrals besides ourselves have kept their ships in port. If to the figures given above we add the exports from this country carried in Dutch and Norwegian ships, this is the showing:

	Total exports.	Amount carried in American, Dutch & Norwegian ships.	Percentage of total.
1916	$4,906,499,458	$989,415,675	20.16
1915	3,140,456,393	615,140,550	19.58
1914	1,830,413,538	318,513,483	17.38

Were American ships to be withdrawn from trade with Europe at a time when cargo room was superabundant the share of this trade which American vessels were carrying might easily be taken by ships under other flags, but the very opposite of that condition exists now. There is the keenest competition for every ton of available cargo room, and there are no ships to take the place of the American ships which are being kept in port; all ships not idle under Germany's threat are carrying freight to their full capacity. Under these conditions the loss of even a relatively small percentage of the vessels previously available for the carriage of our exports to Europe is a loss which adds very materially to trade congestion quite apart from the serious loss of revenue involved in withholding our ships from use.

It is not a condition which can last, but while it exists it puts restriction on our trade which is serious in itself and may well be far more serious in its consequences. The stock market has reason enough to move cautiously in a time of such uncertainty, and no real harm is done by a movement which encourages bear selling more than it does actual liquidation, inasmuch as most holders are content to rest on the assumption that American rights will not with impunity be overridden and that only we ourselves can destroy the prosperity which the country is enjoying. It may be diminished by outside influences, but only by supineness of which the nation will not be guilty or by folly of which it is not likely that it will permit its legislators to be guilty will the country soon lose any large share of the activity which has made the whole country prosperous.

STOCKS RECOVER IN LONDON.

Public and Government Calm in the U-Boat Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—War loan enthusiasm ran high last week, and during the final day of the subscription period immense sums were received. It is believed that all loan records of this or any other country have been left far behind. Announcement of the actual result, it is expected, soon will be made to Parliament.

The money market was somewhat disturbed on the closing days of the week, in consequence of the transfer of war loan subscriptions to the credit of the Treasury, and assistance was needed from the Bank of England, which loaned funds freely and at a fraction under the bank rate, instead of the customary one-half per cent. above it.

Stocks have not been affected by the growing gravity of American relations with Germany, or even by the effects of submarine piracy, regarding which both the public and the Government officials remain calm and confident that the menace can be met and overcome. Liquidation in the early part of the week for the purpose of reinvestment in the war loan held prices down, but in the closing days, when sales of this character ceased, there was a good recovery. The improvement was most marked in the speculative issues, but there was a good move upward in shipping shares also, and this is particularly significant, in view of the activities of enemy submarines.

The Stock Exchange war loan pool proved highly popular. There were 30,000 tickets sold at £1 each, the prizes being payable in war loan bonds ranging from £1,000 downward.

Owing to the unsatisfactory output, the Government has decided to assume control of the coal mining industry in the United Kingdom, and also all canals not owned by railway companies.

BOURSE TRADING ACTIVE.

Russia's Attitude Toward the War Encourages French Sentiment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Trading on the Bourse was inactive on Monday, but a better feeling developed on Tuesday, and thereafter to the end of the week there was a strong demand for rubber and copper shares and for certain speculative war stocks.

The entire Russian group profited by an outburst of sympathy, which expressed itself bullishly when news came from Petrograd that the attitude of the Government toward the prosecution of the war was extremely firm. A fresh spurt in the Spanish group aided in the recovery of peseta exchange.

Shipping counters became much stronger after a weak opening, but the market is still sensitive to maritime events. There was some profit-taking at the end of the week, but the market held up well.

The Treasury reissued yesterday on slightly more favorable terms the Obligations Defense Nationale which it suspended last September at the time of issue of the war loan. The State is asking credits for the second quarter of 1917 to the amount of 9,500,000,000 francs, making a total since August, 1914, of more than 80,000,000,000 francs.

By executive decree the limit for Government note issues has been raised to 21,000,000,000 francs.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Feb. 17, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	Holiday	649,528	225,515
Tuesday	397,007	589,728	160,285
Wednesday	283,361	595,134	189,783
Thursday	300,792	472,856	187,253
Friday	335,450	412,433	150,574
Saturday	266,870	261,548	127,270
Total week	1,583,480	2,981,222	1,040,684
Year to date	26,482,629	25,035,717	8,586,621
BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)			
Monday	Holiday	$3,753,500	$2,104,000
Tuesday	$3,760,000	3,056,500	2,854,500
Wednesday	2,545,500	3,447,500	2,171,000
Thursday	2,590,000	3,825,500	2,009,500
Friday	2,587,500	3,301,500	1,860,500
Saturday	1,801,000	1,679,500	1,205,000
Total week	$13,284,000	$19,064,000	$12,213,500
Year to date	177,148,800	176,595,500	90,290,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week a year ago:

STOCKS.	Feb. 17, '17.	Feb. 19, '16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	1,583,480	2,981,222	1,397,742
BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)			
R. R. & mis.	$8,404,000	$15,852,500	$7,448,500
Government	4,727,000	3,003,500	1,723,500
State	......	13,000	13,000
City	153,000	195,000	42,000
Total all	$13,284,000	$19,064,000	$5,780,000

*Increase.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5½	Jan. 18, 1917
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 13, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEEK ENDED FEB. 17, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,583,480	26,482,629
Same period a year ago.	2,981,222	25,035,717

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	81.77	80.30	90.46	77.24
Same period a year ago.	88.70	86.72	91.83	84.47

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ACME TEA	55	55	55	+ 3
200	Acme Tea 1st pf	96	95	96	− ½
30	Adams Express	120	120	120	..
100	Advance Rumely	15½	15½	15½	− ½
200	Advance Rumely pf	32	30¼	30¼	− 1¾
400	Ajax Rubber	70	68¾	70	..
3,000	Alaska Gold Mines	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
700	Alaska Juneau	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26¼	24½	25¾	..
2,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf	82½	80	82½	− ½
4,300	Am. Agri. Chemical	94	84	93½	+10
100	Am. Agri. Chemical pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
200	Am. Bank Note	42½	42¼	42¼	+ ½
224	Am. Bank Note pf	50⅜	50	50	− 1½
40,500	Am. Beet Sugar	102½	*87¼	87¾	+ 2½
5,700	Am. Can	44½	42¾	43⅞	+ 1⅛
100	Am. Can pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅜
2,100	Am. Car & Foundry	63¼	62	63¼	+ ½
300	Am. Cotton Oil	43	42	42	− 1
800	Am. Hide & Leather	12½	12	12	..
1,400	Am. Hide & Leather pf	63½	60¾	61⅞	+ 1⅜
900	Am. Ice Securities	25¾	25½	25½	+ 1
8,100	Am. Linseed	18½	16¼	18¼	+ 2
3,000	Am. Linseed pf	52	50¼	52	+ 3
5,200	Am. Locomotive	71¼	69	71¼	+ ½
200	Am. Locomotive pf	103	103	103	− 1
800	Am. Malt cfs. of dep	8¼	7	8¼	+ 1¼
100	Am. Malt pf	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ 6⅜
400	Do. trust receipts	49	49	49	+ 2½
14,150	Am. Smelting & Ref	98	95½	97⅝	+ ⅜
300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	112¾	112¼	112¼	− ½
669	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf., A.	99	98¼	99	+ ⅝
2,237	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf., B.	96½	95⅝	96¼	+ ⅝
500	Do. trust receipts	96	96	96	..
830	Am. Snuff	142	130	130	− 5
100	Am. Snuff pf., new	103	103	103	− 4½
2,700	Am. Steel Foundries	62	59	62	+ 2⅞
2,700	Am. Sugar Refining	109⅞	106	109½	+ 3½
200	Am. Sugar Refining pf	121	121	121	+ 4
1,800	Am. Telephone & Tel	125½	123¾	125½	+ 1⅝
1,200	Am. Tobacco	215	213½	215	+ ½
500	Am. Tobacco pf., new	106⅝	104¾	104⅞	− 2⅛
3,800	Am. Woolen	48¾	47	48¼	+ ¾
100	Am. Woolen pf	96½	96½	96½	+ 1⅞
1,300	Am. Writing Paper pf	45¾	44	45½	+ 1½
2,100	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	36½	35½	36⅜	+ ⅞
500	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	66	65	66	..
31,700	Anaconda Copper	77	74¾	76¾	+ 2
300	Assets Realization	4	3½	3½	+ ½
300	Associated Oil	72½	72	72½	+ 1½
5,500	Atch., Topeka & S. F.	103	101⅜	102⅞	+ 1½
795	Atch., Topeka & S.F.pf	99½	99⅜	99½	..
100	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
400	Atlantic Coast Line	111⅜	111	111⅛	+ ⅛
12,400	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	98	91	96⅞	+ 4¾
900	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf	56½	55	56½	+ 1½
5,600	BALDWIN LOCO	54½	51¾	54	+ ⅝
200	Baldwin Locomotive pf	101	101	101	+ ½
3,710	Baltimore & Ohio	76⅜	75⅞	76½	+ ¾
300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	74	73½	73½	..
300	Barrett Co.	117¾	116½	117¾	+ 1
1,500	Batopilas Mining	2	1½	1½	− ¼
400	Bethlehem Steel	391	380	380	−11
1,300	Bethlehem Steel rights	22	19½	22	..
200	Bethlehem Steel pf	125	125	125	..
700	Beth. S., Class B, w. i.	122	119½	121	− ½
1,020	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	68⅛	67	67	+ 1
10	Brown Shoe pf	100	100	100	..
1,000	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	10	8⅛	9½	+ 2
6,410	Burns Brothers	116	104¼	116	+12
3,000	Butte & Superior	46	44½	46	+ 2
3,700	CALIFORNIA PET.	24¾	22⅜	24¼	+ 1½
2,200	California Petroleum pf	54	51¾	54	+ 2
325	Canada Southern	55⅛	55	55⅛	..
16,800	Canadian Pacific	154⅞	150½	153½	+ 1½
99,200	Central Leather	86¾	83¼	86⅛	+ 3⅜
200	Central Leather pf	112½	112¼	112¼	− ⅞
1,500	Cerro de Pasco Copper	40	39	39½	..
300	Chandler Motor	98¼	97¾	97¾	+ ¾
2,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅝	58½	59⅝	+ 1½
100	Chicago & Alton	15¼	15¼	15¼	− 1¾
400	Chicago Great Western	12	11¾	11⅞	+ 1
300	Chicago Gt. Western pf	35	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅝
9,500	Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	82¼	79¼	81¼	+ 1
1,920	Chicago, M. & St. P. pf	119⅞	118⅝	119⅞	+ 1⅜
4,770	Chicago & Northwest'n	118¾	115⅞	118¾	+ ¾
300	Chicago & Northw'n pf	172½	172½	172½	+ 2½
4,100	Chicago, R. I. & P. t. r.	28¼	26	26½	+ ⅝
300	Chicago, St. P., M.& O.	105	105	105	− 2
5,900	Chile Copper	22½	21⅛	22½	+ 1¼
8,300	Chino Copper	54½	53	54½	+ 1½
200	Cluett, Peabody	70	70	70	..
3,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45	43½	45	+ 1¼
9,100	Columbia Gas & Elec	40½	38⅜	39½	+ 1¼
100	Consolidated Coal	100¾	100¾	100¾	− 4¼
4,300	Consolidated Gas	122¾	119½	122	− 3
200	Consol. Gas, Balt.	123	121½	121½	− 1
100	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	18½	18½	18½	− ⅛
3,850	Continental Can	94	87¾	91	+ 4
200	Continental Insurance	52⅞	52	52⅞	− 2⅜
17,450	Corn Products Refining	22¼	20½	22	+ 1⅛
700	Corn Products Ref. pf	102	101	102	+ 1
100	Crex Carpet	44	44	44	− 1
47,300	Crucible Steel	66¼	63⅜	65	− ¼
87,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	41⅞	35⅞	41	+ 3⅞
5,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	89⅝	85½	88½	+ ⅝
500	Cuban American Sugar	165	159	160	− 5
100	Cuban Am. Sugar pf	101½	101½	101½	− ½
200	DEERE & CO. pf	98	96½	96½	− 2½
2,500	Delaware & Hudson	144	138¾	140	− 5
100	Delaware, Lack. & W.	227¾	227¾	227¾	− ¼
200	Denver & Rio Grande	14	14	14	+ 2
2,700	Den. & Rio Grande pf	31½	25	31½	+ 7½
100	Detroit Edison	141	140	140	− 3¾
1,600	Detroit Edison rights	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	..
1,420	Distillers Securities	26⅞	25¼	25¼	− ⅞
400	Dome Mines	20½	20	20	..
100	Driggs-Seabury	50	50	50	− 5
100	ELEC. STOR. BATT'Y	62	62	62	− 1
23,250	Erie	26⅜	25⅜	26¼	+ ⅜
3,100	Erie 1st pf	39⅞	38½	39¼	..
150	Erie 2d pf	31	31	31	+ ⅞
1,400	FED. MIN. & S. pf	44½	42¼	43½	+ 4½
275	GASTON, WMS. & W.	32	30	32	+ 2
100	General Chemical	250	250	250	+ 1
1,107	General Electric	165	163¼	165	+ 3
9,900	Gen. Motors temp. cfs.	106	101⅛	104¼	− ¼
800	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs.	89	88	88	− 1
600	Goodrich (B. F.)	56¼	54½	56¼	+ 1¼
100	Goodrich pf	109½	109½	109½	− ½
650	Granby Consol.	85	81	85	+ 2
2,400	Great Northern pf	114¼	112½	113	..
5,450	Gt. Northern certs. for ore properties	32¾	31	32½	+ 1¾
700	Greene-Cananea Cop	42	41	41⅛	+ 1¼
1,400	Gulf States Steel	115	111	114¼	− 2¾
100	Gulf States Steel 1st pf	104	104	104	+ 1
100	HARTMAN CORP	70	70	70	..
1,050	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	101½	101	101½	+ ½
21,100	Inspiration Copper	56½	54¾	56⅜	+ 2
4,000	Inter. Consolidated	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
2,800	Inter. Consolidated pf	64½	62	64½	+ 1⅞
200	Inter. Agricultural	15	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
114	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	112¼	112¼	112¼	− ¾
14	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf	118	118	118	..
200	Inter. Harvester Corp	79⅛	79¾	79⅛	+ 1¼
100	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf	111	111	111	+ 1
40,400	Inter. Mer. Marine	26¼	22½	26	+ 3⅜
86,300	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	71⅞	66½	71⅛	+ 4⅞
3,900	Inter. Nickel	41½	*40⅞	41⅜	− ¼
7,600	Inter. Paper	39¾	36⅛	38	..
2,900	Inter. Paper pf	99	96½	97½	+ ¾
100	Iowa Central	4	4	4	− 2¼
1,400	JEWEL TEA	64¾	61	64¾	+ 3¾
1,200	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	22	21⅛	21¾	+ ¼
100	Kan. City Southern pf	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
100	Kayser (J.) & Co. 1st pf	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	+ ⅛
1,000	Kelly Springfield Tire	55	52¾	55	+ 2¼
300	Kelly Springf'd Tire pf	91½	91½	91½	− 1
13,100	Kennecott Copper	44	42½	43⅞	+ ⅞
397	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	116	114	116	..
1,900	Kings Co.El.L.& P. rts.	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5,200	LACK. STEEL	79	75¼	79	+ 4
400	Laclede Gas	100	99	99	+ 1
100	Lake Erie & Western	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ¼
100	Lake Erie & West'n pf	40	40	40	..
400	Lee Rubber & Tire	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅞
10,600	Lehigh Valley	74⅞	70⅞	72¼	− ¾
500	Liggett & Myers	265¾	260¼	261¾	− ¼
300	Long Island	41½	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22⅜	21¼	21¼	+ 1¼
300	Louisville & Nashville	126	122¾	126	+ 2⅛
3,200	MACKAY COS.	89¾	86	89¾	+ 2¾
200	Mackay Cos. pf	66¾	66½	66½	+ 1½
400	Manhattan Elevated	128	127½	128	..
200	Manhattan Shirt	73	72	72	− 3
100	Mathieson Alkali	60	60	60	..
13,400	Maxwell Motors	55½	52	55	+ 3¼
1,400	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	68¼	66	67⅞	+ 1⅞
1,400	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	35⅛	34⅛	34⅞	− ⅛
200	May Department Stores	60	60	60	+ ½
32,900	Mexican Petroleum	90	84½	87¼	− 2
100	Mexican Petroleum pf	92	92	92	− 1
4,300	Miami Copper	37½	36¾	37½	+ 1½
800	Minn. & St. Louis, new	25½	24	24¾	+ ⅞
650	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	109	107	109	+ 1
1,100	Mo., Kansas & Texas	8	7½	8	+ 1
500	Missouri Pacific	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
2,300	Missouri Pacific t. r.	11	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
1,600	Missouri Pacific, w. i.	29⅜	28	28	+ ⅝
960	Missouri Pac. pf., w. i.	54½	53⅜	53½	..
200	Montana Power	97	96¾	96¾	− ¼
100	NASH, CHAT. & ST.L.	130	130	130	..
200	National Biscuit	119	118½	119	− 1
100	National Biscuit pf	125	125	125	..
320	National Cloak & Suit	81	80¼	80¼	+ 1¼
26,300	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	34¼	31⅛	33¾	+ 4
800	National Lead	54½	54	54½	+ ¼
4,720	Nevada Con. Copper	24⅜	23½	24⅜	+ 1⅜
800	N. Y. Air Brake	146	141¼	146	+11
12,100	N. Y. Central	96⅛	93⅝	95¾	+ 2½
300	N. Y., Chicago & St. L.	32	31	32	+ 2
100	N. Y., Chi.& St.L.2d pf	57	57	57	− ½
42,600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	40⅛	36¾	38¾	− 1⅝
1,000	N. Y., Ontario & West.	23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
330	Norfolk Southern	26½	26	26	− 2½
2,010	Norfolk & Western	129½	127¾	128¼	+ ¼
200	Norfolk & Western pf	87	87	87	− ⅛
100	North American	68	68	68	..
5,500	Northern Pacific	104½	103	104	+ ¾
300	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	101	101	101	..
5,800	OHIO CITIES GAS	105	*97¼	99½	+ 4
12,400	Ohio Fuel Supply	53¾	52	53¾	..
8,100	Ontario Mining	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ¼
300	Owens Bottle Machine	99	99	99	+ 2
100	Owens Bottle Mach. pf	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
1,700	PACIFIC MAIL	23¾	22	22⅝	+ 1⅝
300	Pacific Telep. Teleg.	30¼	29¼	29¼	− 1¾
7,650	Pennsylvania Railroad	54¾	54½	54¾	+ ⅜
8,300	People's Gas, Chicago	92	87½	91½	+ 3
1,200	Pere Marquette, w. i.	29½	28	28	+ 1
600	Pere M. prior pf., w. i.	68½	68¼	68¼	− 1¾
1,500	Philadelphia Co.	39	38	38	+ ⅛
100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	81	81	81	..
19,300	Pittsburgh Coal t. r.	46¾	43½	45¼	+ ⅞
100	Pittsburgh Coal pf. t. r.	111	111	111	+ ½
2,000	Pressed Steel Car	77	74¼	*75½	+ ¾
100	Pressed Steel Car pf	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅜
400	Pullman Co.	160½	160½	160½	+ ¼
1,500	QUICKSILVER	3	2½	2½	− ⅛
600	RY. STEEL SPRING	48¼	46	48¼	+ 2⅛
10,475	Ray Consol. Copper	26⅜	25½	26⅜	+ ⅞
18,300	Reading	93⅛	90	91½	+ ¼
200	Reading 1st pf	43½	42¾	43½	+ ½
23,630	Republic Iron & Steel	78½	73⅞	77⅞	+ 2⅞
200	Republic Iron & S. pf	101⅞	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
100	Rutland pf	33	33	33	..
700	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	21½	21	21½	+ ¾
1,000	Saxon Motor	53½	51½	52	+ 6
600	Seaboard Air Line	15	14½	15	+ ½
200	Seaboard Air Line pf	33¾	33	33¾	− ¼
100	Sears-Roebuck	221¼	221¼	221¼	− 1¾
550	Sears-Roebuck pf	127	126¼	126¼	..
3,200	Shattuck-Arizona	27	26	27	+ ⅞
1,100	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I.	60	58	60	+ ½
7,500	Southern Pacific	93⅞	93	93¾	+ 1⅝
900	South Porto Rico Sugar	180	178	178	+10
100	South Porto Rico S. pf.	114	114	114	− ¼
22,900	Southern Railway	29¼	27⅞	28½	+ ½
1,500	Southern Railway pf	63¼	62	62	..
8,800	Studebaker Co.	104	100¾	104	+ 1¾
400	Studebaker Co. pf	107¼	106	106	+ ½
700	Stutz Motor	49¼	48	48	− 2
2,700	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
17,400	Texas Co.	223	215	221½	+ 6½
300	Texas Co., sub.rcs.,f.p.	219	218	219	−12
600	Texas & Pacific	16½	16	16½	+ 1½
1,200	Third Avenue	40¼	37½	38½	+ 2½
13,700	Tobacco Products	54	52¼	53	+ ½
200	Toledo, St. L. & W.,t.r.	8¼	8¼	8¼	− 1
700	Trausue & W. Stl.Forg.	43	42	42	+ 1
800	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	105	104	105	+ 4¾
300	Un. Bag & Paper, new	96	94	96	..
31,600	Union Pacific	139¼	135¾	138	+ 2⅝
243	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	− ⅛
100	United Cigar Mfrs	44	44	44	+ 1½
450	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	105	100	104	− 1⅛
3,000	United Cigar Stores	99	97½	98⅞	+ 1⅝
100	United Drug	74	74	74	+ 3½
1,700	United Fruit	141	138	141	+ 8⅞
1,400	United Rys. Investment	9	8	9	..
600	United Rys. Inv. pf	20¾	19½	20¾	+ 1¼
1,400	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	20⅛	19	20⅛	+ ⅛
100	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	− ⅝
100	United States Express	20¼	20¼	20¼	− ¼
20,250	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	127½	122¼	125⅛	+ 1
100	U. S. Industrl. Alco. pf.	100	100	100	+ 2
100	U. S. Realty Imp. Co.	15½	15½	15½	+ 1½
2,500	United States Rubber	54	51½	53¾	+ 1½
2,800	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M.	56¾	54⅝	56¾	+ 1⅜
100	U. S. Sm., R. & M. pf.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	− ⅛
257,100	United States Steel	107	104⅝	106½	+ 1
2,350	United States Steel pf.	117¾	117	117¾	− ⅛
24,325	Utah Copper	109⅜	105¾	109⅜	+ 2⅜
700	Utah Securities	21	20½	20½	..
700	VA.-CAR. CHEMICAL	39⅜	37½	39⅜	+ 1⅞
50	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	112	112	112	..
700	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	48⅝	48	48½	+ 1¼
1,800	WABASH	12¾	11⅞	12¾	+ ¼
8,100	Wabash pf., A	49⅜	47½	49	+ ½
2,400	Wabash pf., B	26	24¾	25½	+ ½
1,000	Western Maryland	24	23	24	+ 1
200	Western Maryland pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	− ¼
1,100	Western Union Tel	94½	93¾	94	..
15,900	Westinghouse E. & M.	51¾	50	†50⅝	..
3,800	Wheeling & L. E., w. i.	18¼	16⅝	18	+ ¾
300	Wh. & L. E. pf., w. i.	46¾	45	45	..
400	White Motors	48	47⅞	48	+ 1
1,100	Wilson & Co.	61½	60¼	61	+ 1
100	Wilson & Co. pf	105¼	105¼	105¼	+ 1¼
6,200	Willys-Overland	33⅜	32	33	+ 1
800	Willys-Overland pf	98½	97	98½	+ 6
3,500	Wisconsin Central	47¾	45½	47¾	+ 2
800	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	147	142½	142½	− 2½
100	Worthington Pump	24	24	24	+ ¼
200	Worth. Pump pf., B	53	53	53	..

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

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Calcasieu Parish, La.	Road 5s	Due 1928-42

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BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 17, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$13,284,000	$177,148,800
Same period last year	19,064,000	176,595,500

	Last Week High.	Last Week Low.	Year to Date High.	Year to Date Low.
Average price 40 bonds	87.25	87.12	89.48	87.00
Same period a year ago	87.27	87.08	87.35	86.68

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA G. M. cv. 6s, Series B	78	78	78	1
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	86	86	86	10
Allegheny Valley 4s	97½	97½	97½	1
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	103	99¾	103	48½
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103	103	103	1
Am. Ice Secur. 6s	100	100	100	5
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅝	91	91⅝	17
Am. T. & T. Co. 4s	98	98	98	2
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s, temp. ctfs	101	100⅞	100⅞	508
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	104¼	104⅛	104⅛	3
Am. Tobacco 6s	119	119	119	5
Am. Writing P. 5s	89	88	89	60
Armour & Co. 4½s	94	93¾	93⅞	56
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94	93¾	93⅞	83½
A., T. & S.F. cv.4s,'55	102½	102	102½	8
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	102½	102¼	102½	12
A., T. & S.F.adj.4s,sta	85⅞	85	85¾	9
A., T. & S. F. Trans-S. L. 4s	92	91⅞	92	10
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	92½	92⅝	92½	22
A. Coast L. unif. 4½s	93½	93⅛	93⅞	22
At. C. L., L. & N. 4s	83½	83½	83½	2
B.&O. PR. LIEN 3½s	93¼	92½	93¼	37
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	92⅜	91⅞	92⅜	87
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	94	93⅝	94	153
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞	131
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	86½	85½	86	44
B. & O. S. W. D. 3½s	91½	91½	91½	4½
Beth. Steel Ext. 5s	102	100	102	66
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100⅞	100	100¼	25
Braden Copper 6s	97	97	97	1
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	99⅞	99⅛	99⅞	91
B. R. T. ref. 4s	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	2
B'klyn Un. El. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Bush Term. 5s	91½	91½	91½	1
Bush Term. 4s	86½	86½	86½	13
Bush Term. Bldg. 5s	88⅝	88	88	5
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	100	99⅞	100	14
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Central Leather 5s	101⅜	101	101	31
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	117⅞	117¼	117¼	2
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	90⅛	88⅞	90	37
Cent. Vermont 4s	78	78	78	3
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	84	83	83	45
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	89⅝	89¼	89½	12
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	91	90½	91	122
Ches. & O. con. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Chicago & Alton 3s	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	3
Chicago & Alton 3½s	50	50	50	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	95	94½	95	27
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	345
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg	97⅝	95⅞	97⅝	2
C., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	98	98	98	5
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	85½	84⅝	84⅝	7
C., B. & Q., Ia. Div. 5s	102½	102½	102½	10
Chi. & E. Ill. guar. t.r.	85	85	85	2
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	70⅞	70⅛	70⅞	5
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s	92⅛	91⅝	92	15
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	96	95½	96	38
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s, new	96	95¼	96	76
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	91⅝	90⅞	90⅞	25
C., M. & St. P. gn. 4½s	101	101	101	42
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	105	103½	105	38
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	94½	93⅞	94¼	44
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	98½	97⅛	98½	88
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	4
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	97½	97½	97½	3
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '33	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	10
C. & N. W., S. L., P. & N. W. 5s	105	105	105	4
Chicago Rys. 5s	97¼	96½	97	19
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	88⅜	88	88	16
C., R. I. & P. 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	7
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	70	70	70	1
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, trust rcts., stamped	70⅝	69⅛	70⅝	94
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	75	74½	75	52
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞	41
Chile Copper 7s	126⅞	125	126⅞	39½
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	77½	76	76	9
Cleve. S. L. 4½s	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛	33
Col. Industrial 5s	80	77½	80	9
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	93	93	93	2
Col. & So. 1st 4s	93½	91	91	11
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	84½	83⅝	84	13
Comp. Tab. Rec. 6s	87½	87	87½	7
Con. Coal, Md., ref. 5s	93	93	93	2
Con. Gas. conv. 6s	117⅝	116	117⅝	28½
Corn Prod. ref. 5s, '34	99	99	99	17
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅞	100½	100	4
DEL. & H. l. eq. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	21
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	97	96⅝	97	15
D. & R. G. cons. 4½s	88	88	88	1
D. & R. G. con. 4s	81½	80½	81⅛	6
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	67½	66½	67	12
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	86	85½	86	3
Det. City Gas 5s	101½	101¼	101⅛	9
Det. River Tun. 4½s	91	91	91	3
Det. United 4½s	84	83¼	83⅞	22
Det. Ed. col. tr. 5s	105	104⅞	104⅞	15
Dist. Securities 5s	69⅝	69	69⅝	185
Dul., M. & N. gen. 5s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	1
Du Pont Powder 4½s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	1
ERIE con. 7s	107⅛	106½	107⅛	13
Erie Co. 4s, Ser. A	61⅛	61	61⅛	4
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	64	63	63⅞	42
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	75	74⅛	75	79½
Erie consol. 4s	81	80⅞	81	5
Erie gen. 4s	68	66⅝	67⅝	62
GAL., H. & S. A., M. & P. 2d 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	1
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	106	105⅞	106	6
Granby C. cv. 6s, S. A.	106¼	105	106¼	13
HOCKING VAL. 4½s	90	90	90	15
H. & T. C. 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	2
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	66	64½	65¼	47
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	22½	19½	19½	122
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	93	91½	91½	16
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	87¼	86¼	86¼	10
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	90¼	90	90	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	1
Illinois Steel 4½s	92½	91½	92½	31
Indiana Steel 5s	103¼	102	103¼	33
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s	92	92	92	3
Interborough R. T. 5s	98⅛	97½	98⅛	212
Int.-Met. 4½s	68⅛	67⅛	68	150
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	92	90⅝	92	109
Int. Paper 6s	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	19
Int. Paper conv. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	44
Iowa Central 1st 5s	92	92	92	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	60	59	60	4
KAN. & MICH. 1st 4s	82½	82½	82½	1
Kan. City & M. B. 5s	90	90	90	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	76	75	75	18
Kansas City So. 5s	88	88	88	8
Kan. City Term. 4s	87⅛	86⅝	87	23
LACK. S. 5s, '23	101⅛	101	101⅛	8
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	95	94	94⅞	80
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101	2
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101⅜	100	100⅞	8
Lake Shore 3½s	85½	85½	85½	10
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	25
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	94¼	93⅛	93⅛	66
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	5
L. V. of Pa. con. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Lehigh Val. Coal 5s	106	106	106	5
Liggett & Myers 5s	102	101⅛	101⅛	7
Liggett & M. 5s, reg	101	101	101	½
Lorillard 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	3
Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	94⅛	93⅛	93⅛	20
Lou. & N. gen. 6s	113	113	113	5
L.&N., A. K. & C. 4s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	2
MAN. CONSOL. 4s	91	90½	90½	18
Man. Consol. 4s st	91¼	91	91	10
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100	100	100	3
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	90	90	90	2
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100	100	100	2
Milwaukee Gas 4s	93	93	93	8
M. & St. L. cons. 5s	90	90	90	3
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	60	59½	60	15
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	4
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	76½	75⅞	75⅞	46
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	51	51	51	11
M., K. & T. 2d 4s, tr. r.	50	50	50	9
M., K. & T. ref. 4s	67¼	67¼	67¼	1
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	104⅜	104	104⅜	6
Mo. Pac. 1st & ref. 5s, 1923, w. i.	98	98	98	4
Mo. Pac. 5s, '20, col. t. r.	102	102	102	1
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	71
Mont. Power 5s	100	99	99½	30
Morris & Co. s.f. 4½s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	2
Morris & Essex 3½s	86	86	86	1
NAT. EN. & STA. 5s	100	100	100	15
Nat. Starch deb. 5s	90	90	90	2
National Tube 5s	101½	101½	101½	7
N. O., Tex. & M. 6s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	1
N. Y., B. & M. M. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	3
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	109	107½	109	142
N. Y. C. con. 4s, S.A.	86	85½	86	15
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s, '34	91¼	90½	91¼	17
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	82⅝	80⅞	82⅝	49
N.Y.C., L. S. col. 3½s	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	3
N.Y.C., M. C. col. 3½s	76⅝	76	76	10
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	97	96	96⅞	60
N.Y.C. & St. L 1st 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	1
N.Y. Conn. RR 4½s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	2
N. Y. & Harlem 3½s	81½	81½	81½	3
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	85	84½	85	6
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s	100½	99	100	98
N. Y., N. H. & H. cr. 6s, reg	99½	99½	99½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. d. 4s, '56	67	67	67	6
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 3½s	58	57⅞	57⅞	6
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	78	77½	77⅞	8
N. Y. & Queens Co. E. L. & P. 5s	101	101	101	5
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	66¼	65¼	66¼	12
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	38	37⅝	38	69
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	99	98	99	34
Norf. & W. con. 4s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	1
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	127	127	127	1
Norf. & W. div. 4s	93	92⅛	93	33
N. & W., P., C. & C. 4s	91	90⅛	90⅛	6
Northern Ohio 5s	90	90	90	1
Northern Pac. 4s	94⅛	93⅛	94⅛	29½
North. Pac. 4s, reg.	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	2
Northern Pac. 3s	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛	27
Nor. States Pow. ref. 5s	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛	10
ONT. POWER s.f. 5s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	7
Ore. R. R. & N. c. 4s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	5
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	93	93	93	17
Ore. S. L. 1st 6s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	2
Ore. S. L. cons. 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	2
Ore. W. 1st & r. 4s	85	85	85	1
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	92	91½	92	21
Pac. T. & T. 5s	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞	42
Penn. 4s, 1948	100	99⅞	99⅞	25
Penn. gtd. 4½s	101	100⅞	101	6
Penn. gen. 4½s	102	101⅛	101⅞	49
Penn. con. 4½s	105⅜	104⅞	104⅞	2
Pere M. 1st 5s, w. i.	93⅛	93	93⅛	13
Pere M. 1st 4s, w. i.	75	75	75	15
Pitts. Col. & T. 1st 6s	107	107	107	1
Poc. Con. C. s. f. 5s	95	95	95	3
Public Service 5s	91	90⅜	90⅞	25
READING gen. 4s	95	94¼	94⅝	26
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	100¼	99⅞	100⅛	40
Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	6
R. I., A. & L. 4½s	71½	71½	71½	10
ST. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	1
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
St. L. & S. F. p.l. 4s, A.	68⅜	67	68¼	271½
St L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Ser. B	85¼	84½	85¼	76
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	72⅞	71½	72⅝	171½
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	53	52½	53	46
St. L. & S.F.R. gen. 5s	104	104	104	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, t. r.	72	70	72	10
St. L. & S.F. ref. 4s, t.r.	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	5
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	77½	77½	77½	1
St. L. S. W. term. 5s	66½	66½	66½	1
St. L. S. W. 2d inc. 4s	64	64	64	1
St. L. Transit 5s	50	50	50	2
St.P. & K.C., S.L. 4½s	72	72	72	5
San An. & A. P. 4s	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	2
Sea. Air L. ref. 4s	67½	67½	67½	1
Sea. Air L. gold 4s	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	1
Sea. A. L. g. 4s, stpd.	80	80	80	1
Sea. A. L. adj. 5s	63	62	62¼	25
So. Bell Tel. 5s	101	99¼	101	9
So. Pac. conv. 4s	85½	85	85¼	107
So. Pac. conv. 5s	101	100⅛	100⅞	350
So. Pac. col. 4s	83½	83	83⅛	5
So. Pac. ref. 4s	92¼	91⅞	91⅞	50
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	101⅞	100⅞	101⅞	71
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	74	73⅞	73⅞	121
So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	79½	77⅞	79½	10
Stand. G. & E. cv. 6s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	3
Stand. Milling 5s	101	100	101	7
TENN COP. cv. 6s, f. pd.	89	89	89	1
Texas Co. deb. 6s	105	104⅛	104⅛	28
Third Av. 1st 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	1
Third Av. ref. 4s	78	77	77	13
Third Av. adj. 5s	68⅞	64½	68⅞	59
Tol. & O. C. gen. 5s	90	90	90	2
Tri-City 5s	100	100	100	17
UN. B. & P. 5s	89½	89½	89½	10
Un. B. & P. 5s, sta	90	90	90	5
Union Pacific 1st 4s	97	96¼	97	42
U. Pac. 1st & ref. 4s	92¼	91½	91¼	47
Union Pacific cv. 4s	92½	92¼	92½	42
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s	42	38	41	434
U. S. Rubber 6s	103¼	102⅞	102⅞	52
U. S. S., R. & M. cv. 6s	106	103	103	11
U. S. Steel 5s	105⅞	105½	105½	131
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	105¼	105¼	105¼	2
Utah Power & L. 5s	95	94	95	30
VAN. con. 4s, Ser. A.	92	92	92	5
Vandalia con. 4s, S.B.	92	92	92	25
Va.-Car. C. 1st 5s	99⅞	99¼	99¼	28
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	101	101	101	2
Va. I., C. & C. 5s	85	85	85	5
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	99	98⅛	98⅞	20½
WABASH 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	4
Wabash 2d 5s	100	99⅞	100	6
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. tr. rec'ts, full paid	33	32	33	71
W. P. T. 1st 4s, col. t. r., full paid	31½	31½	31½	1
Western Electric 5s	102	102	102	5
Western Md. 4s	74¼	73⅞	73⅞	5
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	103	103	103	5
W. U. T. R. E. 4½s	95	95	95	10
W. N. Y. & P. gn. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	10
West Shore 4s	90	89	89½	16
Wheel. & L.E. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
W. & L. E. cn. 4, t.r.	80	76	80	16
Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	10
Wis. Central 4s	86	85½	85½	4

Total sales $8,404,000

Government Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 2s, reg	99	99	99	1
U. S. 3s, coupon	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1½
U. S. 4s, reg	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1
Am. For. Sec. 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	172
Anglo-French 5s	92¼	90⅞	92¼	1980
Chinese Ry. 5s	72	72	72	7
City of Paris 6s	94	93	93½	609
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	99	98⅝	98⅝	18
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	98⅞	97⅞	97⅞	26
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	98⅝	97⅞	98	46
Japanese 4s	76½	75⅛	76½	3
Japanese 4½s	87	87	87	12
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series, Ger. Sta.	79½	78⅝	79½	13
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series, Eng. Sta.	81½	81½	81½	3
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	94	93	93	10
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	98½	98½	98½	2
U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5s	97½	97½	97½	312
U.K.G.B. & I. 5½s, '18	99	98½	98⅞	780
U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5½s, '19	96½	95½	96½	211
U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ire. 5½s, '19, new	99½	98⅞	99⅛	823
U. K. of Gt. Britain & Ireland 5½s, 1921	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝	151

Total sales $4,727,000

New York City Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1955, reg	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	1
4s, 1956, reg	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	2
4s, 1958	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	5
4s, 1959	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	2
4½s, 1960	101	101	101	18
4½s, 1964	102⅛	101¼	102⅛	46
4½s, May, 1957	107	106⅛	107	19
4½s, 1963	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
4½s, 1965	107⅛	106½	107⅛	57

Grand total......$13,284,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	Holiday			
Tues.	34,197	101,987	298,600	$174,000
Wed.	31,320	128,950	313,780	208,000
Thurs.	29,933	110,458	291,305	279,000
Fri.	30,555	84,435	246,270	438,000
Sat.	13,945	73,570	186,815	210,000
Total	139,950	499,400	1,336,770	$1,309,000

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
	INDUSTRIALS				
21,500	*Aetna Exp.	6¼	4½	4¼	— 1½
100	*Aetna E. pf.	35½	35½	35	..
400	Am.-B. M. Co.	8	7	8	+ 2
20	A.-B.M. Co. pf	25	25	25	..
1,000	Am. I. Corp.	51½	50	51	— 1½
4,700	Am. S. Tob.	26¼	22	25	+ 7½
1,100	Am. W. Paper	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
200	B.-Am. T. Co., ord. B.	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
50	Can. C. & F.	29	29	29	..
50	C. C. & F. pf.	69	69	69	..
2,100	C. Nat. G. Cp.	⅝	½	⅝	..
700	*Car L. & P.	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
5,245	Carwen Steel	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
500	C. I. Co. of A.	8	7⅝	8	+ 1⅛
100	Cent. Fdy. pf.	35	35	35	— 2
506	*Emerson M.	3	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
2,343	Emerson P.	10½	9⅝	10	— ⅜
50	Em. Steel pf.	70	70	70	..
200	H. & B. C. Co.	39	38⅜	38⅜	— ½
600	Havana Tob.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..
228	Holly S. Cp.	43	40	42	+ 1⅛
305	H. S. Cp. pf.	97	96	96	— 1
400	*Imp. Car. C.	⅛	⅜	⅛	..
100	Inter. Rubber	12	12	12	..
110	Jones Bros. Tea	47	40	47	..
4,700	*†Jop. Ore Sp. (new)	32	25	20	— 4
200	Kath. Brze. pf.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
100	Key. T. & R.	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
300	*S. S. Kresge	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
2,000	*Lake Tor. Bt.	9	8½	8⅝	..
330	*Do pf.	9	9	9	..
330	*L.T.B. 1st pf.	9	9	9	..
1,000	*Lima Loco.	58½	57	58½	+ ½
10	*Lukens Steel	99	99	99	..
140	*Lu. St. 1st pf.	99	98	99	..
600	Man. Transit	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
1,000	Mar. of Am.	2⅝	2⅝	2½	— ⅜
8,800	Marlin Arms, v. t. ctfs.	94	85	87	— 5
3,300	*Maxim Mun.	3	2	2⅜	— ½
22,700	*Midv. Steel	54⅛	53½	54⅜	+ ⅜
450	*Mitchell Mot.	49½	47¼	47⅛	..
1,015	*Nat. Acme	35	34	35	+ 1
4,100	N. A. P. & P.	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅜
30	Pyrene Mfg.	10	10	10	..
75	A. O. Smith pf.	95	95	95	..
2,500	Smith Mot. T.	8	7	7⅜	— ⅜
800	Smith & Terry Trans. pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
1,000	*St. Jo. Lead	19	18	18½	+ ½
2,650	*Steel Alloys	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ⅛
8,300	Subma. Boat v. t. ctfs.	26⅝	24	25	..
300	Stand. Ship.	5	5	5	..
233	*Todd Shipyds.	80	78	80	..
1,110	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
1,200	*U. S. L. & H.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
3,800	U. S. St'ship.	5⅛	5	5⅜	+ ¼
6,200	*United Mot.	40	39	40	+ 2
4,100	*Un. Alloys St.	43½	42½	42⅞	— ¼
1,900	Un. Prof. Sh.	⅞	⅝	⅝	..
3,000	*Un. Sug. w.i.	35½	35¼	35⅜	— ⅛
3,200	World Film v. t. ctfs.	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4,000	*Wright-Martin Aircraft	12½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
2,300	*Zinc. Conc.	3⅜	3	3⅜	— ⅛
	RAILROADS				
100	*P. & W. Va.	21	21	21	..
3,400	*Rock I., w. i.	35½	34½	35	+ ⅜
200	R. I. pf. (A)	85	85	85	+ 1
710	R. I. pf. (B)	71	68¾	69¾	+ 1
	STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES				
100	Anglo-Am. Oil	16	16	16	..
10	Indiana P. L.	105	105	105	..
60	Ohio Oil Co.	393	390	390	+ 5
200	Pierce Oil	13	12½	13	..
23	Prairie P. L.	315	306	315	+10
132	St. Oil, N. J.	693	680	689	+24
745	St. Oil, N. Y.	301	290	295	+15
5	St. Oil, Ohio	475	475	475	..
30	Vacuum Oil	435	425	433	..
	MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS				
1,400	Alcoken Oil, (a prospect)	2	2	2	..
25,700	*†Am. Vent. Oil	31	25	26	— 2
5,200	*Bar. Oil & G.	3	2¼	2⅞	+ ⅛
1,975	*Cos. Oil Ref.	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅜
10,500	*Cos. Oil & G.	14⅞	14	14⅞	+ ⅞
300	*Cos. O. & G. pf.	5	5	5	..
1,500	Excelsior Oil	25	23	23	+ 3
7,600	*Elk B. Pet.	8⅜	8	8	..
29,500	*Emeral. Oil	3	1⅝	2⅛	+ ⅛
5,900	*Federal Oil	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
1,500	*Gen. R. & P.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
7,400	*Int. Petrol.	12⅛	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
12,800	Ken. O., (a p.)	⅜	⅛	⅛	..
16,700	*Merritt Oil	19⅛	15¼	18⅞	+ 3½
12,400	Metro. Petrol.	2⅝	2	2¼	— ½
1,400	M.-C. C.O.&U.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
2,600	Midw. Oil pf.	90	89	90	+ 2
23,500	Midwest Oil	70	68	68	— 2
1,700	Monongah. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
8,900	N. Y. & T. Oil	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
1,200	N. Y.-Okla.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
4,130	Ohio Fuel Oil	21⅛	19⅝	21½	+ 1⅝
45,000	*†Okla. Oil	11	10	11	..
6,600	Ok. Pr. & Ref.	11⅝	10⅞	11	..
21,000	†Omar O. & G.	66	55	58	— 6
3,700	*Osage H. Oil	9⅛	8⅞	9	..
44,580	Rice Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜	—
6,700	Penn. Gaso.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
3,050	*Royal Dutch	61	59½	61	+ 1
11,600	*Sap. O. & R.	9⅛	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅜
98,400	Seq. O. & R.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	— ..
15,200	*Sinclair Oil	57⅛	53⅝	57	+ 2¼
4,300	*Un. West. O.	⅞	⅛	⅛	— ..
200	*Utah Pet. Co. (a pros.)	45	45	45	— 8
3,100	Vac. G. & O.	⅛	⅜	⅛	..
21,200	*Victoria Oil	1⅝	1¼	1⅛	— ⅛
7,400	*†W.E. O.&G.	30	25	28	..
2,700	Way. O. & G.	5	4⅝	4⅝	..
	MINING STOCKS				
1,400	Adanac Silver	28	25	25	..
9,100	Al.-Br. C. M.	⅝		½	— ⅛
39,080	Alaska Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ..
12,700	*Alas. St. Cop.	31	25	29	+ 4
54,900	*Ariz. Chlor.	⅜	½	⅜	..
3,200	*Ariz. Cop'f'ds	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
64,700	*†Atlanta	15	13½	13½	— 1½
3,400	†Beaver Cons.	50	46	50	..
500	†Beaver Cobalt	48	48	48	..
4,650	Big Jim	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	..
8,370	Big L. Cop.	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ¼
47,350	*Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)	1½	⅝	1⅛	+ ⅛
100	Bingham M.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
1,200	*Bitter Creek (a pros.)	¼	⅛	¼	..
16,300	Boston Creek	1⅜	1	1⅛	..
54,200	Bos. & Mont.	75	66	74	+ 8
14,200	*Brad. C. M.	1⅝	1¼	1⅛	+ ⅛
3,400	Buffalo M.	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
3,100	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	9½	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
5,500	Butte Det.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6,700	Calizone Min.	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
11,300	*†Caledonia	59	57	58	+ 1
37,080	*Calumet & J.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6,400	Canada Cop.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
3,900	Carlisle Min.	5⅜	5½	5⅜	..
9,200	†Cashboy	6½	6	6	— ½
2,800	Cerro de P. C.	40⅛	39	39⅞	+ ⅜
4,600	Cerro Gor. M.	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	..
7,000	Cons. Ar. Sm.	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
3,500	*Cons.-Home.	⅜	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
6,800	Cress. C. Gold	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ½
600	Crown Res.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
25,000	†Dome Ext.	33	32	33	..
7,000	*Dexter. Mines	⅜	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1,500	Dun.-Ar. Cop., (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
19,000	Ely Consol.	15	14	14	— 1
13,750	*Emma Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
2,800	First Nat. C.	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
1,500	*Globe D. C.	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
6,725	†Goldf. Cons.	67	64	65	— 6
13,000	*†Goldf. Merg.	9	7½	8	..
7,500	*†Great Bend	8⅛	8	8	— 1
25,500	*G'monster M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
42,000	Harg. Mining	21	18	20	..
5,035	Hecla Mining	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	+ ⅛
200	Hollinger	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
3,600	Howe Sound	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
44,000	Ind. Lead	16	15	16	+ ½
9,200	Insp. Needles, Cop., a pros.	⅜	⅛	⅜	— ⅛
750	*Iron Blossom	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12,500	Jerome Verde, (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1½	— ⅛
16,400	*†Jim Butler	81	75	79	+ 5
200	Jerome Victor	1½	1½	1½	..
1,550	Kerr Lake	5	4⅞	5	..
8,500	†Jumbo Ext.	31	28	29	— 2
11,000	*†Kewanas	19½	15½	19	+ 1
2,100	Loma P. M. C., (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
4,000	*†Loon Lake	57	53	57	+ 2
5,700	La Rose Cons.	⅜	⅛	⅛	..
12,800	Louis. Cons.	90	85	90	..
7,550	Magma Cop.	51⅛	49	50⅝	+ ⅜
6,500	Magma Chief	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
4,800	*†Mag'tic Cop.	32	27	30	— 1
5,100	Majestic Mines	⅜	⅛	⅛	..
27,300	*†Marsh Min.	14	9⅛	13⅛	+ 4
6,535	Marys. G. M.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
1,540	Mason Valley	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
13,100	†McK.-Darr.	57	50	55	+ 5
500	McIntyre Dev.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
15,600	*†Miami M. C.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ¼
2,600	*†Mogul M. Co	39	30	32	+ 1
3,090	*Mojave Tung	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
600	Monitor Silver	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
8,200	*Mon. Chief	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1,700	*†M. Gold M.	56	55	45	—11
17,300	*†Mother Lode	40	38	39	..
5,000	*†Nancy H. M.	85	85	85	+ 2
300	New Cornelia	18	18	18	..
8,300	†Nixon Nev.	79	65	79	..
725	N. Y. & H. M.	15¼	14¼	15¼	..
2,400	*Newray M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— 1⅛
1,900	N. U. Bing.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9,300	Nip. Mines Co.	8½	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
14,900	*Ohio C., new, w. i.	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
23,000	*†Old Emma L	50	43	45	— 3
3,500	Peerless J.	80	78	78	— 2
1,400	Pitts.-Idaho	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
16,800	P. M. & Mill.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1,000	Pitts. Jerome	1½	1½	1½	..
1,100	*Ray H. Min.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
5,100	Red Warrior	1¼	1	1¼	..
26,000	*†Rex. Con. M	36	33	34	— 2
8,100	†Roch. Mines	61	59	60	..
200	*†Round Mtn.	44	44	44	..
9,700	*Sac. Val. C.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ½
800	*Santa R. D.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
3,400	†S. G. Gold M.	62½	59	62½	+ ½
500	*Section 30	11⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
2,000	Seneca C. Cp.	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ⅜
4,950	Senorito Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
12,800	S. K. of Ariz.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ½
2,500	*†Silver Pick	17	17	17	..
1,500	*St. N. Zinc	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1,200	S. King Con.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ..
3,500	†Slocum Star	24	23	24	+ 1
4,100	Stand. S.-L.	⅜	⅛	⅜	..
16,100	*†Success Min.	41	38	40	+ 8
23,700	Sup. M., a pr.	40	35	38	+ 2
550	*Tom Reed	2	2	2	+ ⅛
51,200	†T. B. Gold	35	24	24	..
2,700	*Tonopah Bel.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
8,050	Tonopah Ext.	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
1,170	Tonopah Min.	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
2,000	†Tonopah Miz.	15	14	15	..
17,500	Ton. R. Eula.	28	25	27½	..
5,000	Tonopah Mid.	20½	20½	20½	..
200	Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
13,050	*†Troy-Ariz.	54	50	52	..
13,700	Tuol. Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
600	United East'n	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
5,600	U. M. of Ariz.	⅝	½	⅝	..
20,000	*†U.S. Cont. M.	8	7	8	..
4,800	*†U. S. Tung.	22	20	20	— 3
30,200	*U. Verde E.	39⅞	35	38⅛	+ 3½
3,300	Unity Gold M.	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
750	*Va. Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
7,150	†W. End Con.	71	64	68	+ 3
19,500	†W. Caps M.	52	48	51	+ 7
5,000	Wettlaufer	10	10	10	..
2,500	*Wh. Cross C.	½	⅜	½	..
19,500	†Yer. M. C.	25	23	25	..
	BONDS				
$37,000	Cos. Oil 6s	107¼	103	107¼	+ ⅜
5,000	Cudahy 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	..
44,000	*French M. 6s	95½	94⅞	95⅛	..
74,000	*Mid. Steel 5s	96⅛	95⅞	95⅞	— ⅛
52,000	*R. G., n. 5½s	86⅛	85	85	— ½
28,000	*Rus. G. 6½s	95⅛	95	95⅛	— ½
10,000	*Sinc. Oil 6s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	— ⅛
1053000	*U. S. R., n. 5s	95⅛	94⅛	94⅜	— ⅛
10,000	*West. Pa., n. 5s	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	..

*Unlisted. †Sell cents per share.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Feb. 12	Holiday.			
Feb. 13	$1.77	$1.72⅝	$1.52½	$1.47⅝
Feb. 14	1.73½	1.70⅛	1.47⅞	1.46⅛
Feb. 15	1.75⅛	1.69⅝	1.49⅞	1.46⅛
Feb. 16	1.76¼	1.72⅝	1.50⅜	1.47⅝
Feb. 17	1.75⅛	1.72½	1.49⅝	1.47⅝
Week's range	1.77	1.69⅝	1.52½	1.46⅛

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
Feb. 12	Holiday.	
Feb. 13	$1.41¼	$1.37⅝
Feb. 14	1.38	1.36⅝
Feb. 15	1.39½	1.36½
Feb. 16	1.39⅛	1.37¼
Feb. 17	1.39	1.37⅝
Week's range	1.41¼	1.36½

CORN.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Feb. 12	Holiday.			
Feb. 13	1.03	1.01	1.01¼	99⅛
Feb. 14	1.01⅛	1.00¼	99⅝	98⅝
Feb. 15	1.01⅜	99⅞	1.00⅜	98⅜
Feb. 16	1.02⅛	1.00⅞	1.00⅝	99⅛
Feb. 17	1.01⅛	1.00⅝	99⅞	99⅛
Week's range	1.03	99⅞	1.01¼	98⅜

OATS.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Feb. 12	Holiday.			
Feb. 13	57⅝	55⅛	55⅞	54
Feb. 14	56	55⅛	54⅝	53⅞
Feb. 15	57⅛	55⅛	55⅛	53⅞
Feb. 16	57⅝	56⅜	55⅝	54⅝
Feb. 17	56⅞	56⅛	54⅞	54⅝
Week's range	57⅝	55⅝	55⅞	53⅞

Provisions.

LARD.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Feb. 12	Holiday.			
Feb. 13	$16.80	$16.57	$16.92	$16.70
Feb. 14	16.77	16.32	16.92	16.67
Feb. 15	16.72	16.60	16.87	16.72
Feb. 16	16.70	16.62	16.85	16.72
Feb. 17	16.85	16.72	16.97	16.88
Week's range	16.85	16.32	16.97	16.67

RIBS.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Feb. 12	Holiday.			
Feb. 13	$15.90	$15.67	$16.00	$15.80
Feb. 14	15.82	15.62	15.92	15.90
Feb. 15	15.77	15.67	15.90	15.80
Feb. 16	15.75	15.65	15.85	15.77
Feb. 17	15.87	15.75	15.95	15.90
Week's range	15.90	15.62	16.00	15.77

PORK.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Feb. 12	Holiday.			
Feb. 13	$30.20	$29.80	$29.60	$29.20
Feb. 14	30.05	29.65	29.40	29.12
Feb. 15	30.00	29.70	..	..
Feb. 16	29.95	29.70	29.30	29.07
Feb. 17	30.17	30.10	..	..
Week's range	30.20	29.65	29.60	29.07

NEW YORK. COTTON.

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May High.	May Low.	July High.	July Low.
Feb. 12	Holiday.					
Feb. 13	16.31	15.69	16.47	15.83	16.50	15.92
Feb. 14	16.41	16.08	16.56	16.20	16.58	16.25
Feb. 15	16.07	15.75	16.20	15.84	16.25	15.88
Feb. 16	15.93	15.66	16.06	15.79	16.09	15.85
Feb. 17	15.94	15.80	16.06	15.92	16.13	16.00
W'k's re.	16.41	15.66	16.56	15.79	16.58	15.85

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Feb. 12	Holiday.					
Feb. 13	16.00	16.00	16.07	15.60	16.23	15.74
Feb. 14	..	..	16.22	15.77	16.20	15.89
Feb. 15	..	..	15.80	15.49	15.90	15.61
Feb. 16	15.80	15.80	15.70	15.40	15.78	15.61
Feb. 17	..	..	15.72	15.62	15.80	15.75
W'k's re.	16.00	15.80	16.10	15.40	16.28	15.61

Cities Service Preferred
affords a remarkably high degree of diversity since its earnings come from four types of business distributed among 22 states. A full year's dividend is earned nearly every three months, and the stock can now be purchased on a basis to return approximately 6½% to the investor.
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Municipal Bonds

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

We offer the following bonds subject to previous sale and change in price:

	Amount		Rate	Maturity	Price to Yield
*MNCPJ	$259,800	City of Buffalo, N. Y.	4¼	Dec., 1921-36	3.90
M CPJ	159,000	Town of Wallingford, Conn.	4	Dec., 1920-46	3.90
M CPJ	25,000	Town of Stamford, Conn.	4½	Jan., 1943-45	3.90
MNCPJ	25,000	City of Waterbury, Conn.	4¼	July, 1925-37	3.90
MNCPJ	25,000	City of Waterbury, Conn.	4½	Jan., 1948-50	3.90
MNCPJ	58,000	City of Bridgeport, Conn.	4¼	July, 1926-41	3.90
* N PJ	65,000	City of Niagara Falls, N. Y.	4½	Feb., 1922-26	3.95
* N PJ	192,000	City of Niagara Falls, N. Y.	4.10	Jan., 1935-40	3.95
* N P	35,200	Town of North Hempstead, N. Y.	4¼	Feb., 1918-35	4.00
* PJ	60,000	Town of West New York, N. J.	5	Apr., 1924	4.00
* PJ	10,000	Township of North Bergen, N. J.	5	July, 1938	4.00
* PJ	12,000	Town of Hammonton, N. J.	5	Dec., 1921-26	4.00
* P	22,000	Boro of Dickson City, Pa.	5	Dec., 1926-41	4.00
* N PJ	17,000	City of New York Reg.	3½	Apr., 1922	4.05
* CPJ	10,000	City of Kansas City, Kansas	4½	Aug., 1940	4.05
* PJ	140,000	City of Wildwood, N. J.	4½	Feb., 1919-57	4.15
P	10,000	City of Norfolk, Va.	4	May, 1931	4.15
*MNCP	35,000	City of San Francisco, Cal.	5	July, 1930-37	4.15
P	30,000	City of Newport News, Va.	4½	Jan., 1957	4.15
* P	12,000	County of Greenville, So. Car.	4½	July, 1932-45	4.20
P	10,000	City of Charlotte, N. C.	4	Mar., 1931	4.40
PJ	114,500	City of Port Arthur, Texas	5	1918-56	4.40
PJ	5,000	County of Lean, Texas	5	Jan., 1954, op. 1919	4.70

N Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State
C " " " " " " " " " Connecticut
M " " " " " " " " " Massachusetts
J " " " " " " " " " New Jersey
P " " " " " " " " " Pennsylvania

* Exempt from taxation in State wherein municipality is located.

All the above bonds are eligible to secure United States Postal Savings Deposits and are legal investment for insurance companies.

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Columbus Ry., Pr. & Lt. 5s, 1940
Duluth St. Ry. 5s, 1930
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24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector
Boston — Baltimore

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY
111 Broadway, New York.

A quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable March 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business March 9, 1917.

FRED R. FORTMEYER, Treasurer.

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TO THE HOLDERS OF BUTTE, ANACONDA & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage 5% 30-Yr. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Due February 1st, 1944.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article Five of the Indenture dated February 1st, 1914, securing the above bonds, that sealed offers will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M., on March 15th, 1917, by the undersigned, at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of Thirty-four thousand, six hundred and two dollars and forty-eight cents ($34,602.48). Offers should be sealed and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. Offerings of bonds, all or none, will not be considered, and the Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
February 6th, 1917.

AMERICAN ICE SECURITIES COMPANY
1480 Broadway, New York City.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that all outstanding debenture bonds of the American Ice Securities Company, being a total issue of $3,000,000 known as the Twenty-Year Six Per Cent. Debentures, and due according to their terms on April 1, 1925, are hereby called for redemption and payment on March 31st, 1917, and interest ceases from that date. Said debentures are called for redemption by exercise of the option reserved in the said bonds to the Company to redeem the same at any time at par and accrued interest by a previous notice of 60 days. The debentures will be paid on presentation and surrender at the office of the Columbia Trust Company, 60 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
Dated, January 26, 1917.
WALTER LEE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.
Dated Jan'y 16th, 1917.

COSDEN OIL & GAS COMPANY.
Baltimore, Md., February 15, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-Fourths Per Cent. (1¾%) on the preferred stock of the Company, payable March 1st, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on February 19th, 1917. Stock books will be closed.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. McCLURE ROUZER, Secretary.

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F&T

WANTED—Young or middle-aged man (prefer young man) of strong character and first-class, clean reputation. One who understands stock and bond sales methods; who can outline and supervise stock and bond selling campaigns; who is a first-class salesman himself, and who can close sales either in person, verbally or by mail, to be Assistant Manager in either Stock or Bond Sales Department. (One who can invest capital in this department and share in the profits of the department preferred). Must have first-class, clean record, and be willing to start at low salary and work hard, as there is a good future, and large amount can be made even now on commissions if he is the right kind, and if he is not, of course, the sooner we all find that out and part company the better. Address, giving references and career, Breitung & Co., Ltd., 11 Pine Street, New York.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company
(Incorporated)
Racine, Wis., U. S. A., February 6, 1917.

A regular quarter yearly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the outstanding PREFERRED STOCK of this Company has been declared, payable April 1, 1917, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business Monday, March 12, 1917, and

On April 2, 1917, the Voting Trustees for the holders of PREFERRED STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES will be prepared to distribute the above dividend when received by them among such holders entitled thereto whose names appear of record on their books at the close of business Monday, March 12, 1917.

WM. F. SAWYER, Secretary.

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND NO. 54.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held February 16th, 1917, the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock was declared, payable April 2d, 1917, to stockholders of record March 20th, 1917. Books remain open.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republic Iron & Steel Company, held February 16th, 1917, a dividend of 1½% on the common stock was declared, payable May 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record April 20th, 1917. Books remain open.

R. JONES, Jr., Secretary.

COSDEN & COMPANY.
Baltimore, Md., February 8, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Cosden & Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% and an extra dividend of 5% upon the stock of the Company, payable February 24th to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 13th, 1917. The stock books will be closed.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. F. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

WHITE KNOB COPPER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
43 Cedar Street, New York.
TENTH DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of Ten Cents a Share on the preferred stock of the Company has been declared, payable February 28th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 20th, 1917.

Dated New York, February 16th, 1917.
RALPH G. COAD, Treasurer.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 37, and an extra dividend of $1 per share, being Dividend No. 38, will be paid on March 15th, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 24th, 1917.

F. W. PAINE, Treasurer.
Boston, February 16th, 1917.

Cincinnati Northern Railroad Co.
Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1917.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Treasurer on Thursday, March 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, Feb. 26th, 1917.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO,
No. 30 Church Street, New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Church Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of five directors for the term of three years, and considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and appointments of the Board of Directors, Executive Committee and Officers of this Company since the last Annual Meeting of the Company, shown by the Minutes of said Board of Directors and Executive Committee, which will be open for inspection of stockholders at said meeting.

FRANK B. BALL, Secretary.
New York, February 12, 1917.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Wanted
Amer. Colortype 1st Pfd.
Buffalo Gas 5s, 1947
By-Products Coke
Childs Co. Common
N. Y. State Rys. Com.
Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
Phelps-Dodge
Semet Solvay

For Sale
Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
Cardenas-Amer. Sugar Com.
Crocker-Wheeler Com.
Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
Penn Seaboard Steel
Pettibone-Mulliken 1st Pfd.
Texas & Pacific Coal

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment"

BUY—SELL
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
SINCLAIR OIL & REF. CO.
TIDE WATER OIL CO.
ROYAL DUTCH COMPANY

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

WE OFFER
Empire Steel & Iron Company
6% Preferred Stock
To yield 7½% on investment.
Stock carries 45½% unpaid accumulated dividends which are expected to be liquidated.

PUBLIC UTILITY SPECIALISTS
MICHAELIS & CO.
61 BROADWAY-NEW YORK
Phones: Rector 6220 to 6226
Private Wire to Philadelphia.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
A. H. Bull Steamship
Central Petroleum Pfd.
E. W. Bliss Com.
Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
Germania Insurance
German Alliance Insurance
International Salt
Krajewski Peasant
Milliken Bros. Pfd.
New Jersey Zinc
Phelps Dodge & Co.
Pyrene Manufacturing Com.
Pine Bluff Pfd.
Singer Manufacturing
Thompson-Starrett Com. & Pfd.
Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

DuPont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder

Wheatley, Matchett & Co.
Incorporated
120 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 9717 Rector

Am. Suma. Tob. Co.
Interesting Circular upon request
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Amer. Type Founders Pfd.
Det., Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor & Jack. 5s
Havana Tobacco 5%
Empire District Elec. 1st 5s
U. S. Finishing 5s, 1929

DIDRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Cities Service Pfd. & Com.
Carib Syndicate, Ltd.
Alfred H. Ebert & Co.
Phone, Rector 8776. 60 Broadway

GUARANTY TRUST
NATIONAL SURETY
AMERICAN SURETY
AMERICAN CHICLE
CHILDS CO.
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
RECTOR 6810 62 BROADWAY

From All Fronts.
THE NEW YORK TIMES Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures from all war fronts. 10c. $5 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MONEY RATES.

On Call.	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Feb. 12—Holiday.				
Feb. 13	2½	2½	2½	2½
Feb. 14	2½	2	2	2½
Feb. 15	2½	2	2¼	2½
Feb. 16	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
Feb. 17	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Week's range—High			2½	2½
Low			2	2¼
Same week last year—High			2¼	1¾
Low			1¾	1¾
Year to date—High			3	3
Low			1¾	1¾
Same period last year—High			3	2
Low			1¾	1¾

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Feb. 12—Holiday.			
Feb. 13	4	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Feb. 14	4	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Feb. 15	4 @4¼	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
Feb. 16	4 @4¼	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Feb. 17	4 @4¼	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Week's range—High	4¼	4½	4½
Low	4	4	4
Same week last year—High	2¾	3	3
Low	2½	2¾	2¾
Year to date—High	4¼	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2½	2¾

BERLIN. Demand.	High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 12	Holiday.		
Feb. 13	68.12½	67.75	67.75
Feb. 14	67.75	67.75	67.75
Feb. 15	67.68¾	67.68¾	67.68¾
Feb. 16	68.00	68.00	68.00
Feb. 17	68.12½	68.12½	68.12½
Cables.	High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 12	Holiday.		
Feb. 13	68.25	67.87½	67.87½
Feb. 14	67.87½	67.87½	67.87½
Feb. 15	67.75	67.75	67.75
Feb. 16	68.12½	68.12½	68.12½
Feb. 17	68.75	68.75	68.75

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—High	68.12½	68.75
Low	67.75	67.75
Same week last year—High	75.75	75.87½
Low	74.25	74.31¼
Year to date—High	73.00	73.12½
Low	66.25	66.37½
Same period last year—High	77.50	77.62½
Low	72.87½	73.00

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Feb. 12. Holiday.						
Feb. 13	5.00½	4.99	40.68¾	40.75	7.30¼	7.29½
Feb. 14	5.01	5.00	40.62½	40.68¾	7.29½	7.28½
Feb. 15	5.01	5.00	40.62½	40.68¾	7.26½	7.25½
Feb. 16	5.01½	5.00¼	40.56¼	40.62½	7.24½	7.23¾
Feb. 17	5.01½	5.00¼	40.56¼	40.62½	7.24½	7.23¾
Week's range—High	5.00½	4.99	40.68¾	40.75	7.24½	7.23¾
Low	5.01½	5.00¼	40.56¼	40.62½	7.30¼	7.29½
Same week last year—High	5.22	5.21½	42.25	42.43¾	6.69	6.68¼
Low	5.23¾	5.23	42.18¾	42.25	6.72¼	6.71½
Year to date—High	5.00½	4.99	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88¾	6.87¾
Low	5.06	5.03	40.56¼	40.62½	7.30½	7.29½
Same period last year—High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.59½	6.58¼
Low	5.26	5.25	41.57½	41.93¾	6.79	6.78

	Austria. Dem.	Cab's.	Greece. Dem.	Cab's.	Russia. Dem.	Cab's.
Feb. 12. Holiday.						
Feb. 13	10.93	10.75	20.00	20.05	28.95	29.05
Feb. 14	10.98	11.00	20.00	20.05	28.60	28.70
Feb. 15	10.92	10.94	20.00	20.05	28.60	28.70
Feb. 16	11.00	11.03	20.00	20.05	28.60	28.70
Feb. 17	11.00	11.03	20.00	20.05	28.60	28.70
Week's range—High	11.00	11.03	20.00	20.05	28.95	29.05
Low	10.92	10.75	20.00	20.05	28.60	28.70
Year to date—High	11.80	11.82	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	10.60	10.62	19.70	19.75	28.15	28.20

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cab's.	Christiania. Dem.	Cab's.
Feb. 12. Holiday						
Feb. 13	27.40	27.50	29.45	29.55	27.95	28.05
Feb. 14	27.35	27.40	29.40	29.50	28.00	28.10
Feb. 15	27.35	27.42	29.43	29.50	27.90	27.98
Feb. 16	27.35	27.45	29.45	29.55	27.90	28.00
Feb. 17	27.35	27.45	29.45	29.55	27.90	28.00
Week's range—High	27.40	27.50	29.45	29.55	28.00	28.05
Low	27.35	27.40	29.40	29.50	27.90	27.98
Year to date—High	27.60	27.70	29.60	29.72	28.05	28.15
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	57.00	57.10	92.00	92.12½	87.00	87.12½
Year to date—High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	88.00	88.12½	83.00	83.62½

—INDIA.—	Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.23
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.23
Year to date—High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

—JAPAN.—	SPAIN. Dem.	Cab's.	Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—High	21.10	21.20	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—High	21.30	21.45	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.25	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—High	44.75	44.87½	23.62½	23.75
Low	44.62½	44.75	23.62½	23.75
Year to date—High	44.62½	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.00	44.12½	23.50	23.60

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles C. Murphy has been appointed assistant general manager of the American Public Utilities Company of Grand Rapids. L. B. Andrus has been appointed chief engineer, with headquarters at Grand Rapids.

Bond & Goodwin announce that T. S. Watson, formerly with Parkinson & Burr, has been made manager of their bond department. Charles R. Dunn, formerly with F. S. Moseley & Co., has also become associated with the firm. C. N. Schenck, Jr., James Moore, 2d, Wright Duryea, and Fielding V. Jackson have joined the bond department.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy and colder Mon. Tues. rain; winds becoming fresh easterly.

S. Car. and Ga.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. rain; moderate to fresh s. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon., except probably rain in n. w. Tues. rain in n. and cent.; fair in s.; moderate to fresh s. to s. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Rain Mon. and Tues.; moderate to fresh s. to s. e. winds.

Tenn.—Cloudy Mon., probably rain in w.; colder in e. and cent. Tues. rain.

Ky.—Rain or snow Mon. and Tues.; not much change in temperature.

Ohio—Cloudy Mon., probably snow in w. Tues. snow in n., snow or rain in s.; moderate to fresh n. e. winds.

Ind.—Snow in n., snow or rain in s. Mon. and Tues.; fresh n. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Mon., probably snow in s. Tues. snow; moderate to fresh e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy and warmer Mon. Tues. snow; moderate to fresh e. winds.

Ark.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. unsettled.

La., E. and W. Tex.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.

Ill.—Snow or rain in n., rain in s. Mon. and Tues.; warmer in s. Mon.; fresh winds.

Mo.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., probably rain Mon.; warmer in e. and n. Mon.; fresh winds.

Wis. and Minn.—Snow Mon. and probably Tues.; fresh easterly winds.

Iowa—Snow in n., snow or rain in s. Mon. and probably Tues.; fresh winds.

N. and S. Dak. and Neb.—Snow Mon. and probably Tues.

Kan.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; colder Tues.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF GENERAL BAKING COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the by-laws, the annual meeting of the stockholders of GENERAL BAKING COMPANY will be held at the offices of the Company, 45 East 17th Street, New York City, on Monday, March 5th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

FIRST: To elect for the ensuing year a Board of Eighteen (18) Directors.

SECOND: To consider and vote upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, proceedings, elections and agreements which have been made or taken by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee and the officers of the Company since March 6th, 1916, the date of the last annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, as set forth in the records of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee.

THIRD: To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

FREDERIC H. FRAZIER, Secretary.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the International Mail Equipment Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York, on Saturday, the 3rd day of March, 1917, at 11 A. M.

CHAS. B. GOLDSBOROUGH, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF UNITED ALLOY STEEL CORPORATION:

The annual meeting of stockholders of this corporation will be held at the Company's office, No. 90 West Street, New York City, on Tuesday, February 20, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

E. L. HANG, Secretary.

Dated, New York, February 5, 1917.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Feb. 17, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	95
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	101
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	88	92½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	99
Auburn & Syr. Elec. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	70	75
Balt. County Water & Elec., '46	5	May & Nov.	93	96
B. Rouge El. 1st., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	93½
Binghamton R. 1st, '31	5	May & Nov.	94½	97½
Birm. Ry., Lt. & Pwr. gen., '54	4½	Apr. & Oct.	90	91½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref., '39	5	Jan. & July	100	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	103	104
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	98½	..
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	102¼	103
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	89	92
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	106	106¾
Cent. Me. Pwr. 1st, '39	5	May & Nov.	98	100
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	99
Charleston Ry. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	102	104
Cit. Lt., H. & P., '25	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
City & Sub. 1st, '22	5	June & Dec.	102	..
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	93	96
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	92	96
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	102	103
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	100½	103
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	105	107
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	94	96
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	92¾	93
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	102½	103½
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	100	104
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	90	97
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	102½	103¼
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	99	..
Dayton Gas 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	98	100
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	92	95
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	98	101
Eliz. & Trenton 1st, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	92¼	..
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	97½	100
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	86	90
Do deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	89	92
Ft. Worth P. & L., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	98½	100
Frontier Tel. (Buffalo) 1st, '22	5	Jan. & July	..	60
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	102	103½
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	77	82
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	89	90
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Hob. Ferry cons., '46	5	May & Nov.	101	..
Houston Gas 1st, '20	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	100
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	100
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	103½	104
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	59	60
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	76¼	78
Joplin & Pitts. 1st, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97
Kan. City Gas 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	90
Kan. City Home Tel. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	98¼	99
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	97	97½
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	97¼	98
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	97	97½
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	84	86
Kings Co. Lighting, '54, tax exempt	5	Jan. & July	..	95
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	104	105
Little Rock Ry. & El. 1st, '33	5	Apr. & Oct.	103½	..
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Los Angeles G. & Elec. 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	97½	100
Met. Ry. (D.C.) 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	103¼	..
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	98	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	76	77
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	88	92
Musk. G. & El. 1st, '26	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Nash. R. & L. cons., '53	5	Jan. & July	100¼	102
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	88½	90¼
Newark Gas, '48	6	June & Dec.	104½	105½
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	104½	105½
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	78	79½
N. Y. & Hoboken F. gen., '46	5	June & Dec.	99¼	..
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st, '34	5	Mar. & Sep.	93	97
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	78	81
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	102	103½
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	107	108¼
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	85	87
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	98¼	100
N. Hudson Co. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	101¼	..
Do improvement, '24	5	May & Nov.	99½	..
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	83	87
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	96½	98
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	96	94
Nor. Texas [illegible] 1st, '[illegible]	5	Jan. & July	99	100
Okla. Gas & Elec., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Okla. Ry. 1st & ref., '41	5	Jan. & July	91	93½
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	93	93¾
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	97
Oregon El. Ry. 1st, '33	5	May & Nov.	..	90
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	102	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Portland G. & C., '40	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Portland Gen. El., '35	5	Jan. & July	100¼	101½
Port'd (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	89½	91
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	104	105
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	100¼	100¾
Riverside Traction, '60	5	June & Dec.	92	..
Roch. Ry. & Lt. cons., '54 (tax exempt N.Y.)	5	Jan. & July	100½	102
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	78	83
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	99¾	101
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	92
Sag. Valley Trac., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	96½	99½
Salt L. & Ogden 1st, '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	95	98
San Diego Cons. Gas & Electric 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	96	98½
Do deb. 6s, '22	6	June & Dec.	98	100
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st, '23	5	Mar. & Sep.	96½	99
Scranton Electric, '37	5	Jan. & July	101½	102½
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	93½	97
Seattle Lighting, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Second Av. rec. cfs., '14	5	Apr. & Oct.	75	87
Sierra & Santa Fe Pr. 1st, '49	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	93½
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	98	99
Southern Power, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	101
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	100
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Nov.	85	90
Syracuse Gas 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	100	101½
Syr. L. & P. col. tr., '54	5	June & Dec.	85	88
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	100	102½
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	99	101
Texas Traction 1st, '37	5	Jan. & July	93	..
United Electric Light & Power, (Balt.) '29	4½	May & Nov.	94¼	..
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	84	84½
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	83	83½
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	64½	65½
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4	June & Dec.	93	95½
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	87
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	106¼	107
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	80½	80⅝
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	97	100
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	98	100¼

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Feb. 17, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphohpone, '30	6	June & Dec.	102	102½
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. 1st, '29	5	Jan. & July	104	104½
Kan. City (Mo.) Stock Yards deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	96	99
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	60
New Jersey Zinc, '26	4	Apr. & Oct.	96½	98
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	94½	95
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	92½	..

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 17, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	....	25	28
Do pf.	..	..	....	82	85
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	a2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	140	142
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	51⅛	51½
Am. Light & Trac.	c5	Q	Feb 1, 17	358	359
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	112	114
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 1, 16	86½	87½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	92	93
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	38	40
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	70	70¼
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	10¼	11
Do 1st pf.	..	..	....	72½	74
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	24	27
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf	3	S	J. & D.	86	91
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Dec 30,16	108	111
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	91	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	83¼	83¾
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 16	70	75
Charleston Cons. Ry., Gas & Electric	..	..	....	48	50
Cities Service	b1	M	Feb 1, 17	275	276
Do pf.	½	M	Feb 1, 17	89	90
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15,17	29	31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,16	99	101
Columbia Ry., G. & E.	..	..	....	45	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	80	87
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Feb 1, 17	59¼	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	82	83
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jan 15,17	72	74
Dayton Pr. & Lt. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	92	94
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	62	66
Do pf.	3	..	Jan 2, 17	89	92
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	100	102½
Elizabeth & Trenton	..	..	....	25	..
Do pf.	..	..	....	34	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Dec 15,16	..	120
Essex & Hudson Gas	8	A	....	133	135
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	14	15
Do pf.	..	..	....	52	54
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	....	89	92
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	131	133
International Traction	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	50	52
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	..	90
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 2, 17	48	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	44	46
Do pf.	..	..	....	66	68
Kan. City Home Tel.	..	..	....	102	106
Kan. City Railways	..	..	....	21	23
Do pf.	..	..	....	65	68
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	95	100
Mich. State Tel. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 30, 16	93¼	96
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 16	85	..
Milw. El. Ry. & Lt. pf	1½	Q	Jan 31,17	95	100
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,16	90	93
Nashville Ry. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	71	74
Newark Con. Gas	..	..	....	95	96
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Jan 15,17	173	177
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	14	15
Do pf.	3	S	J. & J.	55	58
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jan 20,17	103	103½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	98	99½
Do warrants	..	..	....	15½	16
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Dec 1, 16	60	..
Ontario Power	..	..	....	61½	..
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Jan 15,17	64⅝	65
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov, 1916	92	93
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	92	96
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	c75	Q	Jan 1, 17	70	..
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Jan 15,17	47½	48
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,17	76	80
Riverside Traction	..	..	....	17	20¼
Do pf.	..	..	....	34	..
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Nov 15,16	93	94
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	106	108
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	8	A	....	129	131
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	12½	14
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,16	39	39½
Sup. W., Lt. & Power	1	Q	....	50	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	75	..
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15,16	122	127
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	8½	9¼
Do pf.	..	..	....	40	42
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 17	48	49
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	77	78
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	July 1, 16	31	32
Washington Gas	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	76	80
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	77	80
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 16	82¼	82¾
Western Power	..	..	....	18	19
Do pf.	1.20	Q	Jan 15,17	65	67
West. States Gas & E.	½	..	Aug 15,16	30	35
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	90	93

a—2% payable in common stock. b—Incl. ½% extra. c—2½% payable in common stock.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 17	490	..
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 17	460	465
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	150	160
Brooklyn	1,500,000	*20	Q	Jan 2, 17	600	..
Central	3,000,000	†22	Q	Jan 2, 17	775	785
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jan 5, 17	300	305
Commercial	500,000	*4	..	Jan, 1910	120	..
Empire	1,500,000	‡4½	Q	Dec 30,16	293	296
Equitable rts	......	..	..	....	179	181
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	a12	Q	Dec 31,16	325	340
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	d3.12½	Q	Feb 1, 17	472	479
Fidelity	1,000,000	‡4	Q	Jan 2, 17	208	215
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	250	260
Fulton	500,000	‡7	S	Jan 2, 17	265	280
Guaranty	20,000,000	b17½	Q	Dec 30,16	444	448
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3½	S	Jan 2, 17	145	155
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 17	650	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan 2, 17	122	132
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	105	115
Manufact're.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	145	155
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30,16	395	400
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 30,16	600	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 11,16	960	990
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3¼	Q	Dec 30,16	290	305
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	80	100
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 30,16	365	370
Transatlantic	700,000	5	S	Jan 1, 17	145	155
Union	2,000,000	4	Q	Jan 1, 17	420	440
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1000	1025
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	c11	Q	Dec 30,16	450	460

*Incl. 15% extra. †Incl. 16% extra. ‡Incl. 2% extra. a—Incl. 6% extra. b—Incl. spec. div. of 12½%. c—Incl. 5% extra. d—New stock.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Surety	$5,000,000	*2¼	Q	Dec 30,16	135	142
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,16	280	290
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	..	Jan 4, 17	$53	$56
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	575	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	370
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	260	290
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	565	585
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	365	380
Globe & Rut.	700,000	8	Q	Jan, 1917	725	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	165	172
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	495	505
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	157	161
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 30,16	105	110
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	219	224
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	87	96
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	380
No. River ($25)	500,000	5	S	A. & O.	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	95	100
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Nov 1, 16	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 17	620	667

BANKS.

SECURITIES.		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 17, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 17	560	580
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	240	245
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	Jan 2, 17	160	180
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 17	400	430
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	160	170
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	135	145
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	....	160	170
Bryant Park.	200,000	..	..	....	145	..
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	..	..	....	100	105
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 17	350	355
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 17	250	255
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Oct 1, 16	115	130
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan 2, 17	392	398
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	197	200
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	500	515
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	199	205
Colonial	400,000	a6	Q	Dec 30,16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 17	320	340
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	b4	Q	Jan 2, 17	181	184
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 17	340	345
E.R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	J. & J.	68	75
Europe	150,000	..	..	....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 16	150	..
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Jan 2, 17	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	†27	Q	Jan 2, 17	1000	1030
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30,16	180	185
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	e4	S	Feb 1, 17	145	155
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 17	385	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	490	510
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	a6	Q	Dec 23,16	320	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 17	690	705
Harriman N.	1,000,000	..	..	....	325	340
Imp. & T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 17	515	525
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	218	226
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	c17½	Q	Jan 2, 17	950	1050
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 17	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	Jan 2, 17	330	..
M. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	255	265
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Feb 13,17	312	315
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 17	250	..
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 17	285	300
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 17	180	187
Mutual	200,000	d13	..	Jan 2, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	b10	S	Jan 2, 17	400	410
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	750
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	190	205
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Dec 30,16	230	250
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan 1, 17	540	549
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 17	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	c13	Q	Jan 2, 17	435	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 17	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 17	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 17	155	165
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Dec 31,16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 17	..	375
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Dec 31,16	600	..

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 20% extra and 3% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 3% extra. b—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 10% extra. d—Incl. 6% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	23
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	80
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,17	155	170
B'l'n C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15,17	188	193
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	275	325
42d St & G. St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 17	135	150
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	2	7
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	108	118

*Including 1% extra.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

American Brass	*5	Q	Dec 20,16	312	316
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	57	59
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 17	82	86
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	148	151
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	148	150
American Piano pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	71	73
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jan 15,17	40	43
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	89	92
Atlas Powder	d10	Q	Dec 11,16	163	167
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	99	101
Automatic Elec.	4	A	....	48	51
Babcock & Wilcox	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	115	116
Barn. Bros. & S. 1st pf	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	87	91
Borden's Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 16,16	111	113
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,16	105	106
Bucyrus	..	..	....	11	12½
By Products Coke	8	A	....	164	166
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	..	Jan 5, 17	90	98
Card.-Am. Sugar pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	82	95
Celluloid	‡4	Q	Dec 30,16	185	192
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	160	162
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	....	57½	69½
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 15,17	75½	77
Chi. Lumber & Coal	..	..	....	70	76
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 17	92½	..
Childs	b1½	Q	Dec 11,16	79	81
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 11,16	99	100
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan 15,17	97	98
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	101	104
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.25	Q	Jan 15,17	155	175
Du Pont de Nem. pf.	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 17	101	103
Empire Steel & I. pf.	3	..	Jan 1, 17	62	66
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Feb 1, 17	124	128
General Baking pf.	1	Q	Jan 1, 17	40	45
Goodyear Tire & Rub.	3	Q	Dec 1, 16	255	260
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	107	107½
Great Lakes D. & D.	8	A	....	94¼	97
Hercules Powder	2	Q	Dec 23,16	283	285
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	115	117
Holland-St. L. Sugar	..	..	....	11½	12½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 16	9	10¾
Holly Sugar	..	..	....	42	44
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	96	97
Ingersoll-Rand pf.	3	..	Jan 2, 17	250	260
Inland Steel	2	Q	Dec 1, 16	430	435
International Salt	a2	Q	Dec 30,16	57	58
Int. Silver	..	..	....	63	..
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 17	101	105
Kan. City S. Y. (Me.)	1¼	..	May 1, 16	86	90
Do pf.	1¼	..	May 1, 16	78	79
Kellogg Switch. & S.	f2	Q	Jan 27,17	270	275
Lanston Monotype	..	..	....	71½	74
Manati Sugar	2½	..	Dec 1, 16	100	125
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	97	99
Mergenthaler Linotype	c5	Q	Dec 30,16	166¼	166¾
Michigan Sugar	8	A	....	86	90
Do pf.	6	..	....	97	99
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Feb 1, 17	93	95
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Jan 1, 17	96	98
New Jersey Zinc	‡14	Q	Feb 10,16	325	328
Niles-Bement-Pond	2½	Q	Dec 20,16	172	175
Northwestern Yeast	12	A	....	309	312
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jan 15,17	59	61
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,17	88	91
Packard Motor Car pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,16	100	102
Prestolite	..	..	....	124	126
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	15	16
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	78	81
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	43	45
Royal Baking Powder	‡4	Q	Dec 30,16	155	160
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 30,16	102¼	104
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Dec 23,16	99	101
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Jan 2, 17	235	240
Shredded Wheat	..	..	....	135	137
Do pf.	..	..	....	95½	97
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	37	40
U. S. Gypsum	..	..	....	40	43½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 31,16	99	100
Wappler Electric, Inc.	..	..	....	42	..
Do 7% pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 17	95	99

*And $5 extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡Incl. 10% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Incl. ½% extra. c—Incl. 2½% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra. f—And 33 1-3% payable in common stock.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON. Demand.	High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 12—Holiday.			
Feb. 13	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16
Feb. 14	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.75⅜
Feb. 15	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.75⅜
Feb. 16	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.75⅜
Feb. 17	4.75⅜	4.75⅜	4.75⅜
Cables.	High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 12—Holiday.			
Feb. 13	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Feb. 14	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Feb. 15	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Feb. 16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Feb. 17	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—High	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75⅜	4.76 7/16
Same week last year—High	4.76½	4.77
Low	4.75 1/16	4.76 1/16
Year to date—High	4.7585	4.7647½
Low	4.7537½	4.7641¼
Same period last year—High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73 1/16	4.74½

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Feb. 12—Holiday.						
Feb. 13	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.83½	5.83⅝	5.83⅝
Feb. 14	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾
Feb. 15	5.85	5.85⅛	5.85⅛	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾
Feb. 16	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾
Feb. 17	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.83¾	5.83¾	5.83¾

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—High	5.84¾	5.83½
Low	5.85⅛	5.83¾
Same week last year—High	5.87	5.86¼
Low	5.85⅝	5.87⅞
Year to date—High	5.84¾	5.83¾
Low	5.85⅛	5.83¾
Same period last year—High	5.82¾	5.82
Low	5.94	5.93

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3½@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....4
4 to 6 months.....4 @4¼

Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4½@4¾

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3½	‡4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	*3	†3½	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	4
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	..
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	..
St Louis	4½	3½	3½	..
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Feb. 12	Holiday.			
Feb. 13	Par	†15c	†15@5c	*10c
Feb. 14	Par	†15c	†15@5c	*10c
Feb. 15	Par	†15c	†15@5c	*10c
Feb. 16	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c
Feb. 17	Par	†10c	†15@5c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short. Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Feb. 12	4¾	5⅛	5⅛	27f 81½c
Feb. 13	4¾	5⅛	5⅛	27f 81½c
Feb. 14	4¾	5⅛	5⅛	27f 81½c
Feb. 15	4¾	5⅛	5⅛	27f 81½c
Feb. 16	5	5¼	5⅛	27f 81½c
Feb. 17	5	5¼	5¼	27f 81½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols London.	British 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
Feb. 12	51⅛	99⅞	62f 15c
Feb. 13	51⅛	99⅞	62f 15c
Feb. 14	51⅛	99⅞	62f
Feb. 15	51	99⅞	62f
Feb. 16	52	100	62f
Feb. 17	52	100	62f

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Feb. 12	Holiday	
Feb. 13	38¼d	79c
Feb. 14	38¼d	78⅝c
Feb. 15	38¼d	78⅝c
Feb. 16	38¼d	78⅝c
Feb. 17	38¼d	78⅝c

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

GRAHAM, HINKLEY & COMPANY.

Whereas, the co-partnership existing under the firm name of GRAHAM, HINKLEY & COMPANY has transacted business in the City of New York for upwards of three years and under said name has had business relations with foreign countries during said period;

And Whereas, changes have taken place in the persons composing said firm;

Now, Therefore, we the undersigned Frederick William Fell of Birmingham, England; Walter Henry Lake, residing at Orange, N. J.; Harry Frederick Runge, residing at Orange, N. J., and Manuel Cortada, residing at New York City, N. Y., do hereby, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, certify that the principal place of business of said co-partnership is in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

That the undersigned have succeeded to all the rights and interests of said firm and intend to continue the use of said firm name of GRAHAM, HINKLEY & COMPANY, and to deal under said name.

That the respective residence of the undersigned are as above set forth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this eleventh day of January, 1917.

FREDERICK WILLIAM FELL L. S.
WALTER HENRY LAKE L. S.
HARRY FREDERICK RUNGE L. S.
MANUEL CORTADA L. S.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

On this 24th day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and Seventeen, before me personally came Walter Henry Lake, Harry Frederick Runge, and Manuel Cortada, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing Certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me they executed the same.

C. C. RYDER,
(Seal.) Notary Public, No. 167.
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN, CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, ss.:

On this eleventh day of January in the year one thousand nine hundred and Seventeen, before me personally came Frederick William Fell, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing Certificate, and he duly acknowledged to me he executed the same.

(Seal.) DAVID C. KERR,
Vice Consul of the United States of America, Birmingham, England.
American Consular Service ($2) Fee Stamp.

War incidents illustrated in THE NEW YORK TIMES Mid-Week Pictorial, 10c; $5 a year. Sold everywhere. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

GEORGE W. HELME COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. J., January 22, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of George W. Helme Company, for the election of seven Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the home office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, March 5, 1917. The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on the first day of February, 1917, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the sixth day of March, 1917.

E. D. CHRISTIAN, Sec'y & Treas.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF EASTERN POWER & LIGHT CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of EASTERN POWER AND LIGHT CORPORATION will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, Room 1,003, Virginia Railway and Power Building, Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the 20th day of February, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

A. P. TALIAFERRO, Secretary.

New York, February 9th, 1917.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LA GRANGE MINING COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of La Grange Mining Company, in lieu of the regular annual meeting, will be held at the office of said Company, at No. 233 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, February 27th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

JAMES McDOUGALL, Secretary.

Dated, New York, February 6, 1917.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Join the Thrift Movement
SAVE MONEY
"Not for to hide it in a hedge, Not for a train attendant, But for the glorious privilege Of being independent."
Begin now, or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, N. Y. C.

RUSSIAN MUNITIONS CONTRACT ADJUSTED

Bethlehem Co. Sells $50,000,000 in 2-Year Notes Secured in Part by British Paper.

It was announced yesterday from the offices of the Guaranty Trust Company that differences between the English and Russian Governments and the Bethlehem Steel Company over the payment for certain munition contracts had been settled. The statement said:

The Bethlehem Steel Company has finally concluded a thoroughly satisfactory adjustment of matters which, for some time, have been the subject of controversy with the British Government in relation to an important contract for the supply of Russian ammunition, payment for which was to be made by the British Government under the terms of the contract.

The matters at issue did not involve any question as to the quality of the work, but had to do solely with the time of delivery and were complicated by changes in specifications while the work was in progress. Times of delivery and terms of payment have been agreed upon that are mutually satisfactory.

In connection with, and as a result of this settlement, the Bethlehem Steel Company has sold $50,000,000 of its own two-year notes, secured, in part, by available treasury assets, and in part by British short-term notes. Three-fourths of this loan will be self-liquidating as a result of the payment of the British Treasury notes, which mature prior to the maturity of the company's notes.

The notes have been purchased by a group headed by the Guaranty Trust Company and the Bankers Trust Company.

Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Company, on being asked for further information regarding the announcement, said the settlement disposed of the only matter in connection with the business of the Bethlehem Steel Company which was giving him any serious concern. He said that, in the negotiations resulting in the settlement, the representatives of the British and Russian Governments had acted in the broad and liberal spirit which the importance of the contract and the large amount involved demanded, and that, as a consequence, the adjustment reached was one which fully protected both parties. Now, he said, the Russian Government could count on receiving its shells regularly in accordance with the new schedule of deliveries, while the Bethlehem Company would be protected as to its profit and its large investment in the contract by a satisfactory settlement of the specifications and a new schedule of deliveries and payments.

Mr. Schwab explained that the settlement would have no effect on last year's profits, inasmuch as none of the profits of this contract had been included in last year's earnings.

As to the $50,000,000 of two-year notes which the Bethlehem Company is to sell to the Guaranty Trust Company and the Bankers Trust Company in connection with this settlement, Mr. Schwab said these notes did not constitute any part of the Bethlehem's scheme of permanent financing. They are issued only as an incident to the settlement of the Russian shell contract, and at least three-fourths of the notes will be liquidated automatically by the payment of the short-term British notes, which constitute part of the security.

Mr. Schwab added that the Bethlehem Company had no hesitation in making this large investment in British short-term notes, because he regarded them as good as gold. The Bethlehem's Company's only problem was to convert these notes into cash for use in its business, and that result was accomplished by the note transaction with the two trust companies.

Amer. Graphophone
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Empire Steel
Hercules Powder
Indian Refining
Federal Sugar
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Atlantic Fruit Co.
Atlantic Holding Co.
Cleve. Automatic Mach. Co. of Ohio
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R.
New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago R. R.
Steel & Radiation of Canada, Ltd.
Yukon Alaska Trust
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44 Broad St., New York
'Phones Broad—6951-2-3-4-5-6.

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Am. Gas & Elec. Co. Pfd.
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We Will Sell
Am. Gas & Elec. Co. Common
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Phone 9970 Rector. 14 Wall St.

Aetna Explos. Pfd.
Cities Service
Advance Rumely Deb. 6's
White Rock Water Pfd
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

New York, February 19, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come properly before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 123 William Street, New York City, on Wednesday, March 7th, 1917. Polls open from 10:45 to 11:45 A. M.

CHAS. A. LUNG, Secretary.

MOTORFLEX EQUIPMENT COMPANY,

200 Fifth Ave., New York, Feb. 15, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Motorflex Equipment Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York, on Tuesday, the 6th day of March, 1917, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. McCANN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Havana Tobacco Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the home office of the Company, No. 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, the 6th day of March, 1917, at one o'clock P. M.

The Common and Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed from noon, February 3rd, 1917, to 10:00 A. M. March 7th, 1917.

GEO. G. FINCH, Secretary.

New Mexico & Arizona Land Co.
Casein Co. of Amer.
Chicago & Northw.
"Rights"
Pere Marquette
New & Old Securities
Odd Lots
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STOCK
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40 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Phone Broad 4361-2-3-4-5

Amer. Power & Light Com.
Adirondack Electric Com.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Pacific Power & Light Pfd.
Nor. Ontario Lt. & Pr. Com.

Carbon Steel
Marlin Arms
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Guaranteed first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H".
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Capital and Surplus, $625,000
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The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
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THE ANNALIST
FEBRUARY 19
British Import Restrictions and Their Effect on American Exports
How American Exports will be affected by the proposed restriction of imports by the British Government.
Marine Insurance
The needs of the American Merchant Marine, and the steps that American companies have taken to meet this demand.
Prospective Financing of the United States
The necessity for a broad, comprehensive plan of national financing is clearly indicated by the expedients that are now being adopted to meet the deficit that will be created, if bills now pending before Congress become laws.
Barometrics
Market Reviews
Open Security Market
Stock Exchange Transactions

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INCREASING DEMAND FOR NEW BUILDINGS

Material Men Say It Will Take Five Years to Oversupply Metropolitan District.

BUILDING PLANS BEING HELD

Stagnation in Construction Work Due in a Measure to Lack of Quick Deliveries.

Building material interests, who have been gauging the probable ultimate effect upon them of the present high cost of construction, have come to the conclusion that rental conditions are such that it will take approximately five years to again oversupply the metropolitan district with dwelling, industrial, or commercial space, says the Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

While there is considerable complaint among prospective builders that prices are too high, in some instances to warrant immediate procedure with building plans, building material interests submit that the segregation of the needle trades will result in very much increased rental values.

While the material producers admit that the cost of construction, including the cost of labor and building commodities, has advanced considerably, it is a fact that there is less industrial, commercial and residential space available at prices which present tenants have been accustomed to pay, showing that, although costs of materials are high, there is still the same chance for taking the same profit out of building enterprises that existed in periods less tense than the present one.

The same temporary stagnation in construction is really due not so much to the high cost of material as the practical impossibility of getting building commodities quickly enough to insure completion of buildings in time for rental seasons.

Local architects have a vast quantity of new building operations on their boards, but they are reluctant about giving advance information out concerning them because the fear of competition developing prior to taking figures for materials, which they are advised will not be deliverable until time for renting seasons running from the Spring of 1918 to the Spring of 1919.

Building material men foresee a period of great prosperity in the building professions for a period approximating half a decade hence. This is shown by the fact that orders for most ordinary equipments and materials are being taken subject to delivery as late as the last quarter of 1918.

The Carnegie Steel Company's price on steel beams and channels up to 15 inches remains at $3.25 at Pittsburgh mills with no promise of delivery. In many other departments no delivery time is being stated.

At the same time there is no indication that prices on building materials have reached their peak. Contributing factors to this conclusion are the recurrent embargoes on railroads, the continual decrease in the amount of available labor, which is likely to be aggravated if a large part of the citizenry is called to arms, the terrific struggle necessary on the part of manufacturers to obtain sufficient fuel to keep their plants in operation, the increasing cost of containers from wood pulp to steel, and the insistent call for construction commodities, not only for building operations but for engineering work and road building under the general preparedness propaganda. Estimates based upon building projections not yet started in approximately 125 cities since the first of the year indicate that there is already a demand for building materials, figuring the national plant capacities of eighteen standard building commodities are more than 68 per cent. of maximum production. And the normal opening of the 1917 building season is still forty-five days distant.

Price changes in the last week show advance of $2 per 1,000 square feet for wallboards. Wallboards are becoming extremely hard to buy, because manufacturers cannot get wood pulp. Most manufacturers have either restricted orders or have withdrawn the line entirely. Reports were received Saturday that on Sunday some of the New England lime plants would be obliged to close down because of the railroad embarbo cutting off fuel and preventing shipments of finished product. Lime stocks in New York City are 60 per cent. below the volume at hand at this time last year.

Common brick has stiffened, despite the fact that very little was ridden to jobs last week on account of the cold weather. The stiffening is ascribed to the fact that ice in the Hudson seems to insure the closing of Haverstraw harbor at least until March 15, leaving only 6,000,000 brick in the open market for immediate requirements. Prices are $9.25 to $9.50, wholesale. For dealers' prices add profit and cartage.

Few dealers are riding from stocks. The Raritan River has closed in on brick barges loaded for this market. Quotations are $9.50 flat for Raritan River brick, deliveries subject to reopening of navigation. The closing of the Raritan River is not interfering, however, with the delivery of hollow fireproofing tile from Perth Amboy, although ice conditions in the Staten Island Sound make shipments difficult.

Portland cement is in exceptionally good demand for February, which is the dullest month. There has been no change in price, and none is expected probably this month. Advices encourage dealers to cover themselves where possible. Roofing slate delivery is uncertain, with no change in prices. The glass situation is reported stiff, but without price change.

GAVE HIS SNAKE TO POLICE.

Alonzo Could Dance, but He Was No Household Pet.

Into the East Fifty-first Street Police Station yesterday afternoon there went a sad-faced man with a nervous air, who carried under his arm a long pasteboard box. Lieutenant Frank looked him over and said:

"You have lost your way, my friend. This is not the place where the funeral is to be held."

"It may be," said the wayfarer, laying his box on the desk and wiping his brow with a sigh of satisfaction. "But these are not flowers. It's a snake."

Patrolman McGurk, under orders and pleasantly unconscious of his burden, took the box away. The snake's owner continued:

"It's a very fine bullhead dancing snake. He was brought to me a few days ago by a friend of mine, a Mrs. Barrie, but I don't know where she lives. She said his name was Alonzo, and asked me if I wouldn't keep him for her a few days. I've had enough of Alonzo, Lieutenant. I want to give him to the police. I have a victrola in my home, and whenever we play it Alonzo does a snake dance."

"What's your name?" Frank called after him as he opened the door.

"McCoy," said Alonzo's patron. "George B. McCoy, 9 East Forty-third Street. No; I don't want to hear any more about Alonzo. Good-bye."

Alonzo remained quietly in his box in the patrol room until the incoming platoon arrived. One of the men was whistling merrily, and in a moment the lid of the box was lifted, and Alonzo's gracefully swaying head, followed by several feet of neck, looked out and began to wave in time to the air. No one, however, objected to the snake being transported to the Zoo in a patrol wagon.

WORKERS NEGLECT HEALTH.

Dr. Meeker Says Bad Factory Conditions Are Due to Their Apathy.

Industrial hygiene and healthful conditions for workers were discussed yesterday by the Labor Forum in Stuyvesant High School, Fifteenth Street, near First Avenue. About thirty delegates from varous unions heard speeches by Dr. Roy Meeker, United States Department of Labor; George M. Price of the Sanitary Control Board of the cloak, dress and suit trade, and Dr. Louis I. Harris of the Board of Health. Edward C. Rybicki, presiding, read telegrams from President Wilson, Governor Whitman, and Samuel Gompers, indorsing the move for workers' protection.

Opposing a blanket law to help employes, Dr. Meeker said that such control should be local. He argued that what would be right for industrial Massachusetts would not apply to agricultural Iowa. He pictured unpleasant factory conditions and ascribed them to the apathy of the workers themselves. New Jersey, he said, is far ahead of New York in the matter. The fact that the Labor Forum is generally regarded as being ultra-pacifistic did not deter Mrs. George A. Wheelock, President of the Pioneer Women's League for Recruiting, 30 Madison Avenue, from being on hand with lots of navy literature, which she distributed.

After the meeting representatives from forty-five labor unions conferred with Dr. Harris in the Labor Forum headquarters at 32 Union Square. Controller Prendergast and the Board of Estimate were criticised for cutting down the appropriation for the Industrial Hygiene Division of the Board of Health. It was decided to begin agitation at once to get strict enforcement of hygiene laws now on the statute books.

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In the Heart of Retail Shopping Centre
No. 198 Westminster Street
Between Dorrance and Eddy Sts.,
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Dimensions, 32 x 85½ ft. Running through to Middle St. Shipping entrance. Newest design of front. Lease has 8½ years to run. Possession within 30 days.
G. L. & H. J. GROSS,
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Unmatched Value; $3,500, Easy Terms,
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Picturesque All Year Home Near Water.
Grounds 100 by 200 ft.; Fine Trees. Convenient Commutation to N. Y. City. Ex. Service.
A beautiful home of 10 rooms, 3 baths; huge living room with open fireplace. Has every convenience, panelled walls, beamed ceilings, steam heat. Select neighbors, golf, country club, all sports—skating, ice boating, etc.



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F. B. WELLS,
170 Broadway, New York.
Tel. 1521—Cort.

REAL ESTATE.

HESS SERVICE STANDS FOR EFFICIENCY IN BUILDING MANAGEMENT
M. & L. HESS, Inc., B'way, cor. 20th St.
Gramercy—6052.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE
Only just one block south of Carnegie's $2,000,000 purchase we offer
No. 2 East 89th St.
A choice Lot, 35 feet wide, at public sale by Joseph P. Day on Feb. 27, unless sooner sold at private sale.
BURR CONSTRUCTION CO., Owners, 7 East 42d Street. Brokers protected.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
The Best Houses in the Market are Always Listed With Us.
Anderson Realty Company.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
SUMMER HOMES
Asbury Park — Allenhurst
Deal Beach — Interlaken
and vicinity. Trains met by appointment.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
West 72d Street Store to Rent,
suitable for any high-class business; finest store in street.
FRANK L. FISHER CO.,
148 West 72d Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
2-3-4 Rooms and Bath
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
390 Central Park West

REAL ESTATE

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Colored tenement with stores; rent over $7,300; price $4,500. Tel. 503 Morningside.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$150 cash, $7 monthly, buys nice cottage within 25 minutes of city, near station; trolleys to New York, Brooklyn, within ½ block; plot big enough to raise chickens; full price $1,575; clear title. If interested call, write Russell, 562 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

$17 monthly buys handsome 7-room cottage and large garden plot, heat, gas, electric light, full cellar, porch, and other improvements; near trolley, school, and depot; 30 minutes out. Write or call for photo, B. Brown, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

I am left alone with a house of fourteen rooms, twenty miles from New York, about an acre of ground; value $20,000, but if you have cash name your figure; I intend to close this week. Owner, care Blaker, 110 West 40th.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

LONG BEACH.—5 lots, 100x100, corner Riverside Boulevard, offered at sacrifice; $4,500, part cash; easy terms balance. W 51 Times.

Will sell five acres at Ronkonkoma, Long Island, $250 cash. W. Morgan, R. F. D. No. 2, Putnam, Conn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL BARGAIN.—$6,000, very easy terms; delightful country home, grounds 234 feet frontage, with fine shade trees; high, in healthful mountains; nine rooms, two baths, very large living room with open fireplace, walls panelled in hardwood; four bedrooms, tiled bath on second floor; two bedrooms and bath on third floor; huge verandas and open gallery; superb view of lake, golf, country club; near station, 49 minutes to city, express trains, Lackawanna Railroad; all city conveniences, parquet floors, electric lights; near country club, schools; select neighborhood. Address Owner, 340 Times Downtown.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
"NEXT TO NATURE—
NEAR TO BUSINESS."
Desirable modern homes for lease or sale; rentals range $40 to $150 per month; office open Feb. 22; write for list and make appointment.
STEVENS & TETOR, RIDGEWOOD AVE.

A delightful country home, seven large rooms, bath, all improvements; apples, pears, cherries, berries, asparagus, garden, barn, hennery for 200; wagon house; convenient station, trolley, school; reasonable price; terms; photos. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

6-Room house in restricted section; low price; easy terms; bargain. Knickerbocker Realty Co., 161 West 34th St.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

A stone factory for sale or for rent, two stories high, 50x100 building by the car line, Stratford, near Bridgeport. Inquire at 1,198 Maine St., Mr. J. Miller, Bridgeport, Conn.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

$40,000 GENTLEMAN'S PLACE in Sull. Co., good location, lake front, biggest and nicest house in this section, all improvements, caretaker's house, &c.; horses, tools, furniture, &c., all included, to exchange for N. Y. City or suburban property; agents not considered. Address Chiffre, Y 239 Times Annex.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted, store, 25x50 or more, suitable for wholesale metals; location within Henry to 6th Sts. and East River to Bowery; no tenement house. A. Ofstein, 262 E. Houston St., New York.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

259 West 93d St.—5-story American basement, 13 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets, electric light; caretaker in house. Erickson, 1,476 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES TO SUBLET.—Two good-sized, light, desirable rooms in Fifth Avenue Building, facing street; immediate occupancy; exceptional opportunity. Upiegrove & Beckwith, 1,031 10th Av., Long Island City.

Artistically decorated suite two offices; extraordinary amount window area; north light; including efficient service; magnificent building; rent only $30; time concession. 110 West 40th.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. 'Phone 5664 Rector.

47th, 16 West.—Handsome store, ground floor; adjacent to 5th Av.; moderate rental.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT SEDAN. Run 4,500 miles; genuine Springfield body; car in perfect condition; no reasonable offer refused. Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Circle 3249.

CADILLAC (1917) limousine; like new.
WHITE (1916) limousine; 45 H. P.
All makes of touring cars; bargains.
F. Turner, Phone 608 Greeley.

CHALMERS Model 26 B coupe, 1915, in excellent condition. Phone Columbus 2565, Mr. Billings.

CHEVROLET "Baby Grand"; runs and looks like new; make offer. Lexington Motors, 315 West 47th St. Columbus 1260.

FIAT "30," latest importation; touring and limousine bodies; like new; cost $6,500; sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

FORD AGENCY.—Commercials, pleasure, trucks, new and used. Ford double tariff taxis. Time payments. Open evenings and Sundays. Kimball Sales Company, Lexington Av., corner 88th St. Telephone Lenox 4983.

FRANKLIN sedan car for sale, 1916 model; no dealers. Phone 2714 Bryant, 2 to 4 P.M.

GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe wishes to sell his limousine automobile. Apply Count, Room 52, 96 Broadway, 12 o'clock.

MAXWELL 1915; excellent; sacrifice. Lexington Used Cars, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

MERCER, 22-72, limousine, convertible; two-season car; practically new, and very handsome; $3,500. Phone Cortlandt 418.

MITCHELL 1916 7 passenger; slip covers; extras; overhauled completely. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

MITCHELL.—Have purchased a new car; will sell my 1916 Mitchell cabriolet; completely equipped; had best of care; cost $2,000; will take $900. Hotel Netherland, Room 1,032.

MITCHELL seven-passenger touring car, 1916 model, six-cylinder, in fine operating condition; looks like new. Will sell at reasonable figure. Mr. Johns. Phone Columbus 2565.

OVERLAND
USED CARS.
'16 Willys-Knight Touring.
'15 Packard 3-38 Phaeton.
'16 Overland 7-Pass. Touring.
'16 Overland 7-Pass. Touring.
'16 Willys-Knight Coupe.
'16 Oldsmobile Touring.
'16 Overland Roadster.
Mercer Special Raceabout.
'15 Paige 6-cylinder Touring.
'16 Overland 5-Pass. Touring.
'15 Scripps-Booth Roadster.
'16 Studebaker Touring.
There's only one price for every car—that is the right price, and the honest value. The Willys-Overland policy is to give the purchaser full value. That value is represented by the price, in plain view, on each car.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
USED CAR DEPT.,
Broadway at 50th St. 'Phone Circle 1800.

OVERLAND, MODEL NO. 80, 1915, five-passenger touring; original cost, $1,125; thoroughly equipped; self-starter, electric lights, handsome spotlight; car recently overhauled; new top; excellent tires; car in first-class condition; will sacrifice, immediate sale, for $450; may consider sale on terms to responsible party. Room No. 208, 1,777 Broadway. Phone Columbus 1278.

RENAULT landaulet-brougham, 1914 model, six-cylinder, 22-35 H. P.; in excellent condition; obliged to sell at once; price $2,000. Mr. Thorn, Columbus 2565.

SAXON, 1915, four cylinder, starter, lights; good shoes, extra; $185. Lexington Motors, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Handsome Furnished Bungalow
5 rooms and bath, all large, airy rooms, with every modern improvement; house contains up-to-date furniture, rugs, curtains, ivory bedroom set, silver, kitchen utensils, &c., ready to occupy. Beautiful garden plot 90x100, hedge, new garage for one car; fine restricted neighborhood, near private bathing beach and waterways; great for all water sports; near trolley and main road to N. Y. C. Owner leaves for West and cannot occupy; will sacrifice to responsible interested party on easy terms. Benson, Box 274 Times Downtown.

SMALL FARM $1800
Complete with good house and outbuilding, just the place for small family wanting year round home having enough ground for vegetables, berries and chickens. In large town where there is a demand for eggs and poultry; near station, harbor and trolley. Reliable family can buy this farm for small amount cash and $12 monthly. Casper, Box 274 Times Downtown.

North Shore of Long Island
Old-fashioned farm house, 4 acres, 200 feet shore front, near St. George Golf Club. Full particulars.
Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH Roadster; beautiful car; sacrifice to quick buyer. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th, Columbus 1260.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, beautiful brougham; 5-passenger; 2 disappearing seats; smart town car; bargain. Dr. Hornik, 507 5th Av.

STUDEBAKER 1915 3-passenger roadster for $425. This type car is extremely popular and very hard to pick up; we have thoroughly overhauled and repainted this one, and at the price quoted is a bargain; complete equipment; electric starter, &c. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 1484.

STUDEBAKER 1917, 1916, 1915, and 1914; excellent buy; reasonable. Lexington Used Car Department, 315 West 47th. Columbus 1260.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT.
MARION SPEEDSTER, STARTER, LIGHTS.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special; run less than 2,000 miles; absolutely perfect; sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

STUTZ, Mercer, Simplex, Pierce, or similar make wanted; not older than 1915; no dealers; cash. C. R., 190 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD landaulet, beautiful, $300 monthly; references. Sulkins, 201 West 83d. Schuyler 6600.

PACKARD limousine, late model; $325 monthly, to desirable, reliable party. Circle 447.

Automobile Bodies.

SPRINGFIELD SEDAN BODIES—Sacrifice. Limousine Bodies, Cars; One-Man Tops. 20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'way, 5th floor.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y.M.C.A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1121 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special Classes for Owners and Chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for FREE TRIAL lesson. Private instruction by special arrangement.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

40TH, 36 EAST.—High-class elevator house; 2 and 3 rooms and bath, free maid service, $720, $1,000; also doctor's office; possession immediately. Payson McL. Merrill, 9 E. 44th.

Unfurnished—West Side.

84TH ST., 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; newly decorated; electric light; $55.

Few choice apartments five rooms and bath
New Fireproof Apartment,
270 Convent Av., corner 141st St,
Near Broadway subway station at 137th St.
See Superintendent on premises.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

"SOUTHOLD," BROADWAY, CORNER 150TH STREET.
4-6-7 rooms, corner apartments, (one furnished.) Exclusive 10-story, magnificent, fireproof building. Rooms light, sunny. Outlook unobstructed. Near Riverside Drive and Broadway subway; appointments, equipment, service best that careful resident supervision can offer. See Resident Manager on premises. Telephone 8110 Audubon.

WILL SUBLET fine apartment, five rooms; all improvements; overlooking Hudson; on Washington Heights; big park front of building; elevator; $45 for $55 apartment. Apply 851 West 181st St. Apt. 61.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

TO SUBLET FOR ONE MONTH OR LONGER, attractive apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; reasonable rate. Hotel Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

46TH, 21 WEST.—To sublet, very large living room, bedroom, and bath. Kory.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LARGE ROOM; STEAM, ELECTRICITY, WATER.

86TH, (Near Riverside.)—Seven large rooms, three baths, or unfurnished. 4695 Schuyler.

101ST, 205 WEST.—The Joseph Hotel; Three Doors from Broadway.—Strictly high-class, newly furnished 5-6-7-8 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all-night elevator, telephone, and maid service. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

118TH ST., 507 WEST.—Charming apartments, 2, 4, and 5 rooms; completely furnished in every detail; inquire in office.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, five rooms, bath; modern house; immediate possession.

152D ST., 464 WEST.—Sublet to reliable couple, five-room apartment attractively furnished, March 1 to October; longer if desired; rent $60; references. Apt. 3.

BROADWAY, 3,319.—6-7 large, light rooms; all improvements; electricity; overlooking Hudson; $33.

FOR SEASON or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $800 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230.—7-room apartment, furnished. Superintendent.

SPECIALIST.—Exclusive, furnished apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway,
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $60.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

57TH ST., 344 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished, well heated; single room.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful floor; parlor, bedroom, and bath; steam heat, electric light; also large room, private bath; elegantly furnished, $32 week for two; Southern cooking, attentive service; smaller room.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; references exchanged; table guests.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room for two; reasonable.

73D, 181 WEST. (Subway Express.)—Desirable vacancies; absolute cleanliness; American family; ideal location.

73D, 302 West.—Attractive suite of two large rooms, with all conveniences; small room; excellent table; best location.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; private bath; private phone; steam heat, electricity.

75TH, 234 WEST, ("The Hurlburt.")—Large, sunny room, private bath; steam heat.

76TH, (West End Av.) 344.—Select accommodations to refined guests; double, single room; best home table; steam, electricity.

78TH, 256 West.—Large room, southern exposure, electricity, hot water, heat; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST, THE PUTNAM.
Rooms, with board; high grade.

82D, 116 WEST.—Large room, suitable one or two; electric lights; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 9 West.—Newly opened suites, singly, electricity, warm, comfortable house, table unsurpassed.

93D, 21 West.—Large, small rooms in well-kept house; board optional.

102D, 305 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity offered two gentlemen or couple to share, as paying guests, the comforts of an exclusive and private home; telephone; references.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, connecting bath; private residence; service, surroundings unusual.

156TH, 553 WEST, (THE LAFAYETTE INN.)—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Large room, well furnished, high-class apartment; culture, refinement. Apt. 6B. Telephone 4570 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Desirable room; excellent table; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

Spend early Spring at the beautiful Heathcote Hall Club; convenient for commuters and their families; bountiful table; quiet; homelike; booklet. L. H. Lockwood, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. H. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Very comfortable, clean room for gentleman, in owner's house; references.

West Side.

44TH, 234 WEST.—Sunny room, southern exposure; running water; reasonable; elevator apartment; all conveniences. Stuart.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Gentlemen; very refined neighborhood; every convenience; reference required. Apt. 2.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Single room, parlor floor; running water; heat; $4; reference.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Entire second floor, private house, two large rooms, beautifully furnished, singly or as suite, for couple or bachelors; bath, kitchenette; also large room, parlor floor, with Steinway grand, for business men only; best references required. Phone Plaza 9751.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive room, with or without grand piano; music allowed; references.

58TH, 350 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also medium and small rooms.

64TH, 104 WEST.—Large, sunny, back parlor, with private bath, for two or three gentlemen; heated; telephone; references.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Handsome front corner room overlooking Central Park; gentlemen only; $12 weekly.

69TH, 2,020 Broadway.—Attractive room in high-class apartment; elevator, shower. Wilde.

70TH, 269 West.—Comfortable, sunny room, adjoining bath; gentlemen; private house; reference required.

73D, 242 WEST.—One large room; references. Columbus 9635.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; southern exposure; electricity.

75TH, 226 WEST, (Corner B'way.)—Cheerful, heated room; bath; gentleman; $5. Anthony.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptional, warm, large rooms; private baths; electricity; hall room; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable, medium room; running water; heated; gentleman; references.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; parquet floors; continuous hot water.

82D, 139 WEST.—Large, well furnished, sunny front room; $6; use piano. Wallace.

82D, 226 WEST.—Elegant large suite; private bath; kitchenette; couple; $10 week.

85TH, WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms; bath, electricity; strictly private family. 4085 Schuyler.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Large, newly, handsomely furnished front room, private bath, excellent neighborhood.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

105TH, 54 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room or suite; heat, water; private. Ruck.

109TH, 308 WEST.—Single rooms, well furnished; board optional; homelike surroundings.

118TH, 405 WEST, (Apt. 24.)—Pleasant, outside room; comfortable; modern; business person; $5.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Exceptionally furnished large room, bath adjoining, reasonable; elevator. Reynolds.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive, double room, bath; private house; refined Jewish family.

120TH, 42 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; light, airy, clean room; all improvements; facing Park; pure, wholesome food; moderate. Elsendross.

148TH, 562 WEST.—Large front room, elevator apartment, corner Broadway; gentleman only. Apt. 43, Audubon 1490.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Furnished room, modern conveniences. Apt. 3A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Near 92.—Private American family would rent big, large room, twin beds, private bath, with board for two people, $30; without board, $15. Tel. 3349 River.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (79th St.)—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson; private house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, between 91st-96th Subways.—Beautiful room in quiet family, $8.50 weekly. River. 4650. Apt. 52.

TABLE BOARDERS SOLICITED.
260 West 73d.—Supreme table d'hote dinner, 60c. Breakfast, luncheon, proportionate rates. Kind you like, never tire of, at quite a less cost than at hotels and restaurants; parlor dining room; separate tables; highly recommended by present patrons. Weekly rate, (breakfasts and dinners,) $5.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

FATHER, mother, daughter, college people, Christian, desire two rooms until June 8; warm, sunny, not necessarily large; private family preferred; highest references. F 458 Times Annex.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

57TH, 350 WEST.—Two large rooms, suitable for business; telephone, electric light, hot and cold water; parlor floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry bookkeeper, qualified to take full charge of books; auditors' references. Gulden, 360 West 122d St.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience, controlling accounts; operate typewriter. O 229 Times Downtown.

COOK wishes place in private family; reference. Call 436 West 42d St., ring Fryer bell.

COMPANION.—Woman wishes position as useful companion or work by the day; city references. Address Mary Morris, 454 Manhattan Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young American lady, expert, wishes position where brains, good breeding, and pleasing personality are desired; familiar law work; $22. 3 South 2,612 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; has had full responsibility; clerical, card systems, knowledge bookkeeping; good penman; interested; salary $20. N 383 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 19 years, 5 years' experience, accurate, speedy, fully acquainted office detail; excellent references furnished. N 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker, references; $12. N 360 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper; neat, accurate, experienced. Stark, 901 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, 5 years' experience; office work; operates switchboard. N 26 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, French, English, employed at present, desires change; $23-$25. A 395 Times Downtown.

TYPIST and SWITCHBOARD.—Thoroughly familiar office detail, filing, 4 years' experience. C 146 Times.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, teacher for six years, wants position for practical experience leading to financial secretary. Y 201 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th, Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COUPLES, cooks, waitresses, nurses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE wants girls, beginners, periodical subscription department; salary to start, $6 per week. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam.

BOOKBINDING.—Girls wanted as learners to work in bookbinding. Apply H. Wolff, 526 West 26th St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; competent; state experience and expectations. D 25 Times.

COMPLAINT ADJUSTERS.—Wanted, experienced complaint adjusters, periodical subscription department large publishing house; permanent work and opportunity for advancement for the right type of girl; do not apply unless you have had previous experience in this line. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam.

DESIGNER, experienced on $9 cotton waists; must give good references. Bon Ton Waist Co., 122 West 26th.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, (white;) city reference; three in family; good wages; no washing. Call Sunday, Monday, Apt. 8E, 318 West 100th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, sleep in; prefer middle-aged white woman; references. Siegert, 547 West 157th St., 10 to 12 A. M.

GIRLS wanted, large publishing house, to handle file stencils; those with experience preferred. Apply to Mr. Payne, 326 Hudson St., corner Vandam.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age, for office and clerical work in large mail order house; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., 2 blocks south of Christopher St. station 9th Av. elevated.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age for stock room and shipping department; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., 2 blocks south of Christopher St. station 9th Av. elevated.

GIRLS WANTED.—Americans, with high school education in editorial department of a large publishing house; salary $8 weekly to start. Apply by letter in own hand writing, giving references, age, &c. Address Box N 349 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY.—YOUNG GIRLS TO LEARN MILLINERY; PAID GOOD SALARIES AND RAPID PROMOTION. BOWER, 18 WEST 38TH ST.

MILLINERS, COPYISTS, IMPROVERS; BEST SALARIES; YEARLY POSITIONS. BOWER, 18 WEST 38TH ST.

MILLINERS and makers. Ogilvie, 22 West 57th St.; Circle 2818.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young American girl, with some knowledge typewriting; advancement when qualified. G. C. S., D 21 Times.

SALESLADY for cigar store; reference. Apply Woolworth Building Cigar Store, Main Corridor.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant, with knowledge of bookkeeping. Reply in own handwriting, stating nationality, giving age, experience, and references, J 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, rapid, some knowledge of legal work desirable, but not necessary; good salary. 51 Chambers St., Room 422.

STENOGRAPHER.—For general business correspondence only; must be thoroughly experienced and have references. Phonet Bros., 14-16 East 32d St.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED; ONE WITH BILLING EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. C 93 TIMES.

YOUNG LADIES for parcel wrapping in large mail order house; previous experience unnecessary; permanent position. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., 2 blocks south of Christopher St. station 9th Av. elevated.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn, 1 West 34th.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, Typists looking for high-class Wall St. positions. Register (free) with Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad St.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Fourteen years' experience in public practice, possessing knowledge law, finance; now open for position as auditor, office or factory manager; average earnings $3,600; sober and industrious. J 374 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICE MANAGER. Thorough, efficient accountant with executive ability; 10 years' experience; university man; now employed; highest credentials. B 171 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, (33;) modern methods; controlling system; cost accounting; trial balance; balance sheets; statistician; A1 references. H 367 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior desires position with account; moderate salary. C 195 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, 4 years' experience, university graduate, with executive ability. N 322 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Financial statements, income tax reports, audits, systems, &c. A. B., 79 Worth St. Franklin 3713.

AMBITIOUS SPANIARD, (20,) wants position export house; experienced; small salary. C 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, (28;) thorough bookkeeper, correspondent, credit man, statistician; moderate salary to start; best references. T. S., 19 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office assistant, competent; correspondence, typist; long experience; good education; salary moderate. T. G. Patterson, 289 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Desires change, knowledge credits, collections; 3 years' present employer; $25. N 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced controlling accounts, cost work; $20. Roland, 110 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced trial balances, controlling accounts; $15; excellent references. E 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough, reliable, 7 years' experience; control accounts; office manager. C 145 Times.

BUTLER, Japanese, wants position; honest, sober; good reference. Hara, 465 East 57th. Phone Plaza 4926.

BUYER, &c.—Young man wishes position as buyer or assistant in notion drugs in resident buyer's office. D 19 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; 36 years old; good mechanic; own repairs; abstainer liquors, tobacco; Christian, neat; if country, willing to help around the house; careful driver; reliable recommendations; private preferred. Call or write 141 42d St., Corona, L. I. John Masberg.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. J. A. Zimmers, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; useful; very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience; 2 years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 260 West 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR; own repairs; 2 years' reference; willing to work long hours; private, commercial. Koscher, 419 East 73d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 25; experienced all cars; repairs; references. Harry Morris. Telephone Rhinelander 353.

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT.—Desires position in laboratory; experienced, willing; moderate salary. N 377 Times Downtown.

COOK and general worker, Japanese, wishes position in bachelor's place or small family; personal references. Y 465 East 57th St.

CORRESPONDENT, (22 years;) high school graduate; 1½ years' college, business experience; typist, stenographer; take complete charge. Correspondence, P. S., 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

CREDIT COLLECTIONS, cost, legal knowledge; age 29; best references. C 44 Times.

ENGINEER.—Experienced chief, best reference, wishes to take charge of plant in hotel or office building. C 168 Times.

GARDENER.
Position wanted by practical and economical gardener where results are wanted; also scientific farming; best of references from past positions. N 390 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, English, married, desires position on private estate; practical experience, trees, shrubs, fruits, flowers, vegetables, greenhouse; good references. Richards, 15 Washington St., Concord, N. H.

INVESTIGATOR, 24, experienced, desires position with legal department of insurance corporation; at present employed by leading company; salary desired $20 per week. N 234 Times Downtown.

JAPANESE cook, butler, valet, wants position. A. E., 148 East 55th St.

MANAGER.—Mechanical engineer wants position as works manager or assistant to general manager; now employed as chief draftsman by large manufacturing firm; electrical, mechanical experience, and good accounting knowledge. Y 229 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, (19,) experienced, knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography, seeks position. C 98 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Refined and energetic young man, 24, seeks permanent office connection; excellent ledger clerk or assistant bookkeeper; seven years with high-class import house; best references. T. O., 5 East 101st St.

REAL ESTATE Manager-Collector, (28,) residential, commercial properties; bond. "Qualified," Times Harlem.

SECRETARY, stenographer, age 33, single, capable and experienced, college education, desires employment where character and ability are essential. W. P., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; 9 years' experience; thoroughly competent; rapid typist; neat work; familiar with bookkeeping. N 369 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent; young man, (22,) four years' experience, attending Columbia University in evening, desires reliable position. N 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - CORRESPONDENT.—(22.) expert, executive ability, desires opportunity; $20. N 4 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, wishes connection with installment house as collector; newspaper experience; desires change; good character, reliable; A1 references from present employer. J 336 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, accountant, cashier, wishes to secure a position in office at anything; speaks and writes French, Spanish, English; highest references. C 114 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) seeks position with real chance of advancement, preferably as assistant to busy executive in progressive concern; thorough knowledge and experience bookkeeping, stenography, and office detail. C 192 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) who has 4 years' experience in sales department, high school education, seeks position as office assistant or salesman; any interview would be appreciated. C 200 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, not afraid of hard work, electrically and mechanically inclined, wishes position, with advancement. Louis Seidenstein, 1,481 Vyse Av.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires position bookkeeper or clerk; efficient, experienced. C 118 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position with reliable firm; two years' experience in export shipping; reference. N 356 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, desires position; 8 years' clerical experience. O 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) experienced, stock and office, capable, desires position. C 155 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, intelligent, neat appearance, desires position with advancement. C 193 Times.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires permanent connection with future; willing to start at bottom. A. M. Friedburg, 1,571 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, 20, willing, neat appearance, wishes position at anything. C 63 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, PRODUCER; permanent; commission, allowances. Wilson, 151 Grand. Mornings.

ASSISTANT BUYER
BOYS' CLOTHING.
MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS TRADE.
W 167 TIMES.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN WANTED. OPPORTUNITY FOR ENERGETIC MAN TO CONNECT WITH AN ORGANIZATION SELLING HIGH-GRADE CARS; COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS BOX W 140 TIMES.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN WANTED, ON A COMMISSION BASIS, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND OTHER SUBURBAN TERRITORY. W 139 TIMES.

AUTO TRUCK SALESMEN wanted; extra large commission to capable men. B 201 Times.

BILLING CLERK, experienced; rapid, accurate; Underwood typewriter or Elliott-Fisher billing machine; cotton goods commission house. P. O. Box 1,274.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, age about 25, experienced, wanted as assistant bookkeeper in large concern of international reputation; opportunity to advance unusual; no application considered unless of the live wire type, constantly studying to improve himself. Apply W 103 Times.

BOY IN DRAFTING ROOM TO DO TRACING WORK. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. CALDWELL & CO., 38 WEST 15TH ST.

BUYER.—Experienced men's, women's underwear, corsets and hosiery; state age, salary expected; fine opportunity to connect with large American export organization. Y 220 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Wanted, intelligent young man of good appearance as clerk in executive office of a large manufacturing concern; excellent references required; state age, experience, and salary desired. W 98 Times.

DENTAL MECHANICS, expert crown and bridge workers, answer in writing. Phila. Dental Laboratories, 1,215 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Penn.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED.—MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL; DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS; PERMANENT POSITIONS TO SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY BOX Y 216 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMAN.—A1 tool, jig, and fixture designer; practical man only need apply. Call in person, Otis Elevator Co., Yonkers, N. Y.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.
TO TAKE CHARGE OF MODERN PLANT IN NEW YORK CITY, AT PRESENT EMPLOYING 200 GIRLS AND 50 MEN IN THE MANUFACTURE OF A NATIONALLY ADVERTISED FOOD PRODUCT; MUST BE AN EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE IN THIS LINE, CAPABLE OF RUNNING A FACTORY AT TOP SPEED; FAMILIARITY WITH LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY, AND MODERN FACTORY PRACTICE IS ESSENTIAL; IN ANSWERING, GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS W 96 TIMES.

FARMER to work on place in upper Westchester County; married, wife to do housework when necessary; all-year job, with own cottage; good place for a sober, industrious man. Apply by letter only to farm owner at 16 West 82d.

GLASSBLOWERS.—Up-to-date, well established factory situated near New York, requires immediately, the services of several first class glassblowers, experienced in making chemical apparatus. Very attractive proposition for high grade workers. Y 204 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, over 25 years of age, who can detail from layouts; electrical experience not necessary; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

NIGHT WATCHMAN wanted for office building; state age, salary, references, and experience. Y 244 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY—$6 START; BRIGHT, ENERGETIC AMERICAN; GOOD APPEARANCE AND EDUCATION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. CALL MONDAY, 11 A. M. TO 12:30, OR WRITE ERICKSON COMPANY, 381 4TH AV.

OFFICE MAN, WANTED AT ONCE, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING AND ABILITY TO HANDLE CORRESPONDENCE. C 96 TIMES.

PAINTER WANTED.
Working foreman to go a short distance out of city; good opportunity to right man. Address Y 211 Times Annex.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE
Of a large shoe manufacturing corporation requires the services of an experienced assistant in this department; paymaster's office experience essential, but shoe experience not necessary; an excellent chance for the right young man. Address, stating in full age, experience, and salary desired. W 165 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted by well-established Wall Street firm; must have best of references and be capable of showing results; party with good connections preferred; exceptional opportunity to make large income on commission basis. See Mr. Von Dissen, Room 201, 66 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN.
An opening on the sales force to sell a well-known, high-priced adding machine in New York City; man must show previous success in this kind of specialty or some closely allied office specialty, such as typewriters; must have sufficient ability to sell on a straight commission basis; apply in your own handwriting, giving information about yourself; references required. Address Y 250 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED for Eastern territory to call on dry goods and tailoring trade, clothing, garment and shoe manufacturers; long established house; high-class line; address, giving age, former connections, experience, references, and salary desired. C 61 Times.

SALESMAN experienced in selling baby caps to the retail stores in New York and Brooklyn; on commission; only those with a following and experience in this line will be considered; state references, &c. B. V., 254 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
The Encyclopaedia Britannica requires a few more men of ability to call on leads; must have at least a high school education; selling experience necessary; we instruct our men; commission with drawing account. 120 W. 32d St., sixth floor, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN to handle our line children's and misses' fur sets and hats for jobbing trade, catalogue houses, and children's headwear trade; commission basis. C. O., 289 Times Downtown.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—There were rains Sunday in the Ohio Valley, the Middle and South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and along the Pacific Coast, and snow fell in the North Plains States and the Rocky Mountains and Plateau regions.

The temperature was lower Sunday in Northern New England and Eastern New York. The indications are that there will be snow in Southern Michigan, snow or rain in the lower Ohio Valley, and rain in Tennessee and the East Gulf States Monday, and general precipitation is probable Tuesday in the States east of the Mississippi River, with snow in north, snow or rain in middle and rain in south districts. It will be slightly colder Monday in portions of the Middle Atlantic States and Tennessee.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, moderate to fresh north to northeast; Middle Atlantic, moderate to fresh northeast to east; South Atlantic, moderate to fresh south to southeast; Gulf, moderate to fresh south to southeast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday. Tuesday snow in interior; snow or rain on the coast.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday snow.

Southern New England—Fair Monday. Tuesday snow or rain.

Western Pennsylvania — Cloudy Monday, Tuesday snow or rain.

Delaware and New Jersey—Fair Monday. Tuesday rain or snow.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday, somewhat colder in south portion. Tuesday snow or rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	37	38	4 P. M.	42	48
6 A. M.	37	38	6 P. M.	41	42
9 A. M.	36	44	9 P. M.	36	35
12 M.	38	47	11 P. M.	30	30

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 35; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44, at 8 P. M. it was 37. Maximum temperature 48 degrees at 3:45 P. M., minimum 30 degrees at 11 P. M. Humidity 63 per cent. at 8 A. M., 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.13 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
1:50—37 W. 114 St.; Anna Deutch		Slight
2:25—138 W. 134 St.; Viola Washington		Slight
5:30—510 W. 135 St.; Florence Price		Slight
9:00—323 Washington St.; Schell & Co.		Slight
11:30—543 W. 25 St.; Louis K. Schwarts		Slight
11:35—221 St. & Harlem River, (barge;) Vouken Carting Co.		Slight
P.M.		
12:20—57 W. 134 St.; Matthew Gitten		Slight
12:45—370 Lenox Av.; Manheimer Bros.		Slight
1:00—522 E. 136 St.; Mary Bader		Slight
1:45—927 E. 163 St.; S. Munsiloff		Slight
2.55—215 E. 96 St.; Louis Milarko		Slight
3:10—136 W. 34 St.; Morris Evans		Slight
3:30—61 W. 36 St.; Adam Engel		Slight
4:20—231 E. 43 St.; Philip Wagner		Slight
4:35—212 E. 109 St.; Benj. Rosenthal		Slight
5.25—100 St. & 8 Av.; Van Buren & Co.		Slight
6:55—71 Mercer St.; Globe Paper Box Co.		$500
7:10—537 W. 29 St.; Chas. Muller		Slight
8:15—658 Jefferson Place; Max Cohen		Slight
9:10—250 St., at Fieldson Rd.; S. Bachard		$1,000
9:40—311 Lenox Av.; Gertrude Long		Slight
9:40—2,225 5 Av.; Jacob Kreshenbaum		Slight
9:45—Ft E. 54 St.; not given		Slight
10:00—7 Frankfort St.; Hudson Lunch Co.		$100

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN to handle few specialties in suits for jobbers and retailers; commission. 127 West 17th St.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Two experienced specialty salesmen wanted; good salary; permanent positions if successful. Apply Tuesday, 9 A. M., Room 902, Times Building.

SALESMEN.—EARN SUBSTANTIAL COMMISSIONS INTRODUCING OFFICE SPECIALTIES. APPLY ROOM 404, 118 EAST 28TH.

SALESMAN.—Grocery salesman to carry on commission as a side line home-made products; make appointment by letter. Farrar's Home-Made Fruits, 342 West 14th St.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have A1 salesman for Eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high class appearance and genuine salesmanship ability; state age, experience; advancement assured good men. B 151 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED WHO CAN SELL LARGE QUANTITIES OF LADIES' POPULAR-PRICED UNDERGARMENTS; SALARY; MEN WITH PRESTIGE AND SUCCESSFUL RECORDS. CALL ON NEWMARK & DANZIGER, INC., 1,101 BROADWAY, AT 24TH ST.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced; one who can take complete charge of shipping department of prominent waist house; state age, former connections, and salary desired. W 164 Times.

TOOL makers, call at S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princess Bay, Staten Island.

YOUNG MAN wanted, preferably with some ground work in chemistry, to fill position on the manufacturing staff in a large grocery business; there is an opportunity for a man to fit himself for the position of superintendent of a branch factory; applicant must have had some experience in handling help and performing the ordinary factory office clerical work. Address C. S. D., Post Office Box 290, New York City.

YOUNG MAN for clerical work; must have good handwriting and be rapid at figures; state age and salary expected; closed on Saturdays. C 87 Times.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18; cashier, familiar with curb securities. Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad St.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Coal land for Sale.—472 acres of patented coal land in Colorado for sale, at a sacrifice; an opportunity for a possible very handsome return to any one with financial strength to carry the investment for a short time. Address P. G. Ellis, 208 Boston Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

PATENTS, Trade-marks, copyrights; protect your ideas, four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 22d floor, Woolworth Bldg., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington D. C.

Great Opportunity—One of the best propositions of the day; patented article developed and ready to market; big field for product; will sell one-half interest. Address R. M., P. O. Box 1,936, New York City.

VESSELS FOR SALE.
I can offer several excellent trades in fishing vessels; if interested communicate Chas. T. Smith, Gloucester, Mass.; ship broker.

Advertising office, business thoroughfare, having space, window, desires connection with concern manufacturing novelties; reliable. E. B., 257 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.
First-class grocery store, best section Tarrytown; retiring, poor health. Richard Plunkett.

Would you invest in audit company, and how much? J 375 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Twelve Fox lathes, fully equipped, at your disposal; let us figure on your work; good prices; prompt delivery. Gripp & Bhuhm, Troy, N. Y.

FOR SALE

SECOND-HAND PLATE GIRDERS
for sale; immediate delivery; plate girders 24 inches and 42 inches deep, 28 to 43 feet long, now being removed from an old elevated railroad. Crenshaw Engineering & Construction Co., Inc., 16 Van Sinderen Av., East New York, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used, desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Men's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter, 5 Cortlandt St.)

Wm. Bal sample trunks. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—AMERICAN UNION LINE, INC., against HASHIMOTO, Esq., and Steamship "Shigizan Maru," her engines, &c.—Notice I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause civil and maritime for Damages on Contract $750,000, process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on February 26, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.
Dated New York, February 19, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
ENGEL BROTHERS, Proctors for Libellant.

TAMMANY RENEWS ATTACK ON MITCHEL

Bullock's Bureau of City Inquiry Seeks Ammunition in Rockaway Park Purchase.

UNTRUE, SAYS THE MAYOR

Prendergast Explains That Supreme Court Passed on Price Fixed by Commission.

William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of City Inquiry, commonly known as a Tammany institution, which has frequently attacked the city administration, made public yesterday a lengthy report which amounted to a charge that Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and other city officials were culpably responsible for the city's paying an excessive price to the Neponsit Realty Company for Rockaway Park. The report also attacked the characters of several public officials and others by implication, innuendo, and in some cases almost direct accusation.

Mr. Bullock said he had sent copies of the report to Governor Whitman and the District Attorneys of New York, Queens, and Kings Counties. In a letter to the Governor, which Mr. Bullock made public with the report, he said:

> The report is drawn from court, State, and city records, and appears to bear upon its face proof of conspiracy to defraud both the State of New York and the City of New York.
>
> In view of all these facts, and of still others of which the Bureau of City Inquiry has cognizance, it appears that opportunity is presented for investigation of the purchase of not only Rockaway Park, but also of other land deals, involving millions of dollars, in which it appears there exists conspiracy to defraud the City of New York.

The report also touches upon the Government fort site on the Rockaway peninsula, and alleges that William M. Greve, Vice President of the Neponsit Realty Company, and his business associates would "materially benefit" if Mayor Mitchel's plan for an exchange of property between the city and the United States were carried out.

Mayor Mitchel, while not attempting to discuss the report in detail, said that any intimation that William H. Reynolds had been interested in the sale of the Rockaway Park to the city was unfounded. "If Mr. Bullock intends to intimate that Mr. Reynolds influenced the purchase of the land by the city he is a liar, and knows it," the Mayor declared. "The whole thing is a repetition. Everybody knows all about the Rockaway Park matter, and everybody knows that it is an attempt of Bullock and his Tammany associates to tell lies and intimate falsehoods of that kind to discredit this administration for political motives. I have been informed that Mr. Reynolds had no interest in the property in question."

The Mayor said the purchase was made through condemnation proceedings, and asked if Mr. Bullock meant to intimate that the city had been defrauded by the Supreme Court and its commission.

Controller Prendergast did not see the whole report, but when told of its principal features, said:

"The purchase of Rockaway Park was urged upon the city for a number of years by philanthropic interests. They offered to erect a hospital for the treatment of tubercular bone trouble in children if the city would provide the park at that location. This has been done at a cost to private individuals of $250,000. The hospital has been presented to the city, and has been in operation for quite some time.

"The price paid for the property was fixed by condemnation proceedings, and an appeal was taken by the city. Judge Russell Benedict reviewed the matter most thoroughly, and decided that the amount allowed by the commission was proper. This fixed the price to be paid by the city.

"I am informed that Mr. Bullock says he asked me for some information on this subject some time ago, and that I have made no reply. That is true. Mr. Bullock's methods have been such that I was compelled to decide that I would not pay attention to communications from him, and I have no intention of doing so."

Considerable space in the Bullock report is devoted to discussion of the persons who figured in purchases of real estate by the city, the attempt apparently being to give the impression that a number of real estate men cooperated to help each other at the expense of the city in different transactions and were not prevented by the city officials.

Keep Bass Ale at Home!

When guests drop in or when you are just in the mood for a glass, you want it ready to hand. A supply of Bass is a continual source of enjoyment.

Bass Ale

On Draught and In Bottle Everywhere

Bass & Co., Importers, 90 Warren St., N.Y.

FOR SOCIALIST ARMY AND ALL IN IT EQUAL

Rand School Forum Hears of Prowess of Short-Term Volunteers Not Under Bondage.

HIGH PRAISE OF PLATTSBURG

Declared to be Able to Train Officers Before Invaders Could Cross the Ocean.

An American army composed of short-term volunteers who could quit when they became discontented or be dismissed upon proved incompetence, with officers promoted from year to year and passing out into civil life, after holding high commands, at comparatively early age was suggested as a substitute for universal service last night by Major William C. Harllee of the Marine Corps at a symposium on universal training conducted by the Rand School of Social Science.

That was the only middle-of-the-road statement made at the meeting, which followed a dinner, and was attended by four or five hundred persons, most of them evidently adherents of the Socialist institution in charge. There was, however, a small minority of preparedness advocates, who applauded vigorously during the speech of S. Stanwood Menken, the only defendant of their point of view.

Major Harllee, who had attacked the "caste system" of the present army and deplored the "bondage" created by the oath of enlistment, proposed a system by which there should be a new army each year—the period of training to be six months or less, with most of the service falling during college vacations.

"Hire everybody, officers and men, on the same terms," he said. "If any one wants to quit, let him; if he is unsatisfactory, discharge him, with no penalty except the withholding of the bulk of his wages. The wages should be enough to make the work attractive. When the annual army is discharged, reappoint the officers for next year. Have the officers of each rank appointed from the grade lower by the next higher commander, so that an officer must advance in rank each year or go out.

"The officers could learn the theoretical side of military training in the periods between field services. Have a month or two of individual training for the men; Plattsburg and our volunteers have shown that this work can be done in less time than it takes any army to cross any ocean.

"The oath of enlistment is an oath of bondage. Any other employer who hired men like that would be guilty of peonage. It is not fair and not necessary. Plenty of men are willing and anxious to be of service in the army if it is possible in a respectable way."

Crystal Eastman, representing the American Union Against Militarism, argued that any good Police or Fire Commissioner could easily keep his forces enlisted to the limit, because the work was honorable and well paid. "Conscription would be absolutely impossible to enforce," she said. "There would be riots from Boston to San Francisco. Hundreds of people would go to jail. All the Quakers would turn to I. W. W.'s—I'd almost like to see it tried."

Oswald Garrison Villard of The Evening Post declared his belief that in the main the movement for universal military training had originated with the same forces in the country who profit by special privilege.

"I know of men," he said, "who gave large checks to this preparedness movement because they thought it would check the social revolution. He referred to West Point as a "ridiculous and unnecessary institution, which hasn't discovered after three years that there is a war in Europe. The war maps have been taken off the bulletin board of the officers' club because, I was told, the officers weren't interested enough in the war to follow it."

Mr. Menken said that American, not British armies and navies, ought to be protecting us against Germany in the present crisis, and quoted Senator Borah's telegram urging the Idaho Legislature not to pass the alien landholding law as an illustration of the difficulties in which we may be involved by any State Legislature. "It would appear," he said, "that we navigate by order of Germany, and legislate or fail to legislate because of the dictates of Japan. And why? Because we are weak and pusillanimous and certain people want to bring about a revolution. They'd better go back to Russia." He said that education in public affairs should accompany military training, and made this reference to William Jennings Bryan:

> "The pacifist presents the type of that unctuous demagogue who stands in a tent and charges the dear public 25 cents for the privilege of shaking his hand—I mean Mr. Bryan—who says that a people's army will breed militarism. Why? Because no one trusts those they would deceive, and a demagogue never relies on the people."

Morris Hillquit advocated a world court, declared that universal training had proved absolutely incompatible with democratic institutions anywhere in the world, and called the vocation of a soldier inherently degrading and demoralizing.

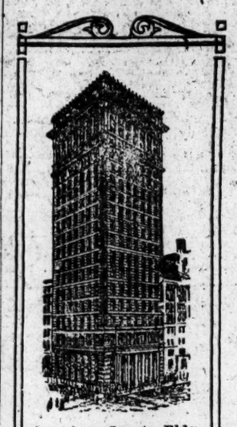
It was thirteen minutes of 12 when the speeches ended, and Algernon Lee, the Chairman, said there would be no time for questions, but a white-haired man, in evening dress, shouted across the crowd:

"Mr. Villard, would you resist invasion of this country in the event of war?"

"I would not," Mr. Villard replied.

"Would you resist the violation of American women in your presence?"

"I decline to answer any hypothetical questions."



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MOVE HARBOR SQUAD BARGE.

Floating Station Taken to 134th Street to Guard East River Bridges.

Harbor B squad's two-story floating police station was towed from the north end of Randall's Island to the foot of East 134th Street by the police boat Patrol yesterday and moored in the Harlem River there last night, so that the river patrolmen might give better emergency protection to the seven bridges in the neighborhood.

A lookout, relieved at intervals, kept the piercing light playing all last night on the New York Central bridge, adjacent to which the floating station was anchored, also on as many of the nearby bridges as it could illuminate and up and down the river itself. Guided, in part, by beams, squads in police launches scurried up and down the Harlem all through the hours of darkness and will continue to do so as long as the present international tenseness continues.

Mounted on the roof of the station house, in excellent position to protect the Central bridge, is a machine gun and on duty inside at all times are detachments of patrolmen who have been trained in handling it.

The other bridges which are the particular objects of the squad's watchfulness are the Willis Avenue, the Second and Third Avenue elevated, the 145th Street, Washington, Madison Avenue and Highbridge.

ASKS GOVERNOR TO HURRY.

Mrs. Pinchot Urges Investigation of the Birth Control Question.

Governor Whitman was urged by Mrs. Amos Pinchot, who called on him at the St. Regis, yesterday to hasten the appointment of a committee to investigate the question of birth control.

"I have already announced that I would appoint a commission to look into this question," Governor Whitman said after Mrs. Pinchot had gone, "provided such a commission would serve without pay. I assured Mrs. Pinchot of my interest, and we have discussed possible members of the committee and details along that line."

With Public Service Commissioner William Hayward the Governor took a stroll along Fifth Avenue, and later had luncheon with Mr. Hayward. He also had a conference with Lieut. Col. Lorillard Spencer, his military Secretary, and George Guy Henry. Governor Whitman returned to Albany last night and today will go to Buffalo to review the regiment returning from the border.

Gen. and Mrs. Bridgman Receive.

General Oliver B. Bridgman and Mrs. Bridgman gave a small reception yesterday afternoon at their residence, 383 Park Avenue, to meet Lee Nichols of London. Miss Carita Spencer, and the Misses Anna Kirk Bridgman and Phoebe Lawrence of Mobile, were at the tea table. Mrs. Bridgman will give a dinner, followed by dancing, tomorrow evening at Sherry's for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes.



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LOST—Saturday evening, Feb. 17, 6th Av. express or 125th St., gunmetal mesh bag containing money, lady's open-face gold watch, monogram K. M. L.; reward. Kate Lynch, 50 Morningside Av., New York, or telephone Morningside 3447.

LOST—A string of graduated pearls, diamond clasp. Friday evening, from Vanderbilt Hotel to Republic Theatre to the Biltmore and return to Vanderbilt in taxicab; liberal reward for pearls or ticket. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, on train going from Hartsdale, N. Y., to Grand Central Station, or in station or subway, lady's small gold bracelet watch; liberal reward; no questions. Whitney, 230 5th Av., Room 1,501.

LOST—Diamond sunburst on short bar, between Jersey City, Pennsylvania station, 23th St., and Lexington Av.; reward. Room 557, 100 William St.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, sum of money on 97th St., between 5th and 7th Avs., or 5th Av. bus line. Reward if returned to Miss S. Pratt, 238 West 51st St.

LOST—On Thursday, between 165 Broadway and 25 Broad, a bunch of keys. Return to Room 1,004, 165 Broadway.

LOST—Domino Room Saturday night, diamond flexible bracelet; liberal reward. Telephone Schuyler 3692.

LOST—Gold wrist watch on black ribbon, Sunday afternoon. Liberal reward if returned to 17 East 82d St.

LOST—A pearl necklace, between 90th St. and Central Park West and Grand Central Station and 65th St.; reward. W 166 Times.

LOST—From 46th-49th St., small money bag, containing $25 and medal; reward. M. B., 639 5th Av.

LOST—Brown fur neckpiece, about 40th St. Return Bryant, 425 5th Av.

GOLD mesh bag, Amsterdam Av. and 79th St.; liberal reward. Brazeau, 135 W. 79th.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Diamond lavalliere, Reisenweber's, Rector's, or Healy's. Pyke, 14 Central Park West.

REWARD.—Feb. 13, five coils of gold, diamond set in each, on bar pin. Phone Riverside 7233. Harding.

REWARD.—Gold linked bracelet, unusual design, keepsake, 61st, Lexington Av., to 524, 5th Av. 779 Lexington Av., 2968 Plaza.

$100 REWARD for return of black velvet bag with diamond monograms, containing cigarette case, match box, powder box, and lip salve case, with "Leta" in diamonds on each article; lost between 86d and 73d Sts. on 5th Av. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$100 REWARD and no questions asked for return of diamond flexible bracelet, 72 small stones, lost Friday, Feb. 9, on 5th Av., near 94th St., or in 66th St., between 5th and Madison Avs. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av., New York.

$200 REWARD RECOVERY OR INFORMATION LEADING TO RECOVERY OF IMPERIAL SILK SHIRTS STOLEN FROM ROGGEN BROS. & CO., 653 BROADWAY.

$10 REWARD, no questions, scarfpin, 3 pearls and small diamond, lost Monday, Feb. 12. N 272 Times Downtown.

Found.

FOUND—Gentleman's scarf pin on Jan. 17, Madison Av. and 61st St.; please describe. 4915 Plaza.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bull terrier, on Avenue P, Coney Island Boulevard; white head; name on collar, "Rocky"; reward. Dr. Sturm, 307 West 74th St.



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